Administration Report
Bengal Presidency.
1858-59 & 1860-61

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1858-59 & 1860-61

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR 1858-59.

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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINSTRATION OF THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR 1858-59.

JUDICIAL.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

REGULATION PROVINCES.

The following comparative and classified statement will show at a glance the number and quality of the *original* suits instituted during the year.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Connected with land rent	15,204	15,702	17,192	14,745	17,860
Otherwise connected with land ...	6,688	7,250	8,662	8,735	13,066
Connected with debts, wages, &c. ...	41,982	46,178	53,864	53,628	55,534
Connected with caste, religion, &c. ...	1,034	861	558	555	422
Connected with Indigo, Sugar, Salt, &c.	6,593	2,138	2,155	2,172	2,675
	71,501	71,629	82,431	79,835	89,537

The increase of institutions is, it will be seen, chiefly in suits connected with land and land rent. The suits for land rent consist chiefly of those in which the parties contest the summary decisions of the Revenue Courts, or where an under tenant is sued to establish a claim to enhance his rent. The suits otherwise connected with land refer to questions of disputed boundary, dispossession, reversal of sales for arrears of revenue, claims to partition of estate, or to inheritance of shares therein, &c.

The result of such of the original suits as were brought to trial during the year and decided on their merits gives 36,012 in favor of the plaintiff to 19,480 in favor of the defendant. This ratio of about 2 to 1 in favor of the plaintiff is usual.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

The appellate authorities are the Sudder Court, the District Judges, and the Principal Sudder Ameens. The number of appeal cases that were registered for trial during

the year amounted to 21,268, of which number 8,344 were pending at the close of the year.

There were for trial in the Sudder Court 754 regular, and 927 special admitted appeals, of which were pending at the close of the year, 508 of the former, and 288 of the latter. Of the above, 927 special admitted appeals, 523 were admissions of the year. There were also 1,131 *applications* for admission of special appeals wholly rejected, and 351 struck off on default. Of the 5,383 appeals heard by the Judges during the year, 1,189 were decreed for the Appellants, and 2,399 for the respondents, 531 were remanded, and 1,013 dismissed on default.

Of the 7,541 appeal cases enquired into by the Principal Sudder Ameens, 1,642 were decreed for the appellants, and 4,084 for the respondents. Of the remainder, 1,242 were remanded, 482 dismissed on default, and 91 adjusted, or withdrawn, or otherwise disposed of.

The average duration of suits before decision has been upon the whole shorter in the year under notice than in the previous one.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE—REGULATION PROVINCES.

The total number of criminals apprehended in the Regulation Provinces of Bengal during 1858 amounted to 108,177, being an increase of about 10 per cent. over the number (92,688) apprehended in the preceding year. Adding the number 3,777 that had been pending from the previous year, and 295 received by transfer, the total number of persons that came under the cognizance of the criminal tribunals during 1858, amounted to 1,12,249. They were disposed of as follows :—

Discharged without trial	1,017
Acquitted	34,570
Convicted	67,995
Committed to the Sessions Judges, &c.	4,922
Otherwise disposed	652
Under trial on 31st December, 1858	3,093

The sentences passed on those who were convicted were :

Discharged on security	6,515
Dismissed from Office	2,617
Fined	41,958
Flogged	2,300
Imprisonment for less than six months	12,702
Ditto for above 6 months and not exceeding one year	1,060
Ditto above 1 year and not exceeding two years	261
Ditto above 2 years and not exceeding three years	967

The sentences exceeding an imprisonment of three years were imposed exclusively by the Sessions Judges and the Sudder Court, and will be found noted below.

The total number of persons tried before the Sessions Judges during the year, amounted to 3,771, and they were dealt with as follows:

Discharged without trial	30
Acquitted	906
Convicted	1,466
Referred to Sudder Court	749
Otherwise disposed of	140
Under trial on 31st December, 1858	480

The punishments inflicted by the Sessions Judges on the prisoners convicted by them, were as follows:

Fined and discharged	8
Imprisonment not exceeding three years	350
Ditto above three but not exceeding eight years	806
Ditto above eight but not exceeding 12 years	123
Ditto above twelve, but not exceeding 16 years	158

The number of persons set before the Sudder Nizamut in 1858 amounted altogether to 1,784, who were disposed of as follows:

Released unconditionally		285
Convicted		1,371
Otherwise disposed of		19
Died in Jail		3
	Total...	1,678
Depending on 31st December 1858		106
	Total...	1,784

During the year the Sudder Nizamut passed sentence of death on 58 persons; 19 were sentenced to imprisonment for life; and 334 to transportation.

The average duration of the cases which were referred for the decision of the Nizamut Adawlut is exceedingly favorable to the year under review.

DESCRIPTION AND AMOUNT OF CRIME PERPETRATED.

The following tabular statement shows the amount of each class of crime committed in each division during the year under review, as compared with the yearly average amount of the same class of crime in the same division during the previous five years:—

Nature of Offences.	Patna. Area 20,870 square miles. Population 7,792,819.		Bhaugulpore. Area 12,464 square miles. Population 2,850,626.		Rajshahye. Area 19,882 square miles. Population 4,012,053.		Nuddea. Area 12,029 square miles. Population 4,169,892.		Burdwan. Area 15,633 square miles. Population 5,922,649.		Dacca. Area 15,633 square miles. Population 4,906,795.		Chittagong. Area 8,717 square miles. Population 2,433,263.		Cuttack. Area 8,963 square miles. Population 2,360,942.	
	Cases during 1858.	Yearly average No. of cases during the five previous years.	Cases during 1858.	Yearly average No. of cases during the five previous years.	Cases during 1858.	Yearly average No. of cases during the five previous years.	Cases during 1858.	Yearly average No. of cases during the five previous years.	Cases during 1858.	Yearly average No. of cases during the five previous years.	Cases during 1858.	Yearly average No. of cases during the five previous years.	Cases during 1858.	Yearly average No. of cases during the five previous years.	Cases during 1858.	Yearly average No. of cases during the five previous years.
1. *Offences* against the person	2,569	Cannot be correctly given in consequence of the destruction of some of the Records by the rebels.	1,415	1,542	3,721	3,277	6,331	6,224	4,654	3,702	9,016	7,487	6,209	5,676	2,195	1,734
2. Ditto *ditto* property committed with violence	471		134	44	260	280	90	166	436	327	63	25	26	60	7	13
3. Ditto ditto without violence ...	12,346		5,376	4,297	6,546	6,462	4,509	4,078	4,728	3,516	4,094	3,381	1,205	1,101	1,646	1,442
4. Malicious offences against property	107		91	38	172	194	218	71	81	62	567	301	54	21	24	10
5. Forgery and offences against currency	7		9	5	6	10	12	14	10	14	7	6	7	9	4	6
6. Miscellaneous offences...	4,583		2,257	2,261	2,983	3,114	6,823	4,482	5,749	4,792	5,956	3,515	2,014	1,138	932	839
Total No. of offences of all kinds ...	20,033		9,282	8,187	13,688	13,337	17,983	15,035	15,658	12,413	19,703	14,715	9,515	8,005	4,808	4,044

Classes 1 and 2 comprise all the worst offences, such as murder, manslaughter, and homicide, wounding with intent to kill, poisoning, violent robbery, and the like; but though the figures indicate an increase in these two classes in nearly all the divisions, it must be explained that the increase lies chiefly, if not altogether, under the head of "petty assault," and other minor offences, which by this system of classification are also included under the same headings.

The total amount of heinous crime scarcely exceeds one-thirtieth of the whole.

The increase perceptible on the other classes of crime is attributable generally to the unusually high price of provisions throughout the year, and the great difficulty the poorest classes had to maintain themselves in consequence; some allowance may also be made for an increased vigilance on the part of the Police in bringing to light a large amount of crime which, under other circumstances, would not have been reported.

RATIO OF CRIME TO POPULATION.

The ratio of crime to population in each division of the Regulation Provinces during 1858 was as follows :—

Division.	Total amount of crime.	Total Population.	Ratio of crime to population.
Patna	20,033	7,792,819	1 to 381
Bhaugulpore	9,282	2,950,626	1 to 318
Rajshahye	13,688	3,905,132	1 to 285
Nuddea	17,983	4,169,892	1 to 232
Burdwan	15,633	5,922,649	1 to 378
Dacca	19,703	4,906,795	1 to 249
Chittagong	9,515	2,433,263	1 to 255
Cuttack	4,808	2,360,942	1 to 491
Grand Total	911,645	34,442,118	Mean average 1 to 311

It will be observed from the foregoing statement that the Nuddea Division produced the greatest, and the Cuttack Division the smallest number of criminals, during the year under review.

PROPORTION OF STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED BY THE POLICE.

The following statement shows the results attending the operations of the Police in recovering stolen property during the year :—

Division.	Alleged value of property plundered in all the cases that were reported.	Average per centage of recovery on total loss.
	Rs. As. P.	
Patna	2,21,517 13 4	13 per cent.
Bhaugulpore	91,401 6 4	14 ditto.
Rajshahye	1,34,994 8 6	11 ditto.
Nuddea	1,10,588 11 9	10 ditto.
Burdwan	86,591 9 1¼	13 ditto.
Dacca	2,49,733 12 7	13 ditto.
Chittagong	55,501 1 6	9 ditto.
Cuttack	12,659 9 0¾	9 ditto.
Total	9,62,988 8 2	Mean average 12½ per cent.

These results are very unsatisfactory, and indicate a lamentable degree of inefficiency on the part of the Police, even after making large allowances for the exaggerated value put upon the stolen property in the first instance, and the great difficulty attendant on tracing it out afterwards.

Several important measures connected with the improvement of the Police have been effected during the year. The first in point of consequence is the completion of the scheme for the organization of the *Military* Police Battalions for the Lower Provinces, which will be noticed at some length below.

INCREASED PAY TO POLICE OFFICERS.

Another large scheme for the improvement of the *Civil* Police has lately received the sanction of the Home Authorities. The measures for this object which form part of a Minute by the Lieutenant Governor, recorded on the 30th April, 1856, consist in granting special promotion to Darogahs for distinguished services, and raising the salaries of the subordinate grades of Police.

The number of Darogahs who have been selected to receive these honors are 12. Of these, four receive 200 Rupees a month, and the remaining eight, 150 Rupees a month.

Mohurers, who are in future to be called Naib Darogahs, will be paid in the following proportion:—

¼ at 40, ¼ at 35, and ½ at 30 Rupees a month.

Jemadars will be paid as follows:

¼ at 20, ¼ at 15, and ½ at 10 Rupees a month.

And Burkundauzes as follows:

¼ at 6, ¼ at 5, and ½ at 4 Rupees a month.

The total additional cost involved by these arrangements is estimated at Rupees 3,38,689.

THE MILITARY POLICE CORPS.

Under the sanction of the Supreme Government, founded on a Minute of the Lieutenant Governor, dated the 5th March, 1859, the strength of each Battalion will be 900, and the total strength and probable cost of the entire force as follows:

Number of Officers and Men comprising the Battalions.	Rate of Salary.	Aggregate.
	Rs.	Rs.
10 Commandants, at	800	8,000
10 Lieutenants, at	400	4,000
10 Lieutenants, at	300	3,000
10 Lieutenants, at	200	2,000
10 Sub-Lieutenants, at	150	1,500
90 Subadars, at	50	4,500
90 Jemadars	30	2,700
540 Havildars, at	14	7,560
108 Naiks of the two Seikh Battalions, at	12	1,296
432 Naiks, at	10	4,320
3,600 Sepoys of the two Seikh Battalions, and one quarter of the remaining Force, at	7	25,200
5,400 Sepoys, at	6	32,400
10 Bugle Majors, at...	10	100
80 Buglers, at	7	560
90 Staff Pay Havildars, at	5	450
90 Bheestees, at	5	450
Total	.....	98,036
ESTABLISHMENT.		
10 Repairs of arms for ten Battalions of nine Companies, at Rupees 10 per Company	90	900
10 Repairs of tents, at per Battalion...	11	110
10 Stationery, at per Battalion	5	50
10 Camp Establishments, at	123	1,230
10 Hospital Establishments, at	67	670
Total	.....	2,960
Grand Total, Rupees ...	.....	1,00,996

Major Rattray was appointed Inspector over the whole force, and it was expected that, in six months time, most of the Battalions would be fit for duty.

The total number of men enlisted at the close of the year amounted to 7,239.

These men are enlisted not only to serve as guards for Treasuries, Court Houses, and Jails, and as Treasure escorts, but they are intended to furnish a body of local station Police at the Head Quarters of each Zillah, and also to be available for the repression of affrays and outrages in the interior of the district.

THE IRREGULAR CAVALRY CORPS.

The strength of the Mounted men at the disposal of the Government is as under:

Captain Adlam's Horse, six Troops.
Attached to No. 1 Police Battalion, one Troop.

The first of these bodies was raised after the breaking out of the disturbances in the districts of Shahabad and Behar, with a view of being employed in the first instance in restoring order and tranquillity in those districts.

The second was raised with the Battalion to which it is attached, as was noticed in the Report for the year 1856-57.

The total amount of this force is as follows:

Adlam's Horse	...	...	...	433
Sowars of the 1st Police Battalion		...	...	100
				533

The precise strength and constitution of these two bodies have not yet been determined upon. They will however be formed into one force, with the Head Quarters at Patna, and with detachments at such other stations as may appear necessary.

NON-REGULATION PROVINCES—CIVIL JUSTICE.

The following abstract Statements exhibit the chief results of the administration of Civil Justice in the Non-Regulation Provinces, during 1858.

Cases disposed of by Moonsiffs (original suits).

Division.	Cases.	Decided on Merits.	Dismissed on Default.	Transferred or otherwise disposed of.	Pending on 31st December 1858.
Assam	6,618	2,209	1,660	1,405	1,344
Chota Nagpore	4,957	1,944	113	1,158	1,742
Cachar	751	431	36	185	99
Tenasserim Provinces ...	2,097	1,204	158	671	64

Appeals and original suits disposed of by the Sudder Ameens in Assam, Tarama Thoogrees, in Arracan, and Meetkays in the Tenasserim Provinces. These three classes of Officers have analogous powers.

	Cases.		Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant.		Decreed for Defendant or Respondent.		Dismissed on Default.		Transferred or otherwise disposed of.		Pending on 31st December 1858.	
	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.
Assam	546	134	111	99	...	...	134	21	194	3	107	11
Arracan	1,097	...	550	...	...	...	231	...	107	...	209	...
Tenasserim Provinces	5,146	...	2,322	...	...	...	1,130	...	1,578	...	116	...

Appeals and original suits disposed of by the Principal Sudder Ameens in Assam.

	Cases.		Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant.		Decreed for Defendant or Respondent.		Dismissed on Default.		Transferred or otherwise disposed of.		Pending on 31st December 1858.	
	Original suits.	Appeals.	Original suits.	Appeals.	Original suits.	Appeals.	Original suits.	Appeals.	Original suits.	Appeals.	Original suits.	Appeals.
Assam	1,738	244	652	183	...	...	416	11	326	23	344	27

Appeals and original suits disposed of by the Assistant Commissioners in Assam, Arracan, Chota Nagpore, and the Tenasserim Provinces.

	Cases.		Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant.		Decreed for Defendant or Respondent.		Dismissed on Default.		Transferred or otherwise disposed of.		Pending on 31st December, 1858.	
	Original suits.	Appeals.	Original suits.	Appeals.	Original suits.	Appeals.	Original suits.	Appeals.	Original suits.	Appeals.	Original suits.	Appeals.
Assam	9,351	1,287	601	585	...	...	551	127	8,038	423	161	147
Arracan	663	236	439	161	...	...	155	24	20	0	49	51
Chota Nagpore ...	422	1,077	29	69	7	172	11	46	125	331	250	457
Tenasserim Provinces	990	697	270	487	...	...	341	91	225	14	154	105

Original suits and Appeals disposed of by the Commissioners.

Divisions.	Cases.		Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant.		Decreed for Defendant or Respondent.		Dismissed on Default.		Transferred or otherwise disposed of.		Pending on 31st December 1858.	
	Original suits.	Appeals.	Original suits.	Appeals.	Original suits.	Appeals.	Original suits.	Appeals.	Original suits.	Appeals.	Original suits.	Appeals.
Assam	...	54	...	35	...	...	...	9	...	1	...	9
Arracan	...	122	...	115	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	2
Chota Nagpore ...	...	96	...	5	...	20	...	8	...	9	...	54
Cachar	11	62	2	14	3	29	1	2	4	15	1	2
Tenasserim Provinces	...	320	...	192	...	...	...	91	...	2	...	35

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

The number of Criminals apprehended in the Non-Regulation Provinces during the year under review amounted to 15,662, thus:

In Assam	4,441
In Arracan	2,278
In Chota Nagpore	3,225
In Tenasserim Provinces	5,239
In Cachar	479
Total...	15,662

To this number must be added 196 that were under trial at the close of the preceding year, and 95 that were transferred, making the total 15,953 of whom

10,397 were convicted,
4,968 were acquitted,
271 committed to Sessions,
18 discharged without trial,
108 otherwise disposed of,

leaving 191 under trial on the 31st December, 1858.

The result of the commitments to the Sessions were—

The conviction of	121
The acquittal of	98

and 27 were referred to the Nizamut Adawlut. The remainder were pending, or were otherwise disposed of.

The sentences passed on those who were convicted were as follows :—

Death	8
Transportation	2
Imprisonment for life	5
Imprisonment above 12, and not exceeding 21 years ...	8
Imprisonment above seven, and not exceeding 12 years ...	3
Imprisonment above two and not exceeding seven years ...	232
Imprisonment above one month and not exceeding two years...	772
Imprisonment not exceeding one month	1,650
Flogged	270
Fined	6,826
Dismissed from Office	230
Discharged on security	522

POLICE.

Description and amount of Crime.

The following statement shows at a glance the quality, as well as the quantity, of crime perpetrated in the Non-Regulation Provinces during the year 1858, as compared with the average of the five previous years.

Nature of Offences.	Assam. Area 30,462 Square Miles. Population 1,474,326.		Arracan. Area 14,130 Square Miles. Population 369,519.		Chota Nagpore. Area 29,632 Square Miles. Population 2,003,511.		Darjeeling. Area 800 Square Miles. Population 54,000.	
	Cases during 1858.	Yearly average No. of cases during the previous five years.	Cases during 1858.	Average No. of cases during the previous five years.	Cases during 1858.	Average No. of cases during the previous five years.	Cases during 1858.	Average No. of cases during the previous five years.
1. Offences against the person	1,848	2,036	700	589	547	Cannot be given in consequence of the destruction of the Records by the mutineers.	91	74
2. Offences against property, committed with violence	7	21	18	31	212		5	0
3. Offences against property, committed without violence	1,778	1,892	238	349	834		174	105
4. Malicious offences against property ...	526	328	19	13	72		29	12
5. Forgery and offences against currency...	2	5	5	6			0	0
6. Miscellaneous offences	1,171	965	990	1,226	526		250	126
Total No. of cases of all kinds ...	5,332	5,247	1,970	2,214	2,191		549	317

The first and second classes comprise all the worst offences, such as murder, manslaughter, and homicide, wounding with murderous intent, violent robbery, and the like. Happily, however, these heinous offences bear a fractionally small proportion to the whole.

As regards the crimes of the middle class, such as simple theft, burglary, and cattle stealing, a slight decrease is perceptible on the whole.

A slight increase is perceptible in miscellaneous offences, but these cases should perhaps be regarded more in the light of personal grievances than as offences, seeing that they are generally brought up before the Magistrate by the aggrieved party without Police aid.

RATIO OF CRIME TO POPULATION.

The ratio of crime to population in each Division of the Non-Regulation Provinces during 1858 was as follows :

Division.	Total Amount of Crime.	Total Population.	Ratio of Crime to Population.
Assam	5,332	1,474,326	1 to 276
Arracan	1,970	369,519	1 to 187
Chota Nagpore	2,191	2,003,511	1 to 914
Darjeeling	549	54,000	1 to 98
Grand Total	10,042	3,901,356	Mean average } 1 to 388

PROPORTION OF STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED BY THE POLICE.

The proportion of stolen property subsequently recovered by the Police in these Provinces ranges at about 16 per cent. for Chota Nagpore, Assam, and Arracan. In Darjeeling the proportion of recoveries was more favorable.

These results are far from satisfactory, but some allowance must be made for the fact that the value of the property reported to be stolen is given by the owners themselves, who are prone to exaggerate their losses.

The alleged value of the property stolen, and the percentage of recovery in each Division of the Non-Regulation Provinces, are set forth in the following statement, which has been prepared from the returns submitted by the several Commissioners.

Division.	Alleged value of property plundered in all the cases that were reported.	Average percentage of recovery on total loss.
Assam	38,972 5 7½	16 per cent.
Arracan	35,576 13 3	16 per cent.
Chota Nagpore	75,206 4 10	16 per cent.
Darjeeling	4,547 8 6	32 per cent.
Total ...	1,54,303 0 2½	Mean average 20 per cent.

TRAINING OF JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

On the 25th March last the Lieutenant Governor recorded a Minute, relative to the Judicial training of Junior Civil Servants, stating that we are no nearer than we were twenty years ago, to a system of Judicial training for our Civil Officers, and while we are supposed to be improving our Civil and Criminal Procedure Laws, we are doing nothing whatever to improve our Judges.

The Lieutenant Governor then went on to observe, that the whole subject is too large to be entered upon by a merely local Lieutenant Governor, especially at the very close of his administration; but he considered that a small beginning might be made by Junior Civil Servants being nominated Assistants to the Civil and Sessions Judges in addition to their present duties. After a time they might become fit to be employed as assessors in the trial of cases, and even (though this would perhaps require an alteration of the Law) in the trial of small causes, such as are now assigned to Moonsiffs, or such as would be tried by Small Cause Courts, if we had such in the Mofussil.

This proposition has received the approval of the Supreme Government.

INTRODUCTION OF VIVA VOCE SYSTEM OF TRIALS IN PETTY CASES IN ALL NON-REGULATION PROVINCES OF BENGAL.

The great success which had attended the partial operation of the *vivâ voce* system in Assam led the late Honorable Court of Directors to urge its general adoption in all the Non-Regulation Provinces, where a similar practice did not already exist.

Accordingly, on receipt of the Honorable Court's orders the Commissioners of all the Non-Regulation Provinces under the Government of Bengal, *viz.* Chota Nagpore, Assam, and Arracan, and the Superintendents of Darjeeling and the Tributary Mehals, were directed to introduce and enforce the following rule in the criminal Courts under their respective control: "In all petty criminal cases and offences for which Magistrates in the "Regulation Provinces are competent to pass sentence of imprisonment not exceeding "six months, the depositions of all plaintiffs and witnesses, and the answers of defendants, "shall be taken *vivâ voce*, the substance merely being recorded in the hand-writing "of the presiding Officer, either in English or in Vernacular language most convenient "to him."

SUPPRESSION OF DACOITY DURING THE YEAR.

24 Pergunnahs.

1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
11	7	2	5	3	0	1

In this district one dacoity and one attempt at dacoity occurred during the year.

Baraset.

1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
48	23	10	3	5	5	0

In Baraset, there was none.

Howrah.

1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
40	27	9	5	3	4	1

In the district of Howrah, one dacoity and one attempt at dacoity were committed,

and the operations of the Local Police and the Dacoity Commissioner in bringing to justice the persons concerned in them, were quite successful.

In Hooghly, a slight decrease was apparent. In the subdivision of Serampore, the Dacoity Commissioner arrested several River Dacoits who had long carried on their crimes with impunity; and also some other dacoits at Bydiabattee, who were said to belong to a gang composed mainly of the servants of the Boro Melliah and the Melliah Ramchunderpore Indigo Factories, who were under some influential protection.

HOOGHLY.

1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
136	95	61	33	41	30	27

In this district, there was a slight increase in the number of dacoities, but in most of the Thannahs in which operations had been carried on from the Dacoity Commissioner's Office, there was a decrease. There was every reason to fear, the Commissioner stated, that the small talookdars and land-holders in Burdwan, are generally more or less in league with dacoits, and are the receivers of all stolen property.

BURDWAN.

1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
80	67	62	27	12	20	20

There was no decrease in the number of dacoities reported in this district, but the convictions obtained during the year under report were numerous, no less than 40 dacoits having been sentenced to transportation for life.

NUDDEAH.

1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
67	71	41	23	8	10	15

There was a very marked decrease in the number of dacoities at Jessore, where operations had been conducted with much success by Deputy Magistrate Baboo Gooroo Churn Doss.

JESSORE.

1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
83	43	44	68	62	12	15

In Moorshedabad also there was a very considerable decrease in the number of dacoities reported, though the crime was still frequent. Out of 2,301 known and registered dacoits in the district, sixty-seven only had been arrested.

MOORSHEDABAD.

1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
68	58	33	54	65	50	29

The number of dacoities committed in Pubna and Furreedpore, was six, but the operations of the Dacoity Commissioner had scarcely commenced in either of these districts.

PUBNA.

1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
9	17	19	14	19	14	6

FURREEDPORE.

1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
4	2	3	0	1	2	6

In this district, there was only one dacoity less than in the preceding year, but the convictions were numerous. Altogether, the general results for the year were very satisfactory. Two hundred and fifty-four dacoits were transported for life, compared to 126 transported in the previous year. The prisoners sentenced to term imprisonment in 1858, were 108, whereas in 1857 they were only twenty.

MIDNAPORE.

1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
29	37	27	15	20	16	15

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

During the year 1858-59, the Inspector General of Jails visited and inspected the undermentioned Jails:

1 Alipore.	23 Nuddea.
2 Koolneah (Lock-up).	24 Santipore (Lock-up).
3 Backergunge.	25 Midnapore.
4 Dacca.	26 Balasore.
5 Serajgunge (Lock-up).	27 Cuttack.
6 Gowalparah.	28 Pooree.
7 Gouhatti.	29 Khoordah (Lock-up).
8 Tezpore.	30 Bancoorah.
9 Seebsauger.	31 Purulia.
10 Debrooghur.	32 Chyebassah.
11 Mymensing.	33 Lohardugga.
12 Howrah.	34 Hazareebaugh.
13 Serampore (Lock-up).	35 Burhie (Lock-up).
14 Hooghly.	36 Sherghotty (Lock-up).
15 Munglepore (Lock-up).	37 Behar.
16 Burdwan.	38 Nowada (Lock-up).
17 Beerbhoom.	39 Patna.
18 Moorshedabad.	40 Tirhoot.
19 Rajshahye.	41 Chuprah.
20 Pubna.	42 Shahabad.
21 Furreedpore.	43 Monghyr.
22 Jessore.	

Some of them were seen more than once, and the distance travelled over in visiting them was 5,546 miles.

NUMBER AND DISPOSAL OF PRISONERS IN CUSTODY.

The number of prisoners in custody during this year was 75,095, *viz*:

Number remaining in Jail on the 30th day of April, 1858:

Males	21,024	
Females	588	21,612

Number admitted into Jail during the year:

Males	53,055	
Females	428	53,483
Total ...		75,095

Of these there were

Transferred to other districts		11,736
Released		39,974
Escaped		1,401
Died		2,440
Executed		145

Remaining in Jail on the 30th day of April, 1859.

Males	18,782	
Females	617	19,399
Total ...		75,095

Of the 53,483 admissions into Jail during the year, the following are the particulars:—

Committed to Jail by orders of the Magisterial Authorities in the district	35,917
Ditto by orders of the Civil, Revenue, and Abkarree Authorities in the district	1,807
Committed under sentence of Courts Martial	140
Ditto under special orders of Government (for reasons of State)	23
Ditto re-captured after escape	976
Transferred from one district to another for trial ...	879
Ditto for banishment...	2,226
Ditto for transportation	1,701
Ditto for benefit of health	15
Ditto for release	219
Ditto for special reasons	148
Ditto after re-capture...	101
Kept in Jails while on the way from one district to another	588
Number confined in sub-division Lock-ups	8,743
Total ...	53,483

Of the 11,736 transfers to other districts, the following are the particulars:—

Transferred from one district to another for trial ...	1,987
Ditto ditto for banishment	902
Ditto ditto for transportation	2,261
Ditto ditto for benefit of health	53
Ditto ditto for release	354
Ditto ditto for special reasons	758
Ditto ditto after re-capture	313
Ditto ditto to Lunatic Asylum	191
Kept in Jails while in transit from one district to another...	736
Transfer from sub-division Lock-ups	4,181
Total ...	11,736

Of the 39,974 releases, the following are the details:—

Acquitted after trial by the Magisterial Authorities of the district	12,529
Ditto by the Sessions Judges	1,893
Ditto by the Sudder Court	239
Liberated by order of Government (State prisoners) ...	141
Released on expiry of sentence	19,048
Ditto on payment of debts, &c	1,542
Ditto for good conduct	53
Ditto for extreme sickness	31
Ditto under the provisions of the Inspector General of Jails' Circular letter No. 65, dated the 2nd April, 1857 ...	82
Released from sub-division Lock-ups	4,416
Total ..	39,974

Of the 19,399 prisoners in custody on the last day of April, 1859, there were, as regard.

Criminal Prisoners.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Sentenced for life with labor ...	825	166	991	1,024
Ditto for life without labor ...	28	5	33	
Ditto for more than two years with labor ...	8,425	189	8,614	8,662
Ditto for ditto without ditto ...	44	4	48	
Ditto for two years and above one year with labor ...	2,216	65	2,281	2,410
Ditto for ditto and ditto without labor ...	129	0	129	
Ditto for one year and under with labor ...	3,055	114	3,169	3,846
Ditto for ditto and ditto without labor ...	660	17	677	
Ditto to be confined till security be given with labor ...	110	0	110	128
Ditto ditto ditto without ditto ...	18	0	18	
Ditto to be discharged without security after a limited period with labor ...	697	2	699	714
Ditto to be discharged without security after a limited period without labor ...	15	0	15	
Total of Criminal Prisoners ...	16,422	562		16,784

Civil Prisoners.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Of under one month's imprisonment ...	83	1	84
„ above one month's and less than two months' imprisonment ...	73	1	74
„ above three months' and less than six months' ditto ...	37	1	38
„ above six months' and less than 12 months' ditto ...	27	0	27
„ above one years' and less than two years' ditto ...	3	0	3
„ above two years' and less than three years' ditto ...	4	0	4
„ above three years' imprisonment ...	0	0	0
Total of Civil Prisoners...	227	3	230
State Prisoners ...	27	2	29
Dacoity Prisoners ...	47	1	48
Hajut Prisoners.			
Under trial ...	1,058	43	1,101
Committed to the Sessions ...	313	27	340
Under reference to the Nizamut Adawlut ...	95	4	99
Total of Hajut Prisoners...	1,466	74	1,540
Insane Prisoners ...	36	2	38
Total of all classes of Prisoners ...	18,025	644	18,669
Prisoners confined in Lock-ups not included above ...	...	...	730
	Total ...		19,399

GENERAL EXPENDITURE.

The whole cost of the year amounted to Rupees 8,83,919 9 3¼ *viz.* :

1. Cost of Rations	4,98,444 12 8¼		
2. Money allowance	1,922 14 1½		
		5,00,367 10	9¾
3. Fixed Establishment	1,50,870 9 5		
4. Extra Establishment	71,700 4 6¾		
		2,22,570 13	11¾
Hospital Charges. 5. European Medicines	5,131 6 8½		
6. Bazar Medicines	5,860 10 4½		
7. Sick diet	8,358 3 9¼		
8. Furniture Bedding and Extra Blankets ...	831 8 8¾		
		20,181 13	7
9. Clothing, including Blankets and Bedding		63,330 7	1
10. Contingencies		61,090 13	3¼
11. Additions, alterations, and repairs by Magistrates ...		16,377 14	6½
Total.....		8,83,919 9	3¼

The average cost of each prisoner therefore was 43-9-4 as shown below :

Rations	24	10	8
Establishment	7	7	0
Extra Guards	3	8	7
Hospital charges...	0	15	11
Clothing and Bedding	3	5	0
Contingencies	3	0	2
Buildings	0	13	0
Total.....	43	9	4

while the average cost of each prisoner in the previous year was Rupees 43-13-11·2. The sum shown in the last Administration Report was Rupees 41-10-3·7 but this was exclusive of the return of Public Works from the Chief Engineer's Office, which had not been furnished at the time, and of a serious error in the Patna Jail Account, amounting to Rupees 16,576-14-9, which was only detected after the close of the official year.

ECONOMICAL JAILS.

The most economical Jails were—

Sumbulpore, in which each prisoner cost ...	Rs.	24	3	1
Cuttack " "	"	31	3	2
Dacca " "	"	32	14	5
Singhbhoom " "	"	34	5	1
Hooghly " "	"	34	7	8
Chumparun " "	"	35	0	3
Purneah " "	"	35	7	5
Midnapore " "	"	35	9	8

The most expensive were—

Akyab, in which each prisoner cost	Rs.	60	6	7
Durrung " "	"	62	12	5
Chittagong " "	"	63	15	6
Ramree " "	"	64	0	0
Maldah " "	"	64	13	8
Darjeeling " "	"	70	2	7
Debrooghur " "	"	70	9	11
Nowgong " "	"	71	4	1
Kamroop " "	"	72	0	0
Kossiah Hills " "	"	118	12	4

The increase in cost was due to the continued rise in the price of provisions, and of all ordinary articles of consumption throughout the Lower Provinces. In fixed and fluctuating Establishments there was a saving; the Hospital charges were very slightly beyond those of the previous year; in clothing, bedding, and contingencies there was a considerable advance, for the reasons mentioned above.

Every possible effort is made to restrict expenditure, but so long as famine prices prevail in food, and all other necessaries are at their present advanced rates, it is impossible to reduce cost. The scale of rations, quantity of clothing, and amount of necessaries consumed have undergone no change.

JAIL MANUFACTURE AND INDUSTRY.

There were 5,511 prisoners employed in handicrafts in 1858-59.

The following abstract shows the out-turn of the year :—

Value of articles sold in the bazar		Rs.	2,20,998	12	10¼
Ditto ditto consumed for Public purposes ...		„	23,072	10	5½
Ditto ditto in store at the end of the year ...		„	53,596	7	4½
Grand Total		„	2,97,667	14	8¼
Deduct value of articles in store at the end of the previous year		„	53,970	12	11¾
Gross receipts of the year ...	1858-59		2,43,697	1	8½
Charges incurred during the year		„	1,38,319	6	0¼
Net profit realized		„	1,05377	11	8¼
Against of the former year		„	1,11,799	8	9¼

This exhibits an apparent decrease of Rupees 6,421-13-1, but in the statement is not included the net profits from the Printing Department of the Alipore Jail. The cost of printing was ordered to be adjusted by the Civil Auditor on the scale allowed to the late contractor. These accounts have not yet been received, but by a rough calculation made from such of the statements as have been examined, the net profit referred to will not amount to less than Rupees 21,308-6-4, showing a total out-turn of the industry of the year of Rupees 1,26,686-2-0¼.

Had the price of manufactured articles, and the cost of raw materials been as they were two years ago, the result would have been very different. The price of cotton and jute had advanced considerably, while the value of gunny had decreased as much. Such fluctuations are always liable to occur in Lower Bengal.

The most successful Jails in regard to prison industry were those of Hooghly, Alipore, Burdwan, Jessore, and Midnapore.

In Hooghly only, did each convict handicraftsman earn more than he cost, the earning having been Rupees 60-9-6·5, while the cost amounted to Rupees 34-7-8.

Several other Jails had made a creditable advance.

GENERAL FINANCIAL RESULTS.

The profits from Jail manufactures	1,26,686	2	0¼
Amount received from public departments for hire of convicts ...	11,498	15	7
Estimated value of convict labor employed on roads	76,902	2	7
Estimated value of convict labor employed on miscellaneous work inside or near the Jail	76,702	4	6½
Estimated saving by the employment of prison labor instead of paid establishment for the performance of menial duties within the Jail	70,220	5	2½
Total value of convict labor in the Lower Provinces during the year	3,62,009	13	11¼
To this should be added the amount of fines collected in lieu of labor from prisoners sentenced to labor	32,457	13	0
Grand Total ...	3,94,467	10	11¼

The gross financial results of the year thus represent about half the actual outlay incurred.

Out of 16,022 laboring convicts, a little more than one-fifth of the entire number were unable to contribute towards their maintenance from age, sickness, and other causes.

OVERCROWDING.

Thirty of the Jails were overcrowded, some to a very great extent, with an extremely prejudicial influence on the health of their inmates.

Other circumstances being equal, restriction of the amount of healthy air seems to exert a more pernicious influence in the Jails of the Lower Provinces than any other single cause of sickness and mortality.

Twenty-five Jails had fewer inmates than they were capable of accommodating. Some of these were also unhealthy from endemic and epidemic causes, but as a general rule the least crowded are the most healthy prisons.

SICKNESS AND MORTALITY.

These were excessive in the year under review. The whole number of deaths from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1858, was 2,800, *viz.*:

Hindoos	1,923
Mussulmans	628
Other denominations	249
Total ...	2,800

Giving a ratio of 9·29 per cent. on the average number of Hindoos in custody; of 3·03 per cent. of Mahomedans, and of 1·20 per cent. of other denominations.

Of the above there were

Males	2,782
Females	18

Three hundred and thirty-eight of the deaths were among life prisoners, and of the remainder 1,284 had been less than six months in confinement.

A large proportion of the prisoners committed in the year were in an extremely bad state of health when incarcerated.

It was an unusually sickly year everywhere, From epidemic cholera 366, or 13·07 per cent. of the whole mortality arose.

Hospital gangrene also occurred in an epidemic form at Alipore, Akyab, and Ramree, and gangrenous ulcers were seen in other Jails.

The chief agent in the mortality was, however, dysentery of an unusually intractable and fatal form.

Some of the Civil Surgeons attributed it to the insufficient diet, but as the same scale of allowance has been in operation since 1851, and is identical in the healthiest, as well as the sickliest jails, this cannot be the primary cause of the fearful fatality of imprisonment in 1858.

The detailed particulars are narrated in the Inspector General's Special Report, in which they are discussed minutely, the casualties, which may fairly be debited to the Jails, being carefully separated from those for which the prisons cannot reasonably be held accountable, such as old age, and natural decay, accidental deaths, and such organic diseases as would have cut off their victims as soon in a state of freedom, as it did when in confinement.

ESCAPES.

The past year was again exceptional. The Gya and Shahabad Jails were broken open by rebels and mutineers, the former a third time, the latter a second time. The prisoners at Mymensing broke loose in a body, without let or hindrance from the guard. The convicts at Hooghly tried the same plan, but were defeated by the courage and energy of the Jailor, well seconded by a few staunch men of the guard. A daring leader of Dacoits at Bograh planned and successfully executed the escape of himself and eleven of his companions.

There was, in fact, an unquiet spirit still abroad, which extended to the inmates of many Jails,—the last ripple of the wave of mutiny in Bengal.

The number of convicts let loose was 1,447, of whom 900 were re-captured. The ratio of escapes to average strength was 7·14 per cent., and of re-captures 4·43. The amount expended in rewards was Rupees 3,312-12, or at the rate of 3-10-10·7 to each of the escapes. A gold watch was presented to Mr. Dobson, the Jailor of Hooghly, in testimony of his courage and good conduct on the occasion referred to.

THE CALCUTTA COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

The following statement exhibits the business of the Court during the year 1858-59, as compared with that of 1857-58.

The result shows a total sum credited to Government of Rupees 1,10,915-11-9, while the expense of the Court was Rupees 1,03,274-11-0, leaving a balance of Rupees 7,641-0-9 in favor of Government.

This result is not so favorable as that presented in last year's report, but the difference principally arises from the sum credited to Government last year for unclaimed monies having amounted to no less than Rupees 9,720 (as was then reported) from the books of the Court of Requests, while the sum credited in this report from unclaimed monies is confined to the accounts of this Court, and does not exceed Rupees 1,868-0-3.

The total number of cases instituted also was less, but still amounted to 29,956. In some respects, however, the business of the Court has increased. The number of copies of summonses reported last year, was 61,405. In the present report it is 70,012. A separate copy of the summons is served upon each defendant, and the aggregate number will therefore depend on the number of parties sued, as well as the number of cases instituted.

		Eighth year 1857-58	Ninth year 1858-59
Number of Cases.	English	5,834	5,450
	Native	25,009	24,506
	Total.....	30,843	29,956
Amount litigated...		8,01,824 6 0	7,65,412 11 1
Commission and fees paid into Court on institution of suits ...		1,12,778 12 9	1,09,260 7 6
Net amount credited to Government.	Net amount of commission and fees credited to Government on suits...	1,12,624 6 9	1,07,918 0 9
	Ditto on Distresses for rent	1,157 0 0	839 0 0
	Amount credited to Government on account of fines ...	343 5 9	202 8 0
	Ditto on account of unclaimed monies belonging to suitors and landlords	9,720 13 3	1,868 0 3
	Ditto on account of savings from salaries, sale of furniture, records, &c.	255 9 5	88 2 9
	Net Total amount credited to Government in the cash accounts	1,24,101 3 2	1,10,915 11 9
Average number of cases instituted daily		1,233	121·7
Cases under Rupees ... 10		17,363	16,067
„ „ „ ... 20		5,708	5,850
„ „ „ ... 50		4,417	4,745
„ „ „ ... 100		1,649	1,618
„ „ „ ... 200		932	932
„ „ „ ... 300		391	387
„ „ „ ... 400		169	172
„ „ „ ... 500		214	185
Judgments for Plaintiffs		13,281	12,447
Judgments for Defendants...		1,154	1,412
Nonsuits		3,350	2,996
Struck out and compromised		12,939	13,133
Undecided (postponed after hearing)		154	91
Summonses issued		61,405	70,012

Credited to Government	Rupees	1,10,915	11 9
Expense of the Court	„	1,03,274	11 0
Balance in favor of Government ...	Rupees	7,641	0 9

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL REPORT ON THE SONTHAL PERGUNNAHS.

The Civil and Criminal administration of the Sonthal Pergunnahs continues to prosper under the able and watchful superintendence of Mr. Yule, the Commissioner of the Bhaugulpore Division.

The past year's returns show a very remarkable apparent increase of crime under the heads of dacoity, highway robbery, burglary, theft, rape, and unclassified offences, in comparison with the returns of the preceding year. It is believed, however, that this apparent increase arises from the circumstance that crime is more correctly reported since the abolition of the old Police and the employment of the Munduls on the duties hitherto performed by the Thannadars; so in like manner it is believed that the large proportion of cases brought to trial, compared with the Regulation Provinces, simply indicates that sufferers are more ready to apply to the Sonthal Court for redress than to a Magistrate begirt, as Mr. Yule truely remarks, with "Police Omlah, Mooktears and Stamp Paper, and where every step that is taken, and every word that is written must be paid for."

	Cases in 1858.	Cases in 1857.
Highway robbery	17	12
Burglary	515	393
Theft	1,154	618
Rape	15	8

The paucity of criminal* appeals is also remarkable, and as every facility for a *vivâ voce* and costless appeal exists, this result appears to indicate general satisfaction with the decisions of the Courts.

	No. of Appeals.	Confirmed.	Modified or Reversed.
* Criminal ...	57	33	15
Civil	74	51	14

Summary suits for rent were not numerous, and summary suits against distraint were so few that the Commissioner had not thought it worth while to send a statement of them, or of execution of summary decrees which are settled generally by the parties themselves.

REVENUE.

LAND REVENUE.

The revenue administration of the whole of the country under the Bengal Government is subordinate to the Board of Revenue in Calcutta.

The great bulk of the land tax is permanently settled, and has heretofore been realized without any difficulty, and in comparatively few cases has it been found necessary to enforce the provisions of the Sale Law.

The total revenue demands, collections, and remissions for the year under review, will be seen from the following statement. The aggregate collections amounted to 91½ per cent. on the demand, and the amount remitted was less than ½ per cent., leaving a balance outstanding at the close of the year of 8 per cent.

	Demand.	Collections.	Remissions.	Balances.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bhaugulpore Division ...	31,78,256	28,01,874	1,378	3,75,003
Burdwan Ditto ...	78,64,204	75,49,068	5,176	3,18,960
Chittagong Ditto ...	26,52,627	23,12,177	14	3,40,435
Cuttack Ditto ...	22,24,500	16,49,512	87,226	4,87,761
Dacca Ditto ...	32,87,164	30,87,256	13,092	1,86,816
Nuddea Ditto ...	43,61,009	39,90,947	79,694	2,90,367
Patna Ditto ...	88,05,959	78,38,938	3,603	9,63,416
Rajshahye Ditto ...	64,40,923	62,29,566	7	2,11,349
Assam Division, including the Cossiah Hills...	9,97,327	9,06,082	183	91,061
Chota Nagpore ...	3,74,308	3,36,549	1,056	37,703
Arracan ...	7,29,085	7,28,007	0	1,078
Darjeeling ...	36,867	35,896	463	508
Tenasserim Provinces ...	3,40,559	3,34,764	0	5,794
	4,12,92,788	3,77,90,636	1,91,892	33,10,251

CUSTOMS.

There are four Custom Houses in this Presidency, *viz.* at Calcutta, Chittagong, Balasore, and Akyab. At Chittagong and Balasore the Collectors of Revenue are *ex Officio* Collectors of Customs.

During the year under review the net revenue derived from Customs duties amounted to Rupees 1,56,44,541, being, as will be seen from the annexed comparative statement, nearly 31 lakhs of Rupees in excess of that derived during the previous year, while the charges of collection show a decrease this year of about 30,000 Rupees.

Year.	Receipts on Merchandize.	Receipts on Salt.	Total Receipts.	Deduct charges.	Net Revenue.
1840-41	33,09,780	17,13,384	50,23,164	6,49,074	47,34,090
1843-44	33,34,661	28,80,355	62,15,016	6,41,275	55,73,741
1850-51	40,48,199	61,39,112	1,01,87,311	5,27,561	96,59,750
1853-54	40,87,591	36,56,359	77,43,950	5,14,528	72,29,422
1857-58	49,30,091	81,68,469	1,30,98,560	5,47,554	1,25,51,006
1858-59	71,46,856	90,14,012	1,61,60,868	5,16,327	1,56,44,541

The above statement does not include the port of Moulmein, which is not within the Lieutenant Governor's jurisdiction. It may be mentioned, however, that the returns of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, show that the Moulmein Import collections amounted to Rupees 53,410, and the Exports to Rupees 19,774.

The new Customs Law raising the rates of duty was introduced on the 14th March. It does not appear necessary therefore to report upon its results for so short a period.

SHIPPING.

There is a slight decrease in the number and tonnage of the sailing vessels and steamers that entered the port of Calcutta during the year under review, as compared with the arrivals in the previous year.

ARRIVALS.

	1857-58.		1858-59.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British sailing vessels	505	3,67,362	497	3,82,116
American ditto	146	1,16,579	130	1,13,035
French ditto	110	47,933	100	45,644
Other countries, including native craft ...	130	26,875	16	31,358
Steamers	137	1,55,780	107	99,987
Total... ...	1,028	7,14,529	950	6,72,140

The following is a statement of the

DEPARTURES.

	1857-58.		1858-59.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British Sailing Vessels	452	3,23,227	502	3,90,350
American ditto	152	1,22,946	132	1,17,211
French ditto	108	18,195	110	47,790
Other countries, including native craft ...	128	58,529	116	30,200
Steamers	127	1,35,252	100	88,645
Total.....	967	6,58,149	960	676,196

SALT.

The approximate results of the year under report, as well as the actual results of the preceding twelve months, as regards receipts and disbursements in the Salt Department, are given in the following table, wherein are shown also the financial results of the years severally commencing the present and past decennaries.

	Years.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Net Revenue.
1st May to 30th April	1840–41 ...	1,93,23,003 7 10	46,52,461 4 11	1,46,70,542 2 11
	1850–51 ...	1,10,57,964 6 0¼	53,39,446 12 6¼	77,18,517 9 6
	1857–58 ...	1,02,98,755 4 9¼	38,51,072 1 6¼	64,47,683 3 2¾
	1858–59 ...	1,19,21,769 0 0	38,18,000 0 0	81,03,769 0 0

The only occurrence worthy of notice here in the past year's history of the Salt Department, is the importation to Sulkea, on account of Government, of 1,54,467 maunds of Scinde Salt. This large supply was indented for in consequence of the ready disposal which had attended the experimental importation of a single cargo of 29,563 maunds in the preceding year.

OPIUM.

The following comparative statement exhibits the receipts and charges, and the net revenue of the Opium Department for the years 1856-57, 1857-58, and 1858-59.

	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.
Receipts	3,82,34,910	5,21,00,669	4,64,08,600
Charges	1,12,07,266	88,83,637	90,34,880
Net Revenue	2,70,27,644	4,32,17,032	3,73,73,720

The next statement shows the receipts and charges, and the net revenue derived from the sale of Abkaree, Opium during the same years.

	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.
Receipts	9,41,804	10,21,497	10,59,284
Charges	3,97,397	4,17,632	43,000
	5,44,406	6,03,864	10,16,284

All the returns for the year under report not having been received, results shown the in the latter statement are given by estimate.

ABKARRY.

The following is a comparative statement of the Demands, Collections, Balances, and charges of Abkarry Revenue in the Divisions under the Bengal Presidency, and in the Tenasserim Provinces, during 1858-59.

Division.	Demand.	Collections.		Balance, being difference between columns 2 and 3.	Charge.	
		Spirits and Drugs.	Opium.		General.	Cost of Opium at Rs. 5-8-0 per seer.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Bhaugulpore	3,03,230	3,02,220	20,295	1,010	12,862	10,147
Burdwan	2,64,184	2,63,760	1,51,940	423	43,985	53,133
Chittagong	59,681	59,566	35,897	114	15,421	12,503
Cuttack	48,066	47,684	89,438	381	9,068	30,744
Dacca	2,66,725	2,66,652	1,13,545	73	31,926	49,058
Nuddeah	8,34,142	7,85,521	2,34,915	48,621	65,060	81,424
Patna	9,63,587	8,56,210	1,322	1,07,376	32,042	727
Rajshahye	2,46,908	2,45,750	1,95,620	1,158	48,005	91,595
Assam	10,203	10,179	1,41,750	24	625	78,169
Chota Nagpore	1,49,281	1,42,120	10,708	7,160	1,396	4,373
Arracan	73,744	73,744	54,624	...	5,402	18,777
Darjeeling	3,584	3,584	...	...	...	...
	32,23,335	30,56,990	10,50,054	1,66,340	2,78,357	4,30,650
Tenasserim Provinces ...	1,40,260	1,40,260	76,600	...	63	21,065
Grand Total ...	33,63,595	31,97,250	11,26,654	1,66,340	2,78,420	4,51,715

The net Revenue under this head amounted to Rupees 35,93,769, and the charges amounted to nearly 17 per cent. on the gross collection.

THE SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

The operation of the rules for the grant of waste lands, particularly in Darjeeling, not having secured the disposal of as many grants, and the cultivation of as much waste as was desirable, the following new rules received the assent of the Lieutenant Governor on the 23rd April last:

1. "Grants of waste lands in the Darjeeling territory shall be sold by auction at "an upset price of ten Rupees an acre.

2. "Sales of grants of waste lands shall be made from time to time at the office of "the Superintendent of Darjeeling, on application for that purpose by intending purcha- "sers, in such manner and under such rules as may be laid down for that purpose by the "Board of Revenue, full and sufficient notice of the day of sale and other needful par- "ticulars being given to the public. Should it in any case be deemed inexpedient to "grant the land applied for, the Superintendent shall refer such case, with his reasons for "deeming the grant inexpedient, for the orders of the Board.

3. "Every grant proposed to be sold shall first have its boundary cleared, and its area determined by an Officer appointed for that purpose by the Superintendent.

4. "No grant shall be sold of less than 50 acres.

5. "A purchaser at auction of such grant or grants shall make a deposit, at the time of purchase, of ten per cent. on the amount of purchase-money.

6. "The balance of the purchase-money shall be paid in annual instalments of 10 "per cent. on the amount of purchase-money, and in default of such payment, the sale "shall be considered void, the deposit and any prior payments of instalments being for- "feited to Government, and the Government shall be at liberty to resell the land on its "own account.

7. "The Government reserves to itself the right of making and constructing such "roads and bridges as may be necessary for public purposes in all lands purchased as "above, and also to such indigenous timber, stone, and other materials as may be "required for making and keeping the said roads and bridges in repair. Land taken "for these purposes shall be paid for at the rates at which it was purchased by refund "of the money paid for it, and compensation shall be granted, when claimed, for any "damage done to the plantation in the construction of the works.

8. "The sale shall convey a title to all mines and minerals within the limits of the "grant sold. But a tax, not exceeding ten per cent. of the gross produce of such mines "and minerals, shall be leviable by the Government, in such manner and under such rules "as may hereafter from time to time be determined on.

9. "Existing grants may be commuted under these rules at the option of the "grantees."

These rules have already come into force in Darjeeling, the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills, and the Board have been directed to take into consideration the advisability of extending the principle of the system to all waste lands under the Bengal Government, including those in the Sunderbunds.

STATIONERY.

The number of Indents received during 1858-59 was larger than in any previous year. The following Statement shows the value of the articles sent out by the Hon'ble Court, and of those purchased from the Bazar for the last two years:

Year.	Value of Stationery sent out by the Hon'ble Court of Directors.	Value of Stationery supplied from the Local Market.	Total value of Stationery supplied.
1857-58 ...	3,44,065	1,75,504	5,19,569
1858-59 ...	2,41,359	1,71,640	41,12,999

The amount expended in packing charges, was 13,539.

In 1858-59 there were in all 1,375 Indenting Officers, being an increase of 106 over the previous year, as is exhibited under:

Indenting Officers in 1857-58	1,269
„ in 1858-59	1,375

The net proceeds of the sale of Stationery, plus 5 per cent., charged on the prime cost under the Stationery Rules, amounted for the past year to Company's Rupees 9,587.

Years.	Amount value of Stationery sold.	Amount realized at 5 per Cent. on prime cost.	Net proceeds of sale.
1850-51	1,541	77	1,464
1851-52	2,107	105	2,002
1852-53	4,454	223	4,231
1853-54	1,977	98	1,879
1854-55	3,065	153	2,912
1855-56	4,767	237	4,530
1856-57	5,364	268	5,096
1857-58	2,694	135	2,559
1858-59	10,092	505	9,587

The following is an abstract account of the value of stock receipts and issues of Stationery, and the total amount of charges for the last two years:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Years.	Value of Stock on 1st May.	Invoice value of Stores received from England.	Cost price of local purchases.	Total value.	Value of issues during the year.	Value of Stock on 30th April.	Total amount of bills passed for Mofussil purchases.	Amount of all other charges, viz. estimate packing contingencies.	Total of columns 6, 8, and 9, being the entire charge of the Department.
1857-58 ...	3,45,897	3,44,065	1,75,504	8,64,966	3,62,994	5,01,973	1,63,280	34,884	5,61,158
1858-59 ...	5,01,973	2,41,359	1,71,640	9,14,973	4,38,089	4,76,884	1,80,836	60,945	6,79,870

THE GOVERNMENT LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS.

The Government Lithographic Press, which is also under the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, continues to work well. The following Statement shows at one view the results of the year under report, compared with those of the preceding year. There has been, it will be observed, a general decrease in the number of forms struck off, and a considerable reduction in the cost of establishment and other charges.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT, showing the results, in figures, of the operations of the Government Lithographic Press, for the year 1858-59, *compared with* 1857-58.

Year.	Forms of the Military Department.			Forms of the Revenue, Judicial, Political, Customs, Abkarree, and other Departments.				Cost of the Stationery used.
	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Net.	Number of Impressions struck off.	Cost of Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total of charges for Establishment, contingencies, and packing.	
1857-58	2,317 9 6	454 6 0	1,863 3 6	19,391,280	20,375 1 2	1,079 15 6	25,332 5 2	49,037 14 4
1858-59	2,019 3 3	43 0 9	1,976 2 6	17,298,179	19,921 2 2	1,084 12 3	23,622 1 5	46,519 10 4
Increase	0 0 0	0 0 0	112 15 0	0	0 0 0	4 12 9	0 0 0	0 0 0
Decrease	298 2 9	411 5 3	0 0 0	2,093,101	453 15 0	0 0 0	1,410 3 9	2,518 4 0

EDUCATION.

In the absence of a complete report from the Director of Public Instruction, the following is a sketch of the proceedings of the year.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

At the entrance examination, there were 706 candidates, of whom 107 passed in the 1st division, and 233 in the 2nd division.

In the examination for degrees in the faculties of Art and Law, out of 41 candidates, 10 were passed in the former, and three in latter.

COLLEGES.

The Colleges for general education were reported to be for the most part in a healthy condition.

Owing to the want of a sufficient number of students in the third and fourth year classes of the Kishnaghur and Berhampore Colleges, the abolition of those classes was authorized during the year, the few students in them being transferred to the corresponding classes in the residency and Hooghly Colleges.

The Berhampore College having suffered considerably from the want of a settled location, the erection of a temporary building was authorized, at a cost of 5,000 Rupees, of which 2,000 Rupees were raised by subscription.

In the Presidency College, the re-establishment of the Professorship of Geology was sanctioned by the Government of India.

SANSCRIT COLLEGE.

The constitution of this College not according well with the present state of things, the remodelling of the institution, so as to bring it more into harmony with the university system, was being carried on under the superintendence of Mr. Cowell, Professor of History and Practical Economy in the Presidency College.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.

It was ruled, with reference to this institution, that no students of the Primary class were to be considered qualified to be examined for, or to hold any Government appointment, until he shall have graduated in it.

ZILLAH SCHOOLS.

The Zillah schools were for the most part in a satisfactory state. Those at Howrah, Ooturparah, Bancoorah, and Cuttack were raised to the status of 1st grade schools during the year. The school at Sylhet, which had been in a languishing state for some time, was abolished, and a new one was opened at Maldah. In Calcutta, the schooling fees were raised, in the Hindu and Colootollah branch schools, from five and four Rupees, to seven and five Rupees a month.

FEMALE SCHOOLS.

Calcutta.	Gopalnagore.
Coolingram.	Doarbatta.
Jowgong.	Dacca.
Balee.	Khajoorah.

The number of Female schools was eight, as per margin, and the number of pupils in them varying from 22 to 129. The results on the whole appeared to be very unsatisfactory.

VERNACULAR BOOKS.

A further advance of Rupees 8,203-2 was sanctioned, during the year, to Pundit Eswarchunder Surma, for a reprint of vernacular books.

GOVERNMENT VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

Of Government Vernacular schools there are 15 in South Bengal and 27 in North-East Bengal. The former, which were established by Pundit Eshurchunder Surma, are designated Model Vernacular Schools, but excepting that there may be a little more of the Sanscrit element in them, the course of study in other respects is similar to that pursued in the ordinary aided vernacular schools.

VERNACULAR EDUCATION.

There has been much correspondence on the subject of the application of the Grant-in-aid system for the promotion of vernacular education, and the possibility or impossibility of cheap Vernacular schools in Bengal. A careful investigation was in progress as to how far it is practicable to establish really cheap schools in Bengal.

MARINE.

MASTER ATTENDANT'S DEPARTMENT.

This department has been presided over throughout the year by Captain Reddie, with the aid of three Assistants.

The duties of the Master Attendant consist in the immediate supervision and control of the Pilot Service, the supplying of ships with Pilots and Harbour Masters, the management of the Pilot, Buoy, and River Surveying Vessels, the Light Ships, and Light-houses, the care of the channel buoys and of the moorings in the port, and of all matters relating to the shipping, in connection with the Port Regulations, the Master Attendant being also Conservator of the Port of Calcutta.

For the disposal and management of the shipping in the port, the Master Attendant has under his orders a Harbour Master with a Deputy, 10 Assistants, and 20 extra Assistants.

The Master Attendant's Department is also largely employed in the transport service, and in surveying provisions and other stores for the use of troops and convicts embarking on board ship.

The 2nd Assistant to the Master Attendant is also Judge Advocate of Marine Courts, and the 3rd is chiefly employed as Assistant Protector of Emigrants.

PILOT SERVICE.

STRENGTH OF THE PILOT SERVICE.

11 Branch Pilots of
30 Masters of
30 Mates of
12 Senior 2nd Mates
12 Junior 2nd Mates
52 Volunteers

147

The number of Licensed Pilots of the service as follows:

1 Branch Pilot
6 Masters
2 Acting Masters
5 Mates
1 Acting Mate

15

And of Licensed Pilots out of the service as follows:

1 Pensioned Branch Pilot
4 Mate Pilots

5

The strength of the Pilot service stands as indicated in the margin.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

The number of arrivals in the year 1858-59 was 970, and of departures 978, total 1,948, aggregating 14,43,300 tons, compared with 1,967 vessels in the previous year, aggregating 14,29,280 tons.

GROUNDING OF SHIPS IN THE RIVER.

These have amounted to 45 only, compared with 127 last year, and 162 in the previous year.

Of the 45 cases above mentioned, blame was attributable to the Pilots in five only.

COLLISIONS.

The number of collisions has been only 14, compared with 23 in 1857-58, and 35 of the previous year.

TRIALS OF PILOTS.

Eight Officers of the Pilot Service have been brought to trial before the Marine Court during the last year.

There was a verdict of acquittal in only one case.

In all the other instances the parties were found guilty and appropriately punished.

THE RIVER SURVEY.

The most remarkable circumstance noticed by the River Surveyor is a general, though gradual improvement of the channels below Saugor.

While, however, the channels from sea to Saugor have improved, some of those above that point have deteriorated, and it is owing to this that the inward-bound Mail Steamer is so often detained at Saugor.

PILOTAGE AND GENERAL RECEIPTS AND CHARGES OF THE PORT.

Under this head are included the whole of the receipts during the year from pilotage, Harbour Master's charges, port-dues, and hire of moorings, as also the charges of the Pilot Establishment, Pilot and Light Vessels, Light Houses, annual cost and repairs of buoys, and of the Harbour Master's Department and Marine Establishment.

1856-57.		
Expenditure	... Rs.	11,71,293
Receipts	... „	10,43,265
Excess of expenditure	Rs.	1,28,028
1857-58.		
Expenditure	... Rs.	12,87,220
Receipts	... „	9,88,022
Excess of expenditure	Rs.	2,99,198
1858-59.		
Expenditure	... Rs.	13,84,230
Receipts	... „	11,10,216
Excess of expenditure	Rs.	2,74,014

A comparative statement of the receipts and disbursements during three years is exhibited in the margin.

The result shows an excess of expenditure over receipt under this head, of Rupees 274,014, which is less by Rupees 25,174 than the excess of last year.

THE HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Fifty-two sets of fixed moorings have been laid this year, making in all 71 sets, besides 10 swinging moorings, equal to the accommodation of 178 ships.

Moorings have now been laid in every eligible position within the limits of the port.

Nearly the whole of the old moorings have been examined, and those at Chandpaul Ghaut have been relaid for the accommodation of large ships.

The number of Assistant Harbour Masters borne on the books on the 30th April last, was 10 of the Senior class, and 19 of the Junior.

Although the number of arrivals and departures this year corresponds nearly with those of 1857-58, the work in the Harbour Master's Department has been far heavier.

The number of vessels hauled in and out of moorings has been greater by 639, in and out of dock by 86, and of vessels transported, by 192.

This state of things has been partly caused by the number of ships arriving with troops and Government horses, all of which require to be placed in the moorings at Kidderpore or Coolie Bazar, and are hauled out again to be moored in some other part of the river. Vessels departing with troops or invalids are also generally moved into shore moorings to embark the troops.

Notwithstanding the additional work in this branch of the Department, only 14 collisions have occurred during the year, and none of a very serious nature.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The gross amount of receipts has been Rupees 3,22,352, and of expenses Rupees 2,87,745.

1856-57.	
Receipts	Rs. 2,64,612
Expenditure	„ 1,58,288
Excess of receipts ...	Rs. 1,06,324
1857-58.	
Receipts	Rs. 2,54,192
Expenditure	„ 1,80,036
Excess of receipts ...	Rs. 74,156
1858-59.	
Receipts	Rs. 3,22,352
Expenditure	„ 2,87,745
Excess of receipts ...	Rs. 34,607

A comparative statement for the last three years is exhibited in the margin, the excess of receipts in 1858-59 being only Rupees 34,607, in consequence of the large outlay.

BUOYS AND MOORINGS.

The value of all the buoys and moorings amounted at the end of the official year to Rupees 9,71,102. Of this sum, the moorings in the port of Calcutta represent Rupees 8,37,936; the channel buoy moorings, Rupees 92,950; the Diamond Harbour moorings, Rupees 5,740; the Chittagong buoys and moorings, Rupees 2,676; the buoys in Arracan, Rupees 8,100; and the buoys and moorings in the Mutlah, Rupees 23,700.

Expenses and Receipts of the Buoys in the channels of the Hooghly and of the Buoy Vessel *Grappler*.

The duty formerly levied under the head of buoy duty having been abolished, there are no receipts under this head to show this year, with the exception of a sum of Rupees 52-2-6, of which Rupees 50 were levied upon a steamer under the *old* duty system, for coming up the river without a Pilot.

1856-57.	
Expenditure	Rs. 37,760
Receipts	„ 31,221
Excess of expenditure ...	Rs. 6,539
1857-58.	
Expenditure	Rs. 43,774
Receipts	„ 25,098
Excess of expenditure ...	Rs. 18,676
1858-59.	
Expenditure	Rs. 46,510
Receipts	„ 52
Excess of expenditure ...	Rs. 46,458

The *charges* will be seen from the comparative statement entered in the margin.

PORT DUES.

The accounts under this head are as follows:

PORT DUES.

Receipts			Rs. 1,69,808
CHARGES.			
Operations *Sutlej*	4,690		
Refund payment	382		
		5,072	
Balance to credit			1,63,736

VESSELS AND BOATS OF THE MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The entire value of all the vessels belonging to the Marine Department under the Government of Bengal, amounted at the close of the year under review to Rupees 26,50,393, compared with Rupees 26,26,813 of the year 1857-58.

REGISTER OF MERCHANT SEAMEN.

This office continued in existence up to the 7th February, 1859, when it was abolished, and the office of Shipping Master established in its stead.

Receipts...	Rs. 19,365 4 6
Expenses	„ 19,393 10 2
Excess of expenses, Rs.	28 5 8

A statement of the receipts and disbursements of the late Registry Office from the 1st May, 1858, to the 7th of February, 1859, is exhibited in the margin, showing a deficiency of Rupees 28-5-8.

RECEIPTS.	From 8th to 28th February 1859.	March 1859.	April 1859.	Total Receipts.	
Shipping Fee...	690 8 0	488 12 0	551 0 0	1,730 12 0	
Additional ditto	239 0 0	499 0 0	606 4 0	1,344 4 0	
Discharge ditto	199 4 0	497 0 0	496 8 0	1,192 12 0	
Examination	.....	260 0 0	110 0 0	370 0 0	
Indemnity Bond	5 0 0	.....	.....	5 0 0	
Fines and Forfeitures ...	.....	.....	14 0 0	14 0 0	
House Rent	41 4 0	.....	.....	41 4 0	
					4,698 0 0
EXPENSES.				TOTAL EXPENSES.	
Office Establishment, including Pay of Feraah and Punkahwallah	799 8 0	1,065 6 5	1,063 0 0	2,927 14 5	
House Rent	112 8 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	412 8 0	
Contingent and general charges	53 10 6	18 1 0	104 0 0	175 11 6	
					3,516 1 11
Balance in favor of the office (in two months and 21 days)	.....	.....	.....	Co.'s Rs. ...	1,181 14 1

The Superintendent's return of the receipts and disbursements of the shipping office from the date of its commencing operations to the close of the official year, shows that the receipts were Rupees 4,698, and the disbursements Rupees 3,516-1-11, leaving a balance in favor of the office of Rupees 1,181-14-1 in a period of two months and 21 days.

NAVAL STORE-KEEPER'S DEPARTMENT.

The demands upon this Department have continued very heavy throughout the year.

The value of every description of stores issued by it during the past year amounted to Rupees 10,92,214.

The value of stores imported from England was Rupees 9,79,198, compared with Rupees 5,89,507 in the year 1857-58, and the value of stock remaining on the Naval Store-Keeper's books at the close of the year amounted to Rupees 9,93,875, compared with Rupees 7,90,876, and Rupees 4,57,986, of the two previous years respectively.

SURVEYOR'S AND BUILDER'S DEPARTMENT.

The principal new work that has been executed in the Dock-yard during the above period is as follows:

The completion of the construction of the Steamers *Teesta*, *Sir William Peel*, and *Nemesis*, the Troop Boats *Gogra* and *Konai*, the Flat *Megna*, Anchor Boat *Retriever*, and two-thirds of the new sea-going Steamer *Tenasserim*.

Of other works there may be mentioned repairs to 14 sea-going steamers, including those belonging to the Royal Navy, removals of horse fittings from 47 vessels, new fittings to Transports for troops and invalids, extensive repairs to Pilot vessels, and construction of 43 boats, cutters, &c., 2 Dâk Boats, 2 Bholeahs, 2 sailing Boats for the Diamond Harbour station, 2 Row Boats, 1 Decked Boat, and 6 fourth class buoys.

The number of vessels of every description that have been taken into the Docks at Kidderpore during the year has been 66.

The actual cost of repairs executed in the Dock-yard during the year amounted to Rupees 3,50,555, and the cost of new work to Rupees 3,51,064, total Rupees 7,01,619, compared with the two previous years as per marginal statement.

1856-57	...	... Rs.	4,60,911
1857-58	...	... „	7,18 532
1858-59	...	... „	7,01,609.

Stock on the 30th April, 1859.

Teak Timber, mast pieces, square timber planks, Crooks and every other description of timber purchased or imported... ...	Rupees	1,41,973
Godown stores	„	5,1487
Tools and articles attached to the Dock-yard workshop	„	13,788
Sundry articles	„	891
Sundry wooded Ditto	„	743

The stock in the Dock-yard on the 30th April, 1858, was as per margin.

STEAM DOCK-YARD AND FOUNDRY.

1856-57.			
Total ...	...	... Rs.	3,59,468
1857-58.			
Total ...	...	... Rs.	2,34,718
Government of Bengal		... „	1,55,750
Government of India		... „	95,597
Block of new vessels		... „	87,365
Government of Bombay		... „	7,443
Government of Madras		... „	5,330
Her Majesty's Government		„	14,270
Total ...	...	... „	3,66,255

This department has been fully employed throughout the year. The machinery of forty vessels has been renewed and repaired, besides other works of minor importance.

The total expenditure incurred in the Steam Factory amounted to Rs. 3,66,255, as abstracted in the margin.

EMPLOYMENT OF ADDITIONAL ENGINEERS.

Fifteen additional Engineers were sanctioned to be borne on the establishment of the Steam Factory as unclassed Engineers, on a monthly salary of Rupees 100 each, for general service, to supervise the works in progress at the Factory, and to fill up accidental vacancies occurring in the vessels of the Presidency.

On the introduction, in the early part of last year, of high pressure machinery for river navigation, it was deemed expedient to enter a 1st class Engineer in charge of the machinery on board vessels so fitted, to ensure careful management.

The establishment of a Screw Gun-boat Flotilla on the Ganges also necessarily required, from the intricate nature and high speed of the machinery, experienced and skilful management, and there being great difficulty in casually procuring men of ability in India, the services of four 1st class and two 2nd class Engineers have been procured from England.

ENGINEERS' SCHOOL.

This Institution continues to be most useful in training Engineers for the Government Steam vessels. There were 21 boys enrolled on the School Master's book on the 1st May, 1858.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE INLAND GOVERNMENT STEAM SERVICE.

1856-57.		
Expenditure	Rs.	4,35,604
Receipts	„	2,73,223
Deficit		1,62,381
1857-58.		
Expenditure	Rs.	4,47,551
Receipts	„	6,10,160
Excess of receipts		1,62,609
1858-59		
Expenditure	Rs.	6,15,912
Receipts		11,32,733
Excess of receipts		5,16,821

A comparative abstract statement of the earnings and expenses of River Steamers and Flats will be found in the margin.

The entire earnings, with some incidental receipts, have been cash Rupees 40,006, and *pro formâ* receipts 10,92,727. Total Rupees 11,23,733.

Steamers.	
Jumna.	*Megna.*
Teesta.	*Koel.*
Sir H. Lawrence.	*Koladyne.*
Thomes.	*Nemesis.*
Sir W. Peel.	*Mechanic.*
Berhampooter.	

The vessels of the Inland service made thirty trips to the North West Provinces, one to Dacca and three to Assam during the year.

This service was performed by eleven steamers and flats. The fleet of steamers was increased during the year by taking over in January last the Railway Steamers *Sir. H. Lawrence* and *Mechanic,* and by the new steamers *Teesta* and *Peel.*

The Sea Steamers *Nemesis* also made one trip to the North-West Provinces before she was fitted for sea.

The *Hooringotta* has been employed in the Gogra as a gun boat throughout the year, *pro formâ* credit for which has been taken in the accounts at the rate of Rupees 200 per day.

The average rate of freight has varied from two to four Rupees and upwards per cubic foot, and freight has been calculated at the average rate charged by the private Companies from the 1st May, 1858, to the 31st January, 1859, but from that date the boat office has reverted to the regulated charge of 1-4 per foot.

DACCA AND ASSAM LINE.

Owing to the demands of the public service in the North-West, steam communication with Assam was only partially maintained during the year 1858-59. Three trips were, however, made to Assam, and one to Dacca.

The receipts on this line have been cash Rupees 15,495 ; *pro formâ*, Rupees 47,805. Total Rupees 63,300. The expenses and charges have been Rupees 37,274, showing profit on this line of Rupees 26,026.

NAVAL BRIGADES.

Midnapore	Brigade	September	4th	1858,
Akyab,	ditto	,,	15th	,,
Chybassa	ditto	,,	28th	,,
Dinapore	ditto	December	3rd	,,
Seebsaugor	ditto	,,	14th	,,
Mozufferpore	ditto	,,	20th	,,
Chittagong	ditto	,,	20th	,,
Pubna,	ditto	,,	30th	,,
Julpigoree,	ditto	January	11th	1859.
Berhampore	20 men	,,	18th	,,
Chuprah,	ditto	February	7th	,,
Debroghur,	ditto	,,	28th	,,

The several Brigades mentioned in last year's report, with the addition of one despatched to Pubna, have been all paid off in the order noted in the margin.

The guns, arms, and ammunition were duly accounted for; most of the officers employed have been drafted into other branches of the service, and the greater part of the men were gradually observed amongst the shipping in the port.

Passage to England has also been provided for 13 men who were invalided.

THE MUTLAH.

Brig *Minx* up to 1st March 1859.			
1 Commander	400		
1 Officer	150		
1 Officer	100		
		650	
Native crew		392	
Additional allowance		165	
	Rs. ...	1207	
2 Pilots @ 120 each ...	Rs. ...	240	
4 Lascars at 6 each for Jolly Boat	Rs. ...	24	
OLD SCHOONER "ORISSA."			
1 Serang	Rs.	24	
4 Lascars at 15 each ...	"	60	Rs. 84
ROW BOAT NO. 1.			
1 Tindal	Rs.	10	
18 Lascars at 6 each ...	"	108	Rs. 118
ROW BOAT No. 9.			
1 Tindal	Rs.	10	
18 Lascars at 6 each ...	"	108	Rs. 118
		854	

There have been no arrivals or departures in this port during the year under review, nor is it likely that ships will resort to the Mutlah until greater convenience exists there, and better means of communication with Calcutta than there are at present.

The Government establishments maintained in connection with the Mutlah Port are noted in the margin, besides the Light ship at the mouth of the river

OUT POSTS.—BALASORE.

The Dhamrah River has been surveyed and buoyed, and the chart struck off.

CHITTAGONG.

Port Master	100	0	0
Marine Pensioner	20	0	0
1 Writer	16	0	0
2 Pilots at 20 each	40	0	0
1 Serang for Schooner *Swallow*	16	0	0
1 Tendal for Ditto	8	0	0
12 Lascars for ditto at 6 each ...	72	0	0
2 Serangs for Row Boats at 10 each	20	0	0
2 Tendals for ditto at 8 each ...	16	0	0
24 Lascars for ditto at 6 each ...	144	0	0
3 Flag staff Lascars at 4 each ...	12	0	0
2 Chuprasses at 4 each ...	8	0	0
Contingencies	8	0	0
			480 0 0
KOOTUBDEA LIGHT HOUSE.			
1 Superintendent	50	0	0
1 Jamadar	20	0	0
6 Lascars at 4 each	24	0	0
			89 0 0
Total Co.'s Rs. ...			574 0 0

The Marine Department here is under the control of an officer styled Port Master, with an establishment as per margin.

A Beacon has lately been erected on Potmega Point at the entrance of the river as a guide to ships making the port.

	1856-57	Tonnage
Arrivals	254	31932
Departures	293	36522
Total	547	68454
	1857-58	
Arrivals	253	28768
Departures	303	33648
Total	556	42416
	1858-59	
Arrivals	304	28944
Departures	340	31129
Total	644	60073

A statement of the number of arrivals and departures of ships during the year is exhibited in the margin, with a comparison for the last three years, showing a progressive decrease in the gross tonnage, although an increase in the number of vessels.

The balance remaining to the credit of the Port Fund at the close of the year amounted to Rupees 83,973.

ARRACAN.

The Marine Department in Arracan is under the immediate control of an Officer, styled Marine Assistant to the Commissioner, and Port Master of Akyab.

ARRACAN FLOTILLA.
Port Establishment at Akyab, observatories at Akyab.
Light House on Great Savage.
Ditto on Western Borongo.
Faquéer's Point Flag staff station.
Kyouk Phyoo Port Establishment.
Buoys and Moorings in Akyab and Kyouk Phyoo Harbours. Steamer *Nemesis.*

The Government Marine Establishments in this Province are noted in the margin.

THE FLOTILLA.	Rupees.
Passage Schooner *Petrel*	184
" " *Swift*	140
Gun Boat *Tickler*	167
Row Boat No. 10	147
" " 11	8
1 Coal Barge	42
ESTABLISHMENT.	
Marine Assistant Commissioner ...	300
Clerk	100
Gunner	50
Ghaut Serang	20
Sircar	15
19 Artificers	125
Rupees ...	1,298

The *Flotilla,* now much reduced, consists of the vessels, with the monthly expenditure marginally noted.

PORT ESTABLISHMENT AT AKYAB.

PORT ESTABLISHMENT AT AKYAB.

	Per Month.
Port Master	100
Clerk	30
Port Cutter	111
Row Boat No. 12	147
Heave up Flat	0
Dolphin	173
Light House on the Great Savage	64
„ on the Western Borongo	76
Faqueers Point Flag staff signal station ...	14
	765

The establishment is marginally exhibited, a portion of the salary of the Marine Assistant to the Commissioner being paid to him as Port Master, and debited to the Port.

1856-57.		*Tonnage.*
Arrivals	261	1,01,630
Departures	251	91,472
Total	512	1,93,102
1857-58.		
Arrivals	370	1,61,607
Departures	350	1,45,095
Total	720	3,06,702
1858-59.		
Arrivals	339	1,09,830
Departures	351	1,18,285
Total	690	2,28,115

The number of vessels arriving at and departing from the Port of Akyab during the year 1858-59, with their tonnage, is shown in the margin, with a comparative statement for the last three years.

The result is a considerable falling off in the number of vessels, and in the amount of tonnage compared with last year.

KYOUK PHYOO PORT ESTABLISHMENT.

The small establishment as per margin is retained at Kyouk Phyoo, the Port Clerk acting under the immediate control of the Principal Assistant Commissioner.

Port Clerk, Rupees 20

The balance to the credit of the Port Fund last year was Rupees 222; the collections from Port dues during the year 1858-59 have been Rupees 704-4 = Rupees 926-4. The charges have been for the salary of the Port Clerk, and some contingent expenses, amounting to Rupees 276, leaving a balance to credit of the Fund, of Rupees 650-4-0.

BUILDINGS AND DOCKS.

The value of the Public Buildings and Docks in the Marine Department amount to Rupees 9,12,850, and the value of the machinery and implements borne on the books of the Steam Foundry amounts to Rs. 1,46,836, compared with Rs. 1,40,033 of the previous year, the excess having been caused by the purchase of sundry new articles to the amount of Rs. 6,803.

EUROPE COAL IMPORTED.

The quantity of coal imported from Europe during the year 1858-59 was 9,821 tons, and the value Rupees 2,77,306.

COUNTRY COAL.

5,41,700 Maunds of country coal were supplied during the year, under contract, at a cost of Rupees 3,05,492.

Entire expenditure and receipts of the Marine Department under the Government of Bengal, for the official year 1858-59.

The whole of the receipts and expenses in this Department during the year under review amounted to Rupees 23,28,198. The total expenditure amounted to Rupees 27,14,902, leaving a deficit of Rs. 3,86,704.

1856-57.		
Receipt		14,21,790
Expenditure		19,72,326
Deficit, Rs. ...		5,50,536.
1857-58.		
Receipts		17,35,869
Expenditure		23,05,630
Deficit, Rs. ...		5,69,761
1858-59.		
Receipts		23,28,198
Expenditure		27,14,902
Deficit, Rs. ...		3,86,704

A comparative view of this return for the last three years is exhibited in the Margin.

PUBLIC WORKS.

PROGRESS IN THE LOWER PROVINCES OF BENGAL.

Owing to the restrictive orders on all works of internal improvement, and the pressing necessity of increased accommodation for European troops, the services of this Department have been chiefly confined during the past year to Military Works.

Detailed accounts of the expenditure have not yet been received. The following may be accepted as an approximate estimate:

Approximate estimate of the expenditure during the year.

	Rupees.
Military Works	27,60,000
Civil Works	5,10,000
Repairs	12,80,000
Establishment and contingencies ...	11,00,000
Grand total, Rupees ...	56,50,000

In the following details of the works during the year, mention will only be made of the more important works which have been completed, or in which great progress has

been made; besides the minor works which will thus be excluded, there are many difficult and troublesome undertakings, such as the preparation of extensive estimates, the taking of levels over a large tract of country preparatory to the commencement of large and important works, all of which will more properly find a place when the works to which they relate come to be reported upon.

MILITARY.—FORTIFICATIONS.

A temporary entrenchment has been completed round the South Barrack at Hazareebaugh to afford a place of temporary protection; a defensive parapet, with ditch, has been completed round the Sudder Ameen's new cutcherry at Chupra. Some temporary defensive works have been completed at Julla Bahar at Darjeeling, and the bastions which had been commenced in the previous year for the fortified square at Debroghur, in Upper Assam, have been completed.

CANTONMENTS.

The Cantonments of Chinsurah have been enlarged by the taking up of some adjoining property. At Dinapore, several villages which were within the limits of Cantonments have been removed, and the Doudpore Bazar is being cleared, to afford a site for the hospital of the new Barracks.

ACCOMMODATION FOR TROOPS.

At Dum Dum, the upper story of the East, or No. 1 Barrack, has been completed. The new permanent upper-storied Barrack No. 3 has been in progress during the year; the lower story is completed, and the upper one nearly so. The alterations to the European hospital are nearly completed, and new lavatories and bath rooms to this building have been completed. The fifth temporary barrack for 139 men, and an iron-framed barracks for 200 men, with the requisite out-offices, have been completed, and also a new Hospital, with out-offices, capable of accommodating 140 patients. Improved ventilation has been provided for the three ranges of old permanent barracks.

A Guard room, canteen, lock-up, and a store room have been completed near barracks Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7, in the Golondauz lines, and a guard room, lock-up cells, and store room for the Artillery lines.

At Barrackpore, three temporary barracks for the accommodation of the single and married men of two Companies of Artillery, and fifteen temporary Barracks for the single and married men of one Regiment of European Infantry, with all the necessary out-offices, have been completed. A canteen Sergeant Mess Guard, and Orderly room have been constructed, and also skittle alleys, and a small magazine store.

A temporary hospital for 150 patients, with out-offices, has been nearly completed, and other arrangements made for providing in neighbouring buildings a hospital for women, and quarters for medical subordinates.

The permanent barrack in progress last year for the Governor General's Band-men, has been completed.

At Chinsurah, the additions and alterations necessary to adapt the barracks for the accommodation of the unmarried men of a Regiment have been in progress. The additional rooms at the ends of the long range, and the new outer South verandah extending the entire length of the barrack, are completed. The upper story, over a portion of the Dutch barrack, and the new verandah extending all along the East side of that building are completed. The reconstruction of the rear range of buildings to provide orderly room, guard room, provost Sergeant's quarters, canteen, and canteen Sergeant's quarters, with necessary out-offices, is nearly finished.

Three new privies to the Soldier's barracks, and a new "Fives Court" have been completed, and a plunge bath nearly so.

The additions and alterations to the Hospital have been about half completed; difficulties in the foundation have delayed this work. The construction of the new three-storied barrack for the married men of an entire Regiment has been suspended under the orders of Government.

At Berhampore, the new outer verandahs to the three upper-storied barracks have been completed, and skylights made, and ventilators provided throughout; the alterations required to the two lower-roomed ranges, Nos. 1 and 2, have been finished, and six ranges of Barracks have been purchased, to afford accomodation for two Companies and 120 married men of the regiment. Old buildings have been adapted as wash-houses and urinaries for the North and South ranges of upper-roomed barracks, and new wash-houses and privies on the standard plan, have been erected for the remaining barracks.

The main guard has been completed. Solitary cells, Sergeant's mess, library, and orderly room, and a canteen, together with plunge bath and skittle alleys have been commenced, and some of them are nearly completed.

A temporary barrack for subaltern officers, and 4 ranges of stables for the horses of a battery of artillery have been completed, as well as a gun-shed and a store-room.

At Dinapore, 14 barracks, affording accommodation for the single and married men of a Regiment of European Infantry, and two others for a Company of Artillery, have been completed, with the requisite out-offices.

A Hospital, with quarters for medical subordinates, and the requisite out-offices, is in progress, as are also 4 skittle sheds.

A guard room for the magazine, and a new floor to the same magazine, as also a privy to the female ward of the General Hospital have been completed.

Temporary sheds for the drivers attached to No. 2, Madras Horse Artillery, sheds for stores in the old magazine compound, and sheds for the bullock troughs have been completed.

At Hazareebaugh, seven company barracks have been completed for single men, and three for married men; one old barrack has been adapted for troops and another for

canteen, &c. out-offices have been completed for all but four barracks. One Hospital has been completed, and another is in progress; a building has been adapted for medical subordinates, and others, for main guard and Sergeant Major's quarters, orderly room, &c., so as to afford completed accommodation for a regiment.

The building operations at this station were much advanced by the construction of a tram-road from the brickfields to the barracks, ¾ mile in length. For this purpose some of the rails and waggons sent out for the Patna branch road, lying useless at Burrabur, were employed.

At Dorundah, the construction of three barracks of iron frames of three Companies of European troops, and of a fourth barracks for married men, with the requisite out-offices, are in progress.

At Raneegunge, besides several minor works, five large new barracks have been constructed (three of these since burnt down), with the requisite out-offices; eight barracks (of iron frames) capable of accommodating 1,000 men are in progress, three being completed, and the remaining five nearly so.

A new range of barracks for officers has been half finished.

A new Hospital has been completed and 2 skittle alleys half finished.

Along the 2nd Division of the Grand Trunk Road, halting stations for troops, each consisting of barracks for 150 men, with suitable out offices and wells, have been constructed at the ten stations noted in the margin.

1 Taldamgah.
2 Filevorie.
3 Doomree.
4 Burrakatta.
5 Chowparum.
6 Banah.
7 Sherghotty.
8 Nowrangabad.
9 Dehree.
10 Jehanabad.

At Sasseeram, temporary barracks, with out offices for 300 men, a hospital, and a gun-shed, have been completed, and three bungalows for officers; two of the barracks which were burnt down were also rebuilt.

At Sherghotty, barracks, with out offices and magazine for 80 men, have been completed.

At Roorundeah, barracks, with out offices for 200 men, a hospital, a magazine, and a camel shed, have been completed. A barrack for 50 men was also erected at Doorgowtie. These buildings are all of a temporary character.

At Dehree, the barracks for 500 Sikh Infantry and 100 cavalry, with three officers bungalows, have been completed.

At the new station of *Senchall*, near Darjeeling, 20 half-company barracks, with all necessary out offices, have been completed, as also six bungalows for subaltern officers' quarters, 1 for Captains' quarters, and 1 hospital for men, with requisite out offices.

At Alipore, near Calcutta, the Lieutenant Governor's guard house for native guard has been enlarged and altered to fit it as a Barrack for one company of European Troops (the Jail Guard).

At Cooly Bazar, Calcutta, a jetty has been constructed to facilitate the landing of Troops and stores.

At Cossipore, a floating jetty for landing or embarking Troops on river steamers, is also nearly completed.

At Dacca, 9 out of 10 barracks for the accommodation of a detachment of 300 native Infantry had been completed. Temporary alterations have been made to the College, Fouzdary Jail, and Nunnery for the accommodation of 3 companies of European Troops.

In *Upper Assam*, the new lines and hospital for the 1st Assam Light Infantry at Seebsagur have been completed. New lines, with magazine and hospital, have been constructed at Sudyah.

During the year, 2,081 iron barrack frames, sent out from England by the late Hon'ble Court of Directors, were received, and have been brought into use.

The total accommodation for European Troops available in the Lower Provinces (exclusive of Fort William) in July, 1857, and at the present date may be briefly set down as follows:

Stations.	No. of Troops for whom accommodation is available.					Total.	
	Available on the 1st July 1857.	New accommodation completed.		New accommodation in progress.			
		In old Buildings adapted.	In new Buildings constructed.	In old Buildings adapted.	In new Buildings.	Available.	In progress.
Dum Dum	1,200	960	1,385	...	200	3,545	200
Barrackpore	...	...	1,760	...	...	1,760	...
Chinsurah	754	...	346	...	...	1,100	...
Raneegunge	300	...	1,250	...	250	1,550	250
Hazareebaugh	...	100	1,000	...	400	1,100	400
Dinapore	1,167	...	1,750	...	...	...	...
Bankeepore	...	...	200	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...
2nd Division Grand Trunk Road ...	...	...	2,130	...	...	...	...
Dehree	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000
Damudah	...	...	...	...	300	...	300
Berhampore	800	680	...	...	...	1,480	...
Dacca	...	300	...	...	...	300	...
Total ...	4,221	2,040	10,821	...	2,150	17,082	2,150

Note.—The accommodation for one married Soldier is reckoned as equal to that for 4 single men.

The additional accommodation at Chinsurah, Berhampore, and at Dum-Dum consists of *permanent* buildings, and affords accommodation in accordance with the liberal scale* at present recognized. The remaining accommodation at Dum-Dum for 949 men, and at Barrackpore for 750 men, at Raneegunge, at Hazareebaugh, Dinapore, Bankipore, Darjeeling, Dehree, and Dorundah, consists of barracks affording excellent accommodation, constructed either of iron frames with masonry walls, or of masonry walls only, roofs thatched, and tiles. The space for each man is upwards of a thousand cubic feet, and all necessary subsidiary buildings are provided, in accordance with recently sanctioned standard plans. The barracks, though denominated for distinction as "temporary," are superior to those formerly erected in this country, as regards accommodation and the comfort of the soldier. They consist of a central ward, 20 feet in width, with an enclosed 10 feet verandah on one side, and an open one on the other.

* From 30 to 50 per cent. in excess of that heretofore allowed.

The barracks on the Grand Trunk Road, and for 500 men at Raneegunge, are of somewhat more temporary character, whilst those at Dacca, and for 960 men at Dum-Dum, are provided in buildings temporarily adapted for the purpose.

Particular attention has been paid to the provision of everything necessary to ensure an effective and improved conservancy. The arrangements made are approved, and apparently successful.

A large quantity of barrack furniture, including iron cots, have been made up both by contract and at the Government Iron Bridge Yard.

ORDNANCE.

At *Cossipore*, the additional buildings for the new Minie Rifle bullet machinery have been completed. A store-room for gun metal has been nearly finished.

At *Dum-Dum*, the alterations and additions to the cap factory, which were suspended for some time, with reference to a proposal to remove the factory to Fort William, have been resumed, and the work is nearly completed.

At *Ishapore*, the additions and alterations to the powder works have been proceeded with, and certain of them completed during the year.

On the *Grand Trunk Road*, 10 bungalows with out-offices have been constructed for the officers in charge of supplies at the various halting-places, and a small Commissariat station has been completed at Soorajpoorah, between Burhee and Hazareebaugh.

At *Hazareebaugh*, the old Agency Jail has been converted temporarily into Commissariat store-rooms.

JUDICIAL.

POLICE BATTALIONS.

Lines for the accommodation of the Cole Levy at Dorundah have been three-fourths completed, but have been temporarily made over to the Military Department for the accommodation of European troops.

POLICE MAHELLAS.

On the Grand Trunk Road, 15 out of 18 Police Mahellahs, or Burdust Khannahs, have been completed.

COURT HOUSE.

A cutcherry for the Principal Sudder Ameen, and other Officers at Chupra, and a new Court House for the Magistrate at Sooree have been completed. The Judge's and Magistrate's cutcherries at Gyah, destroyed in 1857, have been rebuilt and enlarged.

JAILS.

At *Kyouk Phyoo* four out of six new Jail wards have been completed.

REVENUE.

LAND AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The new Treasury and Guard House at Luckunpore, Upper Assam, the Commissioner's cutcherry at Beauleah, the Toll Office at Dhoppa, and the two new Toll Houses at Bamunghatta and Samookpotta, on the Calcutta canals, have all been completed.

OPIUM.

The sub-Deputy Opium Agent's house and cutcherry at Alygunge, Sewana, has been completed.

AGRICULTURE.

DYKES.

The removal of the remaining portion of 20 miles of embankment, on the right bank of the Damoodah River, in the Burdwan District, has been completed during the year, with a view to afford a spill over the country between that River and the Dalkissur River, and thus ensure the protection of the country on the left bank, the embankments along which have been put in thorough repair during the past few years. The marginal embankments in the Mungulghaut sub-Division of Burdwan have been greatly improved, indeed reconstructed, and are about half completed. During the present year, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles of new embankments have been constructed in this Division.

COMMUNICATIONS.

METALLED ROADS.

The Patna Branch Road, which had been suspended during the previous year, has been completed, so far as that portion between Dhoobee, on the Grand Trunk Road, and Nair, a distance of 34 miles.

On the Ganges and Darjeeling Road, considerable progress has been made in the earthwork, especially of the upper portion of the road from the Mohanuddy River to Titalyah, a distance of 57 miles, the whole of which is nearly completed. The lower portion from Purneah to Carogolah, 36 miles, beset with more difficulties and undertaken subsequently to the other, is not so far advanced.

A new road, 27½ miles in length, from Nulhatty Station on the East India Railway to Jeeagunge, a suburb of the station of Berhampore, connecting that important town with the East India Railway, is in progress.

The road from Sooree to Bhaugulpore, 112 miles, commenced by the Civil Authorities in January, 1856, has been transferred to the Public Works Department, and considerable progress has been made in the earthwork of that portion of the road between Sooree and Hausdidha, a distance of 54 miles, on which about one-fourth of the metalling has been laid down.

In the vicinity of Calcutta, the repair and maintenance of the roads, although still remaining under the Public Works Department, have been carried out; as regards funds, under the operation of Act XII. of 1856, *i. e.*, the Imperial Roads only being paid for by the State, the remainder by means of a suburban tax. Stone in lieu of brick-metalling has been considerably extended, and would have been more so, but for the limited supply available. Five additional miles of the Culpee Road have been executed by the Department, but paid for by the Magistrate.

The traffic on the Howrah Roads has much increased owing to the Railway. A fine new Ghaut at Sulkea has been opened out and metalled by the Department, but paid for by local funds.

There are no less than 323 miles of roads now under the charge of the Superintendent of the suburban roads: 25 miles of the road from Calcutta to Midnapore, have been repaired and placed in good order.

In the vicinity of Calcutta, the Narculdanga Suspension Bridge has been dismantled, thoroughly repaired, raised to the proper height, and re-erected. A Warren's Bridge of 132 feet span has been commenced over the new canal at Ooltadangah, and the abutments of it are raised to about 17 feet in height.

Two-thirds of the number of running feet sanctioned for the Soane Causeway, which work was resumed in November, 1858, have been completed.

The Masonry Bridges on the Trunk Road, from Golaghaut to Dibrooghur, in Upper Assam, have been completed, and on the Fizpore road 29 small and 2 large ones are nearly finished.

NAVIGABLE CANALS.

On the Calcutta and Eastern Canals much work has been done. The new cut or Canal from Dhoppa Ooltadangah, commenced in 1856, but since suspended, has been nearly completed. The toll path from Dhoppa to Bamunghatta, a very difficult work, is nine-tenths completed.

A small iron dredging-boat on the spoon and bag principle has been built in the Iron Bridge Yard for the purpose of removing the remains of dams and other such obstructions to the free navigation of the Canal.

RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

On the Nuddea River, the Jellinghee and Matabhangah have remained closed during a part of the year as before, but the Bhageruttee has been kept open throughout the year by the intelligence and exertions of the Superintendent, after having been annually closed after the month of January since 1851.

The entrance bar at the mouth of the Bhaugeruttee has been lowered 10 feet, and in keeping open the navigation 94 miles of bandels, and 13½ miles of speer work have been constructed.

Break-waters have been also commenced at Moorshedabad to prevent the destructive erosion of the bank which had been going on for some years past.

At Narajat, the head of the Delta of the Mohanuddy, a massive stone speer, 3,000 feet in length, has been commenced and carried out to the full length, though the full section has not yet been given. The 750 running feet of the incomplete work, which was exposed to the action of the floods of 1858, sustained no injury, and caused a satisfactory result in the elongation of the shoals under the Hatjoory right bank, previously ordered, and also in the lowering of the Mohanuddy shoals. The Brushwood spur operations carried out during the year, added much to the deposit of sand under the revetment wall of the Town of Cuttack.

ACCOMMODATION FOR TRAVELLERS.

The new Staging Bungalow at Mahoneah on the Grand Trunk Road was nearly completed, when it was burnt down by the mutineers. Its re-construction has rapidly advanced.

A new Bungalow at Jahanabad, on the Patna Branch Road, has been commenced, as also one at Dowlutpore, on the road between Burgatchee and Dinagepore. The Bungalow at Ungool has been completed.

REMUNERATIVE WORKS.

The only public works from which remuneration has been derived are the Nuddea Rivers, the Calcutta Canals, and the Tolls on Imperial Roads. During the course of the year, Toll bars have been established on the several Imperial roads in the vicinity of Calcutta, and the Ferries over the Hooghly at Phulta Ghaut, on the Grand Trunk Road, and the Gowaree and Panghatta Rivers on the Calcutta and Berhampore road have been placed under this Department. The amount of tolls collected during the year has been:

On the Mohanuddy River	Rs.	1,97,150	0 0
the Calcutta Canals	„	3,06,581	0 0

Showing an excess over the year 1858-59 of Rupees 23,386 in the former, and Rupees 34,282 in the latter. The returns of Tolls on the 1st Division Grand Trunk Road show the collections during the year to have been Rupees 12,374-0-0. The returns from the 2nd Division have not yet been received.

The Iron Bridge Yard and the Ackra Brick Yard have been most useful in the supply of materials for the extensive works in the vicinity of Calcutta, including Fort William. The Ackra Brick Field has afforded a large supply of excellent bricks and soorkey for the many buildings in progress in Calcutta, Fort William, Dum Dum, Barrackpore, and Chinsurah, and has enabled the Executive Engineer to be independent of the native manufacturers.

The station of Buxar has been transferred from the North-Western Provinces Government to that of Bengal, and the Dinagepore Division, which had become already far too large a charge, has been formed into two divisions.

Among minor matters, permission to entertain a Photographer appears particularly worthy of notice; Photographs of several important works have, under these orders, been frequently submitted with reports of progress, though hitherto they have been confined to buildings near Calcutta.

Employment of a Photographer for the Department.

FERRY FUNDS.

None of the Ferry Fund accounts for the year under review were received from the Divisional Commissioner in time to show in this report the District Road operations undertaken, with the assignments granted for the season 1858-59. They will be furnished in a supplementary statement.

OPERATIONS OF MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE TOWN OF CALCUTTA.

ASSETS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The total assets amounted to Rupees 8,30,105-3-0, against an expenditure of Rupees 7,56,093-14-5, leaving on the 31st December, 1858, a balance of Rupees 74,011-4-7.

It must be stated, however, that the expenditure above-mentioned includes Rupees 1,48,070-5-4 set apart on the new drainage account, and Rupees 30,094-9-9 on the water supply account, so that in fact the *bonâ fide* expenditure was only Rupees 5,77,928-15-4.

The total amount of rates and taxes levied upon the inhabitants of Calcutta, during the year was as follows :

House Rate	... Rs.	4,99,013	14 10
Carriage and Horse Tax	... „	89,209	8 6
Lighting rate	... „	1,21,374	14 6
	Total, Rs.	7,09,598	5 4

To the above must be added the sum of Rupees 3,853 realised from license fees, and Rupees 7,046-7-3 from fines levied under the Conservancy Act.

THE DRAINAGE OF CALCUTTA.

Since 1803, when the Marquis of Wellesley recorded a Minute on the improvement of Calcutta, up to the present time, the want of an improved system of drainage has formed a fertile source of complaint on the part of the community, an inexhaustible subject for official correspondence and enquiry, and a real difficulty with those officers to whose charge this important sanitary requirement has been entrusted.

To obviate this difficulty, Mr. W. Clark, Civil Engineer of, and then Secretary to, the Municipal Commissioners, submitted to them in December, 1835, a report on a system, of sewers which he considered best suited to the requirements of Calcutta, and this report was forwarded by the Commissioners to Government.

The principal features of Mr. Clark's scheme appeared to be a main or arterial drainage of the town, so as to place every part of its area within a distance of about 1,000 feet of a means of direct drainage, and for this purpose he provided first of all for constant outfall, and secondly, such an inclination or fall to the sewers as to ensure their being kept clear of all deposit, the Sewers being laid at sufficient depth to afford facilities for a due sub-soil drainage, and the capacity of the sewers being sufficient to convey away the waters of all ordinary rains. The main sewers were to be four in number, of 7 by 8 feet diameter, and with an inclination of two feet per mile. They were to be connected with the river at one end, and with the Calcutta canal at the other, the outfall being to the canal, in conformity with the natural level of the country, but the waters having a double outlet at both ends at the time of very heavy rains.

This scheme was carefully considered by a special Committee, and again by the eminent Engineers Messrs. Bendel, Brothers. On the suggestion of the former, Mr. Clark's plan is now being carried out as an experiment in Dhurrumtollah, where a main receiving sewer, with its collateral branches, are under construction, and the result of these measures will determine whether the scheme should be finally adopted.

PRINCIPAL CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

Among these may be mentioned the completion of the new Hindoo Burning Ghât, Nemy Churn Mullick's new Ghât, and the two new streets mentioned in last year's Report. The old Mohamedan burial ground in Circular Road, which had become an intolerable nuisance, has been closed, and another more suitable site purchased elsewhere. Two Bustees, situated in the heart of the European quarter of the Town, have been bought and cleared, and the ground divided into building sites and put up for public sale, on the express condition that the purchasers employed it for building houses fit for European residents. These last arrangements, besides being very important in a sanitary point of view, brought *clear profit* of a few thousand Rupees to the Municipal Funds.

MORTALITY OF CALCUTTA.

The whole reported mortality of Calcutta during the year 1858, amounted to 16,584 against 18,504 in the previous year, thus;

	1858	1857
Christians of all denominations	1,701	803
Hindoos	10,932	13,266
Mahomedans	3,951	4,435
	16,584	18,504

The number of deaths (1701) reported this year among the *Europeans* includes 346 seamen and 683 soldiers; deducting these from the return, the deaths among the fixed European population will be reduced to 672, which, on comparison with last year's return, shows a very considerable decrease in the mortality of the Town, and which seems fully corroborated by a corresponding decrease of deaths among the native community.

The causes of death among the Europeans were as follows:

593	Cholera.
252	Dysentery.
166	Fever.
40	Convulsions (children).
33	Diarrhœa.
30	Consumption
2	Small pox.
585	Various causes.

EMIGRATION.

The following statements show the number and description of coolie emigrants who left Calcutta for Mauritius and the West Indies during the year 1858-9, and the number who returned from those Colonies during the same period.

EMIGRATED TO

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total number of souls.	Total statute Adults.
Mauritius	13,951	4,990	2,451	21,392	20,166½
West Indies	3,391	2,241	648	5,280	4,956
Total ...	17,342	6,231	3,099	26,672	25,122½

RETURNED FROM

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total number of souls.	Total statute Adults.
Mauritius	3,959	653	457	5,069	4,840½
West Indies	304	67	58	429	400
Total ...	4,263	720	515	5,498	5,240½

Demand for Coolies on the increase.

The demand for coolies, both from the West Indies and Mauritius, was very much on the increase during the year under report, as compared with the two previous years. There was also an increase in the number of returned emigrants from Mauritius.

The number of ships proceeding to Mauritius was 58, and the amount of mortality was not more than one, and sometimes one and half per cent. on the aggregate.

Emigration continues to be most popular; coolies often return after a few years with large sums of money in their possession, and very few come back without any means. They also frequently re-emigrate after a short sojourn among their family and friends, and always take with them a large number of their village people.

Rules for the guidance of persons concerned in the emigration of native laborers from Calcutta to the Indies.

A revised and consolidated set of rules for the guidance of all concerned in the emigration of native laborers to the West Indies, was drawn up by the Protector of Emigrants, and with the sanction of the Government of India, authorized to be enforced.

REVENUE SURVEY.

PROFESSIONAL.

The report of the professional branch of the survey operations extends to the 30th September, 1859, the survey year beginning with October and ending with September; the outturn is therefore partially estimated, and as the field season had well nigh expired when the reports were drawn up, the estimate may be regarded as a close approximation to the work actually performed.

In the 1st division, Mr. Pemberton surveyed an area of 1,603 square miles, containing 388 villages; of this area, 928 square miles belong to the district of Rungpore, and 675 to the independent territory of Cooch Behar, where however the survey is merely topographical. The remainder of the territory is expected to be finished in the ensuing season, when Mr. Pemberton will be free to co-operate with the 2nd division in the survey of Dinagepore.

In the 2nd division, Captain J. L. Sherwill, who succeeded Captain Row, surveyed 600 square miles in Dinagepore, the smallness of the area is attributed in part to the prevalence of sickness amongst the establishment, and in part to the small size of the village circuits.

Mr. N. F. Davey, in the 3rd division, accomplished 760 square miles, the whole of the field prepared for him in Dacca. This area contained 1,452 villages, of the average size of only 313 acres, or about half a mile each.

In the 4th division, Captain Gostrell surveyed 1,300 square miles in Jessore and South Fureedpore, containing 1,981 villages.

Mr. O'Donel accomplished 1,470 square miles in Arracan, containing only 110 villages. The greater portion of the circuits consisting of hill and jungle, much sickness was experienced by this party.

In the Hazareebaugh division, Captain Thompson commenced operations in the district of the same, only in February last, he surveyed 282 square miles by the close of the field season, containing 240 villages, of the average size of a little more than a mile. The setting on foot of a survey in a new district is always an exceptional case in regard to the outturn of the season, hence the smallness of the area surveyed; another cause retarding progress in this division was the absence of collectorate records, the destruction of which by the mutineers increased the difficulty of forming a clear understanding of the requirements of the survey, and laying down the plan of operations.

NON-PROFESSIONAL.

In the non-professional branch, the report of which embraces the usual period, namely, to 30th April, Mr. Waterfield, Superintendent of the 1st division, prepared 2,400 square miles in Dinagepore, containing 5,052 villages, for the surveyor. The number of boundary disputes disposed of was 476, and of other cases 1,691. The expense incurred

in this division aggregated Rupees 76,505-13-9¾, giving an average of Rupees 31-14-0 per square mile on the whole area demarcated. Thirty-two survey registers were made over to the Collectors as completed.

There was no 2nd division Superintendent during the year, that office having been temporarily abolished on the departure of Major Smyth, the last Superintendent. The registry work of the division was carried on under the direction of the Collector of Burdwan, and the expenditure incurred on this account was Rupees 3,094-14-8.

Mr. Spencer, Superintendent of the 3rd division, demarcated 1,717 square miles in Dacca, containing 5,100 villages; the boundary disputes disposed of rose to the high figure of 3,886, with 7,192 cases of other descriptions. The total expense was Rupees 63,529, giving an average per square mile of Rupees 37 on the entire demarcated area. This expense is independent of Rupees 8,974-6-3 incurred by the Collector of Mymensing in bringing up the survey register of Mymensing, surveyed by this division.

In the 4th division, the Superintendent, Mr. Watson, demarcated 1,082 square miles in Jessore and South Fureedpore, containing 1,344 villages; the boundary disputes disposed of numbered 396, and other cases 4,530. The total expense was Rupees 64,482-5-11, which produces an average rate of Rupees 59-9-6 per square mile. Nine survey registers were completed and made over to the Collector.

THE MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARIES.

The average mortality was unusually high, the deaths among the Europeans being 12 per cent. and those among the Natives being 24.

Out of the 273 deaths amongst Europeans, 112, or 41 per cent., resulted from cholera, while among Natives from the same cause the mortality was 22 per cent.

The mortality from surgical operations in the Hospital was only 2 to 29 cases, or 6·89 per cent.

In the male out-door dispensaries of the Hospital, 14,654 patients obtained relief during the year, of whom a considerable number were Europeans, and in the female out-door dispensary 9,352 patients obtained relief.

The Eye Infirmary attached to the Medical College had risen in the public estimation; the in-door patients for the year numbered 519, and the out-door 2,251. Patients attended from all parts of the country, and among the number was a Seikh who came on purpose from the Punjab.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

A new Act has been passed for the better superintendence and control of these Asylums, but beyond the appointment of a Director General, no other new arrangements had come into operation.

BHOWANIPORE ASYLUM.

This is for Europeans and East Indian patients only. The number of patients treated in the past year was 95, and of these, 27 were equipped to Europe.

The total cost of the Asylum, including salaries and every other expenditure, was Rs. 39,046-6-4, showing a considerable reduction of expenditure when compared with the last year, when this Asylum was in private hands. Though the number of patients was the same, only 12 were equipped to England.

THE DULLANDA ASYLUM.

The number of Native Insanes in this Asylum amounted, on the 1st January, 1858, to 261. The number of cures was estimated at 20 per cent. The cost of each patient per month was 5-0-3, and the total expense of the Asylum 16,132-0-0.

The patients are employed to a certain extent in making rope and string.

THE DACCA ASYLUM.

The number of patients on 1st January was 178. The ratio of cures was about 18 per cent.

THE PATNA ASYLUM.

The number of patients in this Asylum on 1st January was 128, and the mortality during the year below 10 per cent. The cures among those recently admitted were especially numerous. The Insanes are kept occupied with light work, and it was reported that they had manufactured their own bedding, and a considerable number of blankets, ropes, &c.

THE MOORSHEDABAD ASYLUM.

In this Asylum 122 Insane patients were treated during the year, and the ratio of cures was about 50 per cent., which is exceedingly favorable.

All the male patients assist to some extent in the mornings in weeding and clearing the grounds, and during the day some of them make string, others morahs, &c. The women spin.

CHARITY HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

The following Statement shows the number of patients treated at the several Charity Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Lower Provinces, and the average expenditure incurred in each during the twelve months ending 30th June, 1859.

This Statement, when compared with that of the previous year, exhibits a gratifying result in the decrease on the average expenditure per head in many of the Institutions, notwithstanding the great rise which has almost universally taken place in the prices of all the ordinary necessaries.

TABULAR STATEMENT showing the number of Patients and the average expenditure per head, &c., &c., during the period from 1st July, 1858, to 30th June, 1859, in the following Charitable Dispensaries in Bengal.

Dispensaries.	Total number of patients treated.	Cost of Establishment.	Total expenditure.	Average expenditure per head.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Akyab General and Seamen's Hospital ...	3130	3,668 8 0	7,452 2 11	2 6 1
Alipore ...	5147	2,316 0 0	2,475 9 9	0 7 8½
Balasore ...	876	0 0 0	892 10 8	1 0 3¾
Baraset ...	6716	240 0 0	442 4 0	0 1 0¼
Bancoorah ...	1456	329 10 4	678 10 4	0 7 5¼
Beauleah ...	3983	785 7 8	1,114 4 11	0 4 5¾
Beerbhoom ...	759	168 0 0	367 9 6	0 7 9
Bhowanipore ...	8789	3,648 0 0	3,980 5 0	0 7 3
Bhaugulpore ...	1984	403 2 6	645 7 6	0 5 2¼
Bograh ...	1408	225 8 0	454 7 9	0 5 2
Berhampore ...	6158	2,644 0 3	3,265 0 1	0 8 5¾
Buddibatty ...	2144	690 0 0	738 1 10½	0 5 6
Burrisaul ...	4726	698 13 5½	1,231 11 9½	0 4 2
Burdwan ...	3644	359 13 3	938 15 9	0 4 1½
Chittagong ...	4265	1,053 0 0	1,310 15 1½	0 5 0½
Cuttack ...	2415	1,526 8 0	3,215 1 4	1 5 3½
Dacca Mitford Hospital ...	5193	5,282 3 7	6,826 5 2	1 5 0½
Dwarbassiny ...	2905	687 7 7	826 6 1	0 4 6¼
Gowhatty ...	1498	242 5 2	853 13 5	0 9 1½
Gowalparah ...	710	668 12 0	764 7 10½	1 0 2¼
Gyah ...	3807	591 0 0	1,979 8 9	0 8 3½
Howrah* ...	6924	2,184 13 3	16,972 6 7	2 7 2½
Hooghly ...	6258	3,624 15 0	5,291 10 1½	0 13 6½
Jessore ...	2242	880 11 10½	1,712 14 10½	0 12 2½
Kishnaghur ...	5098	2,850 0 0	3,973 10 9	0 12 5½
Midnapore ...	4360	564 0 0	1,485 12 6½	0 5 5½
Monghyr ...	3229	1,178 0 1	1,882 10 2	0 9 4
Mozufferpore ...	13657	426 0 0	1,182 9 0	0 1 0½
Muggorah ...	837	763 12 3	1,199 10 0	1 6 11
Motecharee ...	5965	216 0 0	429 3 2	0 1 1½
Mulnath ...	——	The expenses of this Dispensary are defrayed by the Bengal Indigo Company.		
Moorshedabad ...	7954	1,414 13 4	1,633 1 1	0 3 3½
Mymensing ...	2538	415 15 3	599 15 0	0 3 9¼
Nattore ...	2329	1,116 0 0	1,177 8 0	0 8 1
Ooterpara ...	13431	949 0 0	2,483 0 6	0 11 7
Patna ...	1765	4,260 0 0	5,375 2 0½	0 7 3½
Pooree ...	2537	2,145 1 9	2,982 7 9	1 2 9¾
Pubna ...	887	500 8 0	730 0 10½	0 13 2
Purneah ...	1319	433 0 0	511 7 0	0 6 2½
Rungpore ...	2250	310 8 0	648 4 11½	0 4 7¼
Sarun ...	1965	153 0 0	807 3 6	0 6 6¼
Serampore ...	5609	1,002 0 0	1,417 10 3	0 4 0¼
Serajgunge ...	1425	816 8 6	909 4 9	0 10 2¼
Sukea's Street (in Calcutta) ...	7239	4,656 11 3	5,148 11 0	0 11 4¼
Tipperah ...	2965	1,196 7 11	1,704 12 11	0 9 4¼
Tumlook ...	3858	356 1 3	595 10 7½	0 2 8¼

* The expenditure here shown includes 14,000 Rupees for the erection of a new building for the Dispensary.

PROGRESS OF THE NEW SETTLEMENT AT MUTLAH.

In reporting on the progress made in the preparations for the formation of the proposed settlement at Multah it was mentioned last year that the whole of the jungle land had been cut, the khalls bunded, and the Government lands protected from tidal inundations.

Since then, openings fitted with wooden sluices and doors, have been made for drainage during the rains.

Great progress has also been made with the road along the river face; and the district Ferry Fund Road, which connects the Town with Calcutta, has, with the exception of the bridges, been completed.

In the important matter of fresh water, a pucca tank with a tiled bottom and the surface of the catchment covered with fresh clay, had been nearly finished. The water in a second tank, which was made before the rains last year, had turned out to be better than had been expected, and was then being used for all cooking purposes, but the water of the third tank, which was partially dug last year, was still quite salt. The attention of the Superintendent of the Port had been particularly directed to the great importance of securing a large provision of fresh water as early as it can be accomplished.

Nothing had been done by any of the lot holders to build or make any preparations for building.

No vessel entered the Port during the year under report.

POLITICAL.

THE TRIBUTARY MEHALS OF CUTTACK.

The administration of the tributary Mehals of Cuttack continues to be satisfactory.

The Estates under direct management have been the same as in the previous year, *viz.* Killahs Bankee Ungool, the Khand Mehals of Boad, and Killahs Nyagurh and Autgurh. The expenses of collection and Establishment and the contingent charges require no special notice, being much the same as in the previous year.

Killah Nyagurh, which has been under attachment since 1849 on account of the Rajah's minority, will shortly be released from the Court of Wards, as the Rajah attains his majority in August next.

The tributary mehals are 16 in number, and at the close of the year the accounts stood as follows:

	Rs.	As.	P.
Demands	36,411	10	9
Collections	35,114	8	8
Balance, Rupees ...	1,297	2	1

THE COSSYAH AND JYNTEAH HILLS.

The reasons which led to the deputation of Mr. W. J. Allen, a member of the Board of Revenue, to enquire into the general administration of the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills, and the adjoining non-Regulation districts were noticed in the Administration Report for 1856-57.

The principal subjects on which Mr. Allen was directed to investigate were:

1*st*. The difficulties alleged to have been thrown in the way of certain mercantile firms and their agents, in their attempts to open a trade with the Hill tribes.

2*ndly*. The extent to which the local Court had power to interpose its authority between the contending parties in those tracts which are not directly under the British authority, and the degree of dependence in which the village elders and chiefs stand to the British power.

3*rdly* The objections raised against the present system, under which all appeals from the Cherra Courts are required to be made to the Commissioner at the distant station of Gowahatty.

4*thly*. The sufficiency of the establishment employed at Cherra, for the proper administration of the country.

In regard to the first of these points, Mr. Allen was of opinion that though Mr. Inglis possessed much local influence, which he exercised to promote his own interests, he could not be charged with having organized any system of opposition to the entrance of all other traders. Mr. Allen also thought it advisable to modify two or three orders of the Principal Assistant Commissioner, which he considered acted prejudicially against general traders.

In regard to the second point, Mr. Allen reported that the state of the law and judicial practice in the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills was rather anomalous in character.

The Cherra Court has jurisdiction over the native subjects of the British Government in all civil and criminal cases occurring in any part of the Hills, but it is doubtful whether European British subjects are amenable to that Court in Civil matters belonging to the semi-independent states. To remove this doubt, a reference has been made to the Advocate General on the point, it being of great importance that the legal status of Europeans in those states should be defined and determined.

The third complaint Mr. Allen considered to be well founded and reasonable, and suggested that the Cherra Court be placed, in regard to appeals in all Civil and Criminal matters, under the control of the Civil and Sessions Judge of Sylhet, those from the inhabitants of the lower Hills on the Assam side only continuing to be heard, as at present, in the Assam Courts. These recommendations were approved, and arrangements are in progress for carrying them into execution.

The fiscal administration of the district was reported to have been attended with much success. The revenue in 1853-54 was Rupees 1,047-5-11, in 1857-58 it was Rupees 23,023-2-5.

A considerable addition had been made to the police force of the district in 1855.

In regard to education, there are 10 schools, with 132 scholars in all. These schools are under the superintendence of Rev. Mr. Lewis, of the Cherra Poonjee Free Church Mission, subject to the authority of the Inspector of Schools of North-East Bengal.

The greater portion of the trade of the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills, is carried on with the people of the plains on the southern or Sylhet side of the mountains. The value of the exports has been estimated at 7 lakhs, and that of the imports at 3½ lakhs of Rupees.

The average quantity of limestone annually quarried is about 17 lakhs of maunds, of which about 15 lakhs are quarried by the firm of Messrs. Inglis and Company; the high price of this article is attributed to the monopoly held by Messrs. Inglis and Company, and Mr. Allen has recommended that the leases of the three Government quarries, which will expire on the 30th April, 1861, be put up to competition, and that other unworked Lime Quarries be leased at moderate rents to parties unconnected with the firm of Inglis and Company. Instructions to this effect have been issued to the Board of Revenue.

Illegal cesses have been forbidden to be levied by the Rajah of Cherra and other Chiefs. Taxes have been levied on the Jynteah Hill Tribes who have hitherto been exempt for no sufficient reason.

With a view of checking inconveniences which were likely to arise, the Cossyah Chiefs, Sirdars, and other village authorities have been forbidden to grant large tracts of land in their districts to Europeans and others, not being natives of the Hills, without the knowledge and intervention of the Officers of Government.

CACHAR.

The Superintendent of Cachar exercises the functions of a Civil Judge, a Magistrate, a Collector of Revenue, a Post Master, and a Registrar of Deeds.

There are also two Moonsiffs to assist in the disposal of civil business; and appeals from the Superintendent lie to the Sudder Court.

The number of suits decided in 1857 was 63, and in miscellaneous cases 607.

The Stamp Laws to a certain extent have been lately introduced in the district.

In original suits, in which the value does not exceed 5,000 Rupees, appeals will in future be made to the Judge of Sylhet, instead of to the Sudder Court, the latter being,

on account of its great distance, virtually inaccessible to the people. The Assistant to the Superintendent has been vested with civil powers, in order he may be able to afford assistance to the Superintendent.

There were four cases committed to the Sessions last year, and the number of criminal cases decided was 127.

In consequence of a very considerable increase in the population and police business of the district since 1853, it has been found necessary to recommend an increase both to the police and office establishments.

The chief source of revenue in the district is and always has been land. The other sources of revenue are transit duties, fisheries, house tax, Abkaree, salt wells, ferries, Post Office, &c. The total amount of land revenue for the past year was 81,000 Rupees, and that from all sources amounted to 1,12,531 Rupees.

The increase in land revenue has been steady and progressive. A new settlement has just been made for 20 years.

In regard to the tea grants, the Board have been consulted on the expediency of introducing in Cachar the rules (with some modifications) recently sanctioned for the grant of waste lands at Darjeeling, and it has also occurred to the Lieutenant Governor that if an upset price were fixed for the grant of forest lands, it would prevent persons from seeking for such grants merely for the timber and the jungle produce, as was now not unfrequently done.

A revised tariff has been sanctioned for the duties leived at Sealtekh Ghaut situated on the Barak River, not far from the Sylhet boundary.

The Superintendent of the district has been vested with the powers of a Political Agent, to enable him to negotiate with and control the independent Hill tribes on the frontier without reference to Regulation Law.

The road communications in Cachar are, for the most part, good, but the fine Military road from Sylhet, *viâ* Silchar, towards Munipore, has been very much destroyed. Measures have been taken with a view to its future repair.

Education, which had for some time been neglected in this province, had revived, and there are three Schools, and a fourth about to be opened.

In consequence of the serious disputes arising from cattle trespass, the act on this subject has been ordered to be brought into operation.

The Assam Civil and Criminal Rules have been extended to this district on Mr. Allen's recommendation, as being more preferable, notwithstanding their imperfections, to the intricate, dilatory, and uncertain system of Regulation law as administered by a Military and Medical officer, neither of whom has had any Judicial training.

NORTH CACHAR.

North Cachar is a Sub-Divison of the district of Nowgong in Assam.

It also includes the tract of land known as "Tularam Senaputty's Territory," which was brought under the direct management of a British officer in 1854.

The officer in charge is a Junior Assistant Commissioner. This officer was formerly directly subordinate to the Governor General's Agent, North East Frontier, but in consequence of the great distance from head quarters, he has lately been placed under the control of the Principal Assistant Commissioner at Nowgong.

The sources of revenue in North Cachar are three, *viz.*, the house tax, the hoe tax, and the land tax. The net revenue derived from the three according to the settlement of 1857-58 amounted to Rupees 6,321-4-5.

The most important and difficult part of the duties of the Junior Assistant in North Cachar is to protect the people aganist the murderous and predatory inroads of the warlike and savage tribe of Augami Nagas, located near the eastern frontier of the district. Lately about 150 Kookie families have been settled on this border by the Commissioner of Assam, and the presence of these people, who are better able and more disposed to defend themselves, has hitherto proved successful in keeping off all attacks.

In consequence of the inconvenient site of the Sudder Station at Asaloo, it will be removed northwards to a better locality.

Hitherto the people of North Cachar had been compelled to supply the troops with provisions, which, owing to the scarcity of grain and other articles of consumption in that part of the country, was felt by them to be very oppressive. This has now been forbidden, and the required supplies will be sent from Nowgong.

Education is not valued among the wild people scattered over North Cachar. There is one Bengalee School at the Sudder Station, and three other Mofussil Schools in the interior, but the latter are not prospering, and will probably be shortly closed.

APPENDICES

TO THE

BENGAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT,

FOR 1858-59.

BENGAL APPENDICES.

No. 942.

FROM

THE HON'BLE A. EDEN,
Offg. Junior Secy. to the Board of Revenue.

To

A. R. YOUNG, ESQUIRE,
Secy. to the Government of Bengal,

DATED FORT WILLIAM, 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1859.

SIR,

I HAVE now the honor to submit for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, the report promised in the 1st paragraph of the Board's General Administration Report, No. 634, dated 28th June last, relative to the Stamp branch of the Revenue for the past official year 1858-59. The Superintendent's report* on this subject, with its accompanying statement, is herewith forwarded in original.

Stamps.
W. Dampier, W. J. Allen, and A. Grote, } Esquires.

* No. 135, dated 7th June, 1859.

2. The annexed statement, prepared in this office from the Stamp Return received, exhibits the gross receipts from the sale of Stamps at Rupees 40,02,828, against Rupees 28,68,118 in 1857-58, showing an increase of Rupees 11,34,710,* during the year under review. There is a discrepancy of Rupees 47,387 as per margin† between the gross receipts for 1857-58 exhibited in the present statement, and that shown in the statement which accompanied the Board's General report for last year. This may be accounted for by the fact that the latter represented only the collections of districts, the returns from which had been received in the Superintendent's Office up to that time, while in the present Statement, the gross collections for 1857-58 are shown in full, *i. e.* after *all* the District returns had been received.

* *Gross Receipts.*

In 1857-58	... ...	Rs.	28,68,118
In 1858-59	... ...	„	40,02,828
	Increase ...	„	11,34,710

† *Gross Receipts for* 1857-58.

According to present statement		Rs.	28,68,118
As per former statement	...	„	28,20,731
	Rupees...		47,387

3. In like manner, the gross collections for the year under report have been prepared from such returns as had already been received, and on an average of sales in regard to those stations and months for which returns had not get come to hand.

4. The gross charges, which relate to the Bengal Provinces alone, amount to Rupees 1,37,390, or more correctly, to Rupees 1,30,390; for Rupees 7,000 are included

in it which form an item of *Advance* by the Sub-Treasurer to the Superintendent of Stamps, and such disbursements as have been made from this sum have already been set down under the head of charges against the Stamp Department; compared therefore with the previous year, in which the gross charges amounted to Rupees 1,21,639, there is an increase of Rupees 8,751, as shown in the margin.

	* *Charges.*		
1857-58	...	Rupees	1,21,639
1858-59	...	"	1,30,390
	Increase ...	Rupees	8,751

5. There is a discrepancy also of Rupees 1,834 in the charges for 1857-58, as shown in the present Statement, and that of the previous year, but it may be accounted for by stating that the amount exhibited in the Statement accompanying, as the charges for 1857-58, has been taken from the Accountant's Statements prepared from *adjusted* accounts, and is the correct figure, while the former was taken from a Statement prepared from mere Abstracts of Account.

6. The large increase in the Stamp Revenue of 1858-59, as compared with 1857-58, is ascribed by the Superintendent to the restoration of order in those Districts in which business had previously been almost entirely suspended in consequence of the disturbed state of the country.

7. Mr. Crawford also attributes the increase, in part, to the circumstance of his having, under the sanction of the Board, worked the stamping machines extra time since October, 1858, by which he was enabled to increase the daily outturn of Stamps printed and counterstamped, from 30,000 (to 40,000), and to comply with Indents to a greater extent than would otherwise have been possible. He hopes to effect a still further addition to the daily outturn of work, and to make the supply of Stamps equal to the demand, besides having a surplus in reserve to meet extraordinary Indents, on being provided with the other additional Stamping Machine which has been applied for from England through the Government of Bengal.

8. The Board have noticed with much satisfaction the zealous and efficient manner in which Mr. Crawford has conducted his official duties, and that gentleman has reported very favorably of his subordinates, who apparently have exerted themselves very creditably in expediting the business of the Office.

9. The return of the original papers is solicited when no longer required.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. EDEN,

Officiating Junior Secretary.

STAMPS.

	1840-41			1843-44.			1850-51.			1853-54.			1857-58.			1858-59.		
	Gross Receipts.	Charges.	Net Revenue.	Gross Receipts.	Charges.	Net Revenue.	Gross Receipts.	Charges.	Net Revenue.	Gross Receipts.	Charges.	Net Revenue.	Gross Receipts.	Charges.	Net Revenue.	Gross Receipts.	Charges.	Net Revenue.
N. W. Provinces ...	12,41,879	...	...	12,62,134	...	...	15,53,051	...	...	16,67,227	...	...	4,18,344	...	...	11,20,712	...	...
Punjab Trans. Territory ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,03,818	...	...	1,60,892	...	...	1,42,541	...	...	1,66,582	...	...
Nagpore Territory ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,063	...	...	45,830	...	...
Oude Territory ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117	...	...	23,945	...	...
Total... ...	12,41,879	...	...	12,62,134	...	...	16,56,869	...	...	18,28,119	...	...	5,99,065	...	...	13,62,049	...	...
Bengal Provinces ...	20,66,295	65,138	20,01,157	21,20,672	71,700	20,48,972	20,16,909	77,109	19,39,800	20,72,179	64,119	20,15,060	21,90,598	68,002	21,22,596	25,04,865	79,321	24,25,544
Calcutta (Town) ...	1,40,884	69,985	70,899	15,1,714	42,925	1,08,789	1,08,786	73,642	35,154	1,49,210	62,129	81,081	78,455	53,637	24,818	1,35,914	58,069	77,845
Total ...	22,07,179	1,35,123	20,72,056	22,72,386	1,14,625	21,57,761	21,25,705	1,50,751	19,74,954	22,22,389	1,26,248	20,96,141	22,69,053	1,21,639	21,47,414	26,40,779	1,37,390	25,03,389
Grand Total ...	34,40,058	1,35,123	20,72,056	35,34,520	1,14,625	21,57,761	37,82,574	1,50,751	19,74,954	40,50,508	1,26,248	20,96,141	28,68,118	1,21,639	21,47,414	40,02,828	1,37,390	25,03,389

BOARD OF REVENUE;
FORT WILLIAM,
the 1st September 1859.

(Signed) A EDEN,
Offg. Jr. Secy.

No. 135.

FROM

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF STAMPS,

To

THE OFFICIATING JUNIOR SECRETARY,

Board of Revenue, L. P.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 376, dated 30th April, 1859, I have the honor to report, for the information of the Board, on the operations of the Stamp Department in the past official year 1858-59, as compared with those of the previous year, and the years 1853-54 and 1843-44.

2nd. In the absence of the Stamp Returns that are to be received of the last year, and taking an average of the sales at stations for the months for which returns have not been received, as per annexed statement, the gross collections stand as follows:

Bengal in 1858-59	Cos. Rs.	25,04,864	13	0
North Western Provinces ditto	„	10,19,497	15	0
Cis and Trans Sutlej Territory ditto	„	84,055	0	0
Punjab and Trans-Indus Territory ditto ...	„	1,66,562	8	0
Nagpore ditto	„	45,330	0	0
Oude ditto	„	28,945	1	0
Bundlekund ditto	„	14,405	4	0
Hydrabad Assigned Districts ditto	„	2,754	0	0
Calcutta Town Stamps ditto	„	1,35,913	12	0
		40,02,828	5	0

3rd. The gross collections of the year 1858-59, as compared with the year

1843-44, show an Increase of Co.'s Rs.		4,68,307	14	0
1853-54, ditto Decrease „		47,680	1	0
1857-58, ditto Increase „		11,34,710	3	0

4th. It will be at once apparent that neither 1853-54, nor 1857-58, are fair years with which to compare the year 1858-59. In 1853-54, the whole country was in a state of peace; in the early part of 1858-59, a great portion of the country was in a state of anarchy and confusion. Therefore there is naturally a decrease of Stamp Revenue in 1858-89, as compared with 1853-54.

5th. On the other hand, there is of course a large increase of Stamp Revenue in 1858-59, in the course of which most of the disturbed districts were brought into order, and the various courts resumed business, as compared with 1857-58, during which the business of most, if not all the Noth Western and Punjab districts, was entirely suspended, as also was the case in a portion of Central India, and to a limited degree in Bengal.

6*th*. The increase of last year has arisen also, in part, from the circumstance of my having, since the 27th October, 1858, worked the machines extra time, as sanctioned by the Board, in their letter, No. 853, dated 22nd November 1858, and thus having raised the number of stamps printed and counterstamped daily, from 30,000 to 40,000 as a minimum (except when one of the machines was taken up for the Stamping of Company's paper), which enabled me to comply with Indents to a greater extent than I should otherwise have been able to do. On my being provided with the other Stamping Machines, which I have applied for to the Board in my letter, No. 2537, dated 26th November, 1858, I shall be able to make the supply of Stamps equal to the demand, and have a surplus always sufficient for the immediate supply of any extraordinary Indents.

7*th*. The demands for Stamps has been greater than can be supplied at once. This, of course, obliged the Stamp Office to keep supplying Mofussil collectorates, in a great many instances, with only portions of their Indents at a time. In spite of this, however, I am glad to be able to inform the Board, that, on the 30th April, there were only 11 indents remaining to be complied with.

8*th*. Since the date of the last report, there have been no losses by embezzlement or forgery.

9*th*. The number of documents stamped, under the provisions of Section XIV. of Regulation X. of 1829, is shown in the margin. Those stamped in 1858-59, compared with 1843-44, show a decrease of 1,082 documents, and a decrease of penality of ... ... Rs. 13,583 9 0

In 1843-44	... ...	2482, ...	Rs.	33,541 11 0
„ 1853-54	... ...	2146, ...	„	30,480 4 0
„ 1857-54	... ...	1327, ...	„	21,526 9 0
„ 1858-59	... ...	1400, ...	„	19,958 2 0

1853-54, ditto ditto of 746, ditto and ditto ... ... „ 10,522 2 0

1857-58 ditto increase of 73, ditto and decrease ditto ... „ 1,568 7 0

10*th*. The collections from Postage Stamps are as follows :

North-Western Provinces in 1858-59 ...	Cos. Rs.	1,33,989	6 7½
Oude ditto		25,869	5 5
Punjab ditto		50,206	14 1½
Bengal ditto		3,20,965	3 1½
		5,31,030	13 3½

11*th*. The gross collections of the year 1858-59 as compared with the year 1857-58 show an increase in Bengal of ... ... Rs. 36,897 13 7½

Ditto Ditto North-Western Provinces ... „ 61,426 15 0

Ditto Ditto Oude ... ... „ 25,250 7 9

Ditto decrease Punjab ... ... „ 2,895 3 4½

12*th*. In consequence of the non-receipt of accounts, from some districts, and incorrect accounts from others, the collections of 1858-59 are shown in an incomplete state.

13*th*. The Postage stamps supplied to Madras and Bombay are as follows:

Madras in 1858-59	Co.'s, Rs.	4,45,000	0	0
Bombay Ditto	„	1,37,580	0	0

which, as compared with the supplies to those Presidencies in

1857-58, show an increase to Madras ...	Rs.	1,91,500	0	0
Ditto ditto decrease to Bombay ...	„	94,560	0	0

14*th*. The re-establishment of offices throughout the country has restored the operations of this department to their former magnitude, and there has been an accession of 13 new stations authorized to indent on this store.

15*th*. Although it is now nearly a year since I took charge of the Superintendentship of Stamps, I regret to say that the arrears in the office department are still enormous. However, of late (since the former Head native writer, Rajkissen Sett has been placed on pension), matters have taken a somewhat better turn, and I hope to see a marked improvement ere long. But whilst such is the case, I am bound to state clearly that the real cause of the existence of so large an amount of arrears is owing to the present Office Establishment being numerically unequal to the work required of it. This has been reported to the Board, in this Office's letters Nos. 1028, dated 15th May, 1857, and 1247 of 7th June, 1858, and I have myself reserved this question for a separate report, which I shall shortly submit to the Board.

16*th*. In submitting this report to the Board, I beg to state that, in my endeavour to expedite business, I have always been zealously aided both by my Head Assistant, Mr. Sweeney, and the Tehvildar, Baboo Prankissen Sein. I would also express my entire satisfaction in the manner in which Mr. Arthur has conducted his duties during the past year. Both he and Mr. Manley have contributed greatly by their efficient overlooking of the machine establishment, to the increased daily outturn of stamp papers.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) J. A. CRAWFORD,
Superintendent.

SUPERINTENDENT OF STAMP'S OFFICE,
The 7th June 1859

Statement of Gross Collections from Stamps throughout the Provinces for the year 1843-44, 1853-54, 1857-58 *contrasted with the year* 1858-59, *exhibiting Increase or Decrease in the Stamp Revenue.*

Districts.	Amount sale of Stamps in the year 1843-44.	Amount sale of Stamps in the year 1853-54.	Amount sale of Stamps in the year 1857-58.	Amount sale of Stamps in the year 1858-59.	Increase in 1858-59 comparing with the year 1843-44.	Decrease in 1858-59 comparing with the year 1843-44.	Increase in 1858-59 comparing with the year 1853-54.	Decrease in 1858-59 comparing with the year 1853-54.	Increase in 1858-59 comparing with the year 1857-58.	Decrease in 1858-59 comparing with the year 1857-58.
Lower Provinces.										
Purneah	89,627 0	84,020 4	77,101 12	89,531 0	... ...	96 0	5,510 12	... ...	12,429 4	... ...
Dinagepore	52,915 10	66,322 0	60,841 14	72,394 0	19,478 6	... ...	6,072 0	... ...	12,052 2	... ...
Maldah	20,701 14	17,935 8	17,742 10	17,985 4	... ...	2,716 10	49 12	... ...	242 10	... ...
Moorshedabad	65,498 12	55,727 0	65,354 0	72,349 0	6,850 4	... ...	16,622 0	... ...	6,995 0	... ...
Beerbhoom	47,050 2	48,775 0	49,120 0	52,843 8	5,793 6	... ...	4,068 8	... ...	3,723 8	... ...
Rungpore	60,817 5	65,393 6	63,046 6	66,288 9	5,471 4	... ...	895 3	... ...	3,242 3	... ...
Bograh	13,561 10	19,286 4	23,791 0	27,301 4	13,739 10	... ...	8,015 0	... ...	3,510 4	... ...
Rajshahye	60,130 12	52,036 12	65,157 0	56,281 8	... ...	3,849 4	4,244 12	... ...	... ...	8,875 8
Pubnah	25,138 8	22,280 4	22,984 0	25,737 8	599 0	... ...	3,457 4	... ...	2,753 8	... ...
Dacca	73,967 12	72,909 10	1,02,083 2	1,11,405 2	37,437 6	... ...	38,495 8	... ...	9,322 0	... ...
Mymensing	84,415 6	86,394 12	1,15,932 0	1,26,958 0	42,542 10	... ...	40,563 4	... ...	11,026 0	... ...
Sylhet	44,007 0	47,410 4	61,530 0	65,013 0	21,006 0	... ...	17,602 12	... ...	3,483 0	... ...
Backergunge	71,032 2	80,602 14	98,612 12	1,07,978 2	36,946 0	... ...	27,375 4	... ...	14,365 6	... ...
Furreedpore	33,211 12	37,025 0	35,075 0	37,000 0	3,788 4	... ...	... ...	25 0	1,925 0	... ...
Chittagong	74,331 8	70,525 0	90,750 0	97,008 0	22,671 8	... ...	26,478 0	... ...	6,258 0	... ...
Bhullooah	22,789 6	33,388 8	50,391 0	51,181 4	28,391 14	... ...	17,792 12	... ...	790 4	... ...
Tipperah	59,163 8	46,567 2	63,464 0	70,431 4	11,267 12	... ...	23,864 2	... ...	6,967 4	... ...
Gowalparah	7,877 2	6,836 7	9,246 9	12,347 13	4,470 11	... ...	5,511 6	... ...	3,101 4	... ...
Nuddeah	72,503 4	57,984 2	60,729 2	69,631 4	... ...	2,872 0	11,647 2	... ...	8,902 2	... ...
Jessore	81,316 8	74,038 5	92,266 12	1,20,735 14	39,419 6	... ...	46,697 9	... ...	28,469 2	... ...
24 Pergunnahs	66,009 1	92,614 0	1,27,138 0	1,15,050 8	49,041 7	... ...	22,436 8	... ...	... ...	12,087 8
Baraset	... ...	... ...	15,518 10	20,451 0	20,451 0	... ...	20,451 0	... ...	4,932 6	... ...
Hooghly	75,197 6	66,102 14	81,512 8	93,251 6	18,054 0	... ...	27,148 8	... ...	11,738 14	... ...
Burdwan	73,682 0	66,378 4	81,492 14	93,662 6	19,980 6	... ...	27,284 2	... ...	12,169 8	... ...
Buncoorah	40,333 5	24,710 8	28,143 2	32,909 6	... ...	7,423 15	8,198 14	... ...	4,766 4	... ...
Calcutta	32,868 13	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	32,868 13	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Patna	81,650 10	83,140 12	85,301 8	1,05,444 8	23,793 14	... ...	22,303 12	... ...	20,143 0	... ...
Behar	94,428 14	96,050 0	32,753 0	85,158 12	... ...	9,270 2	... ...	10,891 4	52,405 12	... ...
Shahabad	87,145 15	82,503 0	51,393 0	54,385 8	... ...	32,760 7	... ...	28,117 8	2,992 8	... ...
Sarun	86,429 1	100,419 0	74,118 0	1,06,675 4	20,246 3	... ...	6,256 4	... ...	32,557 4	... ...
Carried over ...	16,97,801 14	16,57,376 12	17,97,089 9	20,57,384 12	45,15,40 3	91,857 3	4,39,041 14	39,033 12	2,81,258 5	20,963 0

Districts.	Amount sale of Stamps in the year 1843-44.	Amount sale of Stamps in the year 1853-54.	Amount sale of Stamps in the year 1857-58.	Amount sale of Stamps in the year 1858-59.	Increase in 1858-59 comparing with the year 1843-44.	Decrease in 1858-59 comparing with the year 1843-44.	Increase in 1858-59 comparing with the year 1853-54.	Decrease in 1858-59 comparing with the year 1853-54.	Increase in 1858-59 comparing with the year 1857-58.	Decrease in 1858-59 comparing with the year 1857-58.
Brought forward ...	16,97,801 14	16,57,376 12	17,97,089 9	20,57,384 12	45,14,40 3	91,857 3	4,39,041 14	39,033 12	2,81,258 5	20,963 0
Monghyr	89,045 2	86,131 14	47,075 2	67,477 8	28,432 6	... ...	31,345 10	... ...	20,402 6	... ...
Bhaugulpore	67,844 4	68,079 12	49,764 0	57,432 0	... ...	10,412 4	... ...	10,647 12	7,668 0	... ...
Tirhoot	1,41,885 6	1,45,595 0	1,25,011 4	1,27,741 12	... ...	14,143 10	... ...	17,853 4	2,730 8	... ...
Midnapore	57,862 0	58,241 8	66,244 0	74,389 0	16,527 0	... ...	16,147 8	... ...	8,145 0	... ...
Cuttack	37,930 5	33,908 8	36,270 4	34,154 10	... ...	3,775 11	246 2	... ...	... ...	2,115 10
Balasore, N. D. D.	11,866 12	10,950 0	12,625 0	15,181 4	3,264 8	... ...	4,181 4	... ...	2,506 4	... ...
Pooree, S. D. D.	11,242 3	10,583 0	12,819 0	11,800 14	558 11	... ...	1,217 14	... ...	... ...	1,018 2
Arracan	4,294 8	7,765 14	7,929 10	7,437 8	3,143 0	... ...	... ...	328 6	... ...	492 2
Ramree	1,622 4	2,007 1	2,098 12	2,716 6	1,094 2	... ...	709 5	... ...	617 10	... ...
Sandoway	966 8	665 0	750 0	922 12	... ...	43 12	257 12	... ...	172 12	... ...
Aeng	1,119 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1,119 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Singbhoom	... ...	... ...	465 14	436 12	436 12	... ...	436 12	... ...	... ...	29 2
Hazareebaugh...	11,247 6	12,161 4	7,149 10	11,818 12	571 6	... ...	... ...	342 8	4,669 2	... ...
Maunbhoom	23,265 9	19,275 0	12,798 6	19,689 0	... ...	3,576 9	414 0	... ...	6,890 10	... ...
Lohardugga	12,298 0	15,475 12	10,463 4	11,015 12	... ...	1,282 4	... ...	4,460 0	552 8	... ...
Darjeeling	381 6	963 0	2,044 3	1,872 2	1,490 12	... ...	909 2	... ...	... ...	172 1
Nowgong	... ...	... ...	... ...	1,268 14	1,268 14	... ...	1,268 14	... ...	1,268 14	... ...
Durrung	... ...	... ...	... ...	402 10	402 10	... ...	402 10	... ...	402 10	... ...
Seeb Saugor	... ...	... ...	... ...	306 2	306 2	... ...	306 2	... ...	306 2	... ...
Luckimpore	... ...	... ...	... ...	209 13	209 13	... ...	209 13	... ...	209 13	... ...
Kamroop	... ...	... ...	... ...	1,256 8	1,256 8	... ...	1,256 8	... ...	1,256 8	... ...
Total	21,20,672 7	20,79,179 5	21,90,597 14	25,04,864 13	5,10,402 11	1,26,210 5	4,98,351 2	72,665 10	3,39,057 0	24,790 1
North-Western Provinces.										
Meerut	74,590 10	53,267 8	12,920 8	51,910 12	... ...	22,679 14	... ...	1,356 12	38,990 4	... ...
Moozuffernuggur	19,006 0	23,796 8	8,338 4	23,903 0	4,897 0	... ...	106 8	... ...	15,564 12	... ...
Seharunpore	43,756 2	45,360 12	27,310 6	53,947 9	10,191 7	... ...	8,646 13	... ...	26,637 3	... ...
Derah Dhoon	2,836 13	4,122 2	3,538 5	5,371 2	2,534 5	... ...	1,249 0	... ...	1,832 13	... ...
Boolundshuhur	20,544 14	21,150 14	1,674 4	16,893 7	... ...	3,651 7	... ...	4,257 7	15,219 3	... ...
Allyghur	48,724 0	70,267 0	423 4	46,858 0	... ...	1,866 0	... ...	23,409 0	46,434 12	... ...
Agra	60,886 7	90,938 14	16,251 14	59,802 2	... ...	1,084 5	... ...	31,136 12	43,550 4	... ...
Muttra	19,452 0	30,703 0	1,862 10	23,699 14	4,247 14	... ...	... ...	7,003 2	22,337 4	... ...
Furruckabad	41,733 0	63,754 8	1,241 6	61,822 4	19,589 4	... ...	... ...	2,432 4	60,080 14	... ...
Mynpoory	17,085 9	38,336 0	2,093 0	29,234 8	12,148 15	... ...	... ...	9,101 8	27,141 8	... ...

Etawah	7,299	6	12,928	4	9	12	10,970	6	3,671	0	...	...	...	1,957	14	10,960	10	... ...
Bareilly	56,950	2	81,731	12	...	... ...	26,269	12	...	... ...	30,681	6	... ...	55,463	0	26,268	12	... ...
Shajehanpore	17,075	12	29,785	14	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	17,075	12	... ...	29,785	14	...	... ...	... ...
Moradabad	59,898	0	78,336	2	...	... ...	38,299	10	...	... ...	21,598	6	... ...	40,036	8	38,299	10	... ...
Bijnour	23,560	12	28,848	0	...	... ...	18,558	6	...	... ...	5,002	6	... ...	10,289	10	18,558	6	... ...
Budawan	28,595	10	44,608	2	...	... ...	18,877	0	...	... ...	9,718	10	... ...	25,681	2	18,877	0	... ...
Kumaon	118	0	7,562	4	4,680	12	11,179	2	11,061	2	...	...	3,616	14	...	...	6,498	6	... ...
Gurhwal	...	... ...	3,156	8	3,244	0	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...			3,156	8	... ...	3,244	0
Allahabad	97,371	2	73,845	2	10,797	4	54,525	8	...	... ...	42,845	10	... ...	19,319	10	43,728	4	... ...
Futtehpore	24,682	10	24,700	10	2,117	14	16,650	8	...	... ...	8,032	2	... ...	8,950	2	14,582	10	... ...
Cawnpore	53,862	7	67,792	2	271	6	...	... ...	...	... ...	53,862	7	... ...	67,792	2	...	... ...	271 6
Banda	22,236	6	28,061	6	...	... ...	6,110	10	...	... ...	16,125	12	... ...	21,950	12	6,110	10	... ...
Humeerpore	6,292	1	9,584	2	...	... ...	3,787	12	...	... ...	2,554	5	... ...	5,846	6	3,737	12	... ...
Benares	75,087	7	75,050	10	52,675	0	73,024	3	...	... ...	2,062	15	... ...	2,026	2	20,349	8	... ...
Mirzapore	47,082	5	43,347	0	36,405	8	46,100	8	...	... ...	981	13	2,753 8	...	...	9,695	0	... ...
Jounpore	37,587	7	45,384	6	5,281	4	36 406	0	...	... ...	1,181	7	... ...	8,978	6	31,124	12	... ...
Goruckpore	94,912	3	1,08,148	4	14,985	5	59,047	12	...	... ...	35,864	7	... ...	49,100	8	44,062	7	... ...
Ghazeepore	78,992	6	84,126	4	62,010	9	74,784	6	...	... ...	4,208	0	... ...	9,341	14	12,773	13	... ...
Azimghur	52,317	3	64,099	6	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	52,317	3	... ...	64,099	6	...	... ...	... ...
Delhi	58,985	7	68,225	5	2,558	4	33,445	0	...	... ...	25,540	7	... ...	34,780	5	30,886	12	... ...
Goorgaon	9,860	13	12,666	9	1,551	11	18,991	9	9,130	12	...	...	6,325 0	...	...	17,439	14	... ...
Paneeput	8,429	8	10,685	4	3,263	0	13,506	14	5,077	6	...	...	2,821 10	...	...	10,243	14	... ...
Hissar	4,208	12	6,679	8	...	... ...	4,730	14	522	2	...	...	... ...	1,948	10	4,730	14	... ...
Rohtuck	6,797	10	9,545	1	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	6,797	10	... ...	9,545	1	...	... ...	... ...
Bhuttee	1,585	10	3,800	0	650	14	6,096	0	4,510	6	...	...	2,296 0	...	...	5,444	2	... ...
Saugor	9,787	0	27,264	6	9,101	4	13,485	10	3,698	10	...	...	.. ...	13,828	12	4,334	6	... ...
Jubbulpore	10,922	0	23,605	8	16,698	12	20,244	6	9,322	6	...	...	... ...	3,361	2	3,545	10	... ...
Hosungabad	5,683	8	15,346	4	9,329	14	8,173	2	2,489	10	...	...	... ...	7,173	2	...	... ...	1,156 12
Nursingpore	4,427	8	10,708	4	12,045	14	8,810	2	4,382	10	...	...	... ...	1,898	2	...	... ...	3,235 12
Jhansi	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	1,823	2	1,823	2	...	...	1,823 2	...	...	1,823	2	... ...
Dumoh	...	... ...	...	... ...	2,066	6	2,366	0	2,366	0	...	...	2,366 0	...	...	299	10	... ...
Baitool	...	... ...	...	... ...	5,093	6	3,547	12	3,547	12	...	...	3,547 12	...	...	...	... ...	1,545 10
Seonee	...	... ...	...	... ...	3,199	2	4,436	6	4,436	6	...	...	4,436 6	...	...	1,287	4	... ...
Mundlah	...	... ...	...	... ...	485	8	341	4	341	4	...	...	341 4	...	...	...	... ...	144 4
Etah	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	10,642	0	10,642	0	...	...	10,642 0	...	...	10,642	0	... ...
Jhuggur	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	1,424	8	1,424	8	...	...	1,424 8	...	...	1,424	8	... ...
Total	12,53,124	6	15,41,159	5	3,33,677	6	10,19,497	15	1,32,055	13	3,65,682	4	52,896 5	5,74,057	11	6,95,418	5	9,597 12
Kythul Thanessur	...	... ...	9,891	8	7,656	0	10,954	0	10,954	0	...	...	1,062 8	...	...	3,298	0	... ...
Loodiana	...	... ...	15,207	0	6,660	4	10,466	4	10,466	4	...	...	... ...	4,740	12	3,806	0	... ...
Ferozepore	...	... ...	10,258	0	12,429	0	11,827	4	11,827	4	...	...	1,569 4	...	...	...	... ...	601 12
Carried over ...	...	... ...	35,356	8	26,745	4	33,247	8	33,247	8	...	...	2,631 12	4,740	12	7,104	0	601 12

Districts.	Amount sale of Stamps in the year 1843-44.	Amount sale of Stamps in the year 1853-54.	Amount sale of Stamps in the year 1857-58.	Amount sale of Stamps in the year 1858-59.	Increase in 1858-59 comparing with the year 1843-44.	Decrease in 1858-59 comparing with the year 1843-44.	Increase in 1858-59 comparing with the year 1853-54.	Decrease in 1858-59 comparing with the year 1853-54.	Increase in 1858-59 comparing with the year 1857-58.	Decrease in 1858-59 comparing with the year 1857-58.
Brought forward ...	... ...	35,356 8	26,745 4	33,247 8	33,247 8	... ...	2,681 12	4,740 12	7,104 0	601 12
Amballa	... ...	18,891 14	11,919 12	12,678 4	12,678 4	... ...	... ...	6,213 10	758 8	... ...
Subathoo Simla ...	... ...	5,875 4	4,874 8	5,511 10	5,511 10	... ...	136 6	... ...	637 2	... ...
Jullunder	... ...	13,849 8	12,457 0	14,495 10	14,495 10	... ...	1,146 2	... ...	2,038 10	... ...
Hooshyarpore	... ...	19,449 0	14,351 0	14,277 12	14,277 12	... ...	... ...	5,171 4	... ...	73 4
Kangra	... ...	6,484 0	6,246 4	3,844 4	3,844 4	... ...	... ...	2,639 12	... ...	2,402 0
Total	... ...	98,906 2	76,593 12	84,055 0	84,055 0	... ...	3,914 4	18,765 6	10,538 4	3,077 0
Punjab and Trans-Indus Territory.										
Lahore,...	... ...	30,908 0	26,183 12	34,343 14	34,343 14	... ...	3,435 14	... ...	8,160 2	... ...
Amritsur	... ...	25,956 8	20,528 12	14,441 2	14,441 2	... ...	... ...	11,515 6	... ...	6,087 10
Goordaspore	... ...	11,201 4	15,154 8	14,830 8	14,830 8	... ...	3,629 4	... ...	... ...	324 0
Goozranwallah	... ...	6,991 12	7,378 0	10,167 0	10,167 0	... ...	3,175 4	... ...	2,789 0	... ...
Sealkote	... ...	10,866 4	5,980 8	5,081 6	5,081 6	... ...	... ...	5,784 14	... ...	849 2
Mooltan	... ...	8,456 12	6,556 8	5,271 12	5,271 12	... ...	... ...	3,185 0	... ...	1,284 12
Googaira	... ...	6,195 8	2,818 6	4,105 8	4,105 8	... ...	... ...	2,090 0	1,287 2	... ...
Jhung	... ...	6,256 12	2,575 4	5,812 12	5,812 12	... ...	... ...	944 0	2,737 8	... ...
Liea Deputy Commissioner ...	... ...	6,906 4	7,706 4	7,503 0	7,503 0	... ...	596 12	... ...	... ...	203 4
Khangurh	... ...	4,323 12	3,523 12	4,615 12	4 615 12	... ...	292 0	... ...	1,092 0	... ...
Derah Ghazee Khan ...	... ...	2,507 8	4,332 8	6,747 0	6,747 0	... ...	4,239 8	... ...	2,414 8	... ...
Derah Ismail Khan ...	... ...	5,486 0	5,564 12	6,819 14	6.819 14	... ...	1,333 14	... ...	1,255 2	... ...
Shelum	... ...	7,476 12	6,595 4	5,835 10	5,835 10	... ...	... ...	1,641 2	... ...	759 10
Goozrat	... ...	5,956 10	4,281 0	6,650 14	6,650 14	... ...	694 4	... ...	2,369 14	... ...
Shahpore	... ...	5,557 0	5,672 4	11,581 14	11,581 14	... ...	6,024 14	... ...	5,909 10	... ...
Rawulpindee	... ...	6,931 0	5,585 4	10,136 0	10,136 0	... ...	3,205 0	... ...	4,550 12	... ...
Peshawar	... ...	7,697 0	9,992 12	10,767 12	10,767 12	... ...	3,070 12	... ...	775 0	... ...
Hazara	... ...	700 8	1,870 12	1,700 4	1,700 4	... ...	999 12	... ...	329 8	... ...
Kohat	... ...	516 8	790 12	650 10	650 10	... ...	134 2	... ...	... ...	140 2
Total	... ...	1,60,891 10	1,42,540 14	1,66,562 8	1,66,562 8	... ...	30,831 4	25,160 6	33,670 2	9,648

Nagpore Territory.									
Nagpore	... ...	... ...	23,195 8	26,518 10	26,518 10	... ...	26,518 10	... ...	3,323 2	... ...
Raipore Chuttisghur ...	... ...	... ...	3,563 0	5,489 10	5,489 10	... ...	5,489 10	... ...	1,926 10	... ...
Chundah	... ...	... ...	3,369 0	5,083 8	5,083 8	... ...	5,083 8	... ...	1,714 8	... ...
Chindwarah	... ...	... ...	2,462 12	2,734 8	2,734 8	... ...	2,734 8	... ...	271 12	... ...
Bhundara	... ...	... ...	5,472 8	6,003 12	6,003 12	... ...	6,003 12	... ...	531 4	... ...
Total	... ...	... ...	38,062 12	45,830 0	45,830 0	... ...	45,830 0	... ...	7,767 4	... ...
Oude Territory.									
Lucknow	... ...	... ...	117 4	17,634 12	17,634 12	... ...	17,634 12	... ...	17,517 8	... ...
Mohumdee or Luckhunpore ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	589 3	589 3	... ...	589 3	... ...	589 3	... ...
Sultanpore	... ...	... ...	... ...	1,562 8	1,562 8	... ...	1,562 8	... ...	1,562 8	... ...
Durriabad	... ...	... ...	... ...	1,000 0	1,000 0	... ...	1,000 0	... ...	1,000 0	... ...
Mullaon	... ...	... ...	... ...	883 8	883 8	... ...	883 8	... ...	883 8	... ...
Salone or Roy Bareilly ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	4,268 4	4,268 4	... ...	4,268 4	... ...	4,268 4	... ...
Gundah	... ...	... ...	... ...	1,001 14	1,001 14	... ...	1,001 14	... ...	1,001 14	... ...
Pertabghur	... ...	... ...	... ...	96 12	96 12	... ...	96 12	... ...	96 12	... ...
Baraitch	... ...	... ...	... ...	606 0	606 0	... ...	606 0	... ...	606 0	... ...
Seetapore	... ...	... ...	... ...	1,302 4	1,302 4	... ...	1,302 4	... ...	1,302 4	... ...
Total	... ...	... ...	117 4	28,945 1	28,945 1	... ...	28,945 1	... ...	28,827 13	... ...
Agent Gove. Genl. Bundlecund.									
Ajmere	9,009 12	14,806 6	8,073 4	11,755 4	2,745 8	... ...	... ...	3,051 2	3,682 0	... ...
Jaloun	... ...	6,484 14	... ...	2,650 0	2,650 0	... ...	... ...	3,834 14	2,650 0	... ...
Total	9,009 12	21,291 4	8,073 4	14,405 4	5,395 8	... ...	... ...	6,886 0	6,332 0	... ...
Gwalior Ceded Districts.									
Kutchma Hazar Bhundaree ...	... ...	1,612 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1,612 0	... ...	... ...
Jawud Neemuch	... ...	2,382 8	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	2,382 8	... ...	... ...
Chundree Lullutpore ...	... ...	1,426 8	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1,426 8	... ...	... ...
Hurda Hindia... ...	... ...	450 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	450 0	... ...	... ...
Total	... ...	5,871 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	5,871 0	... ...	... ...

Districts.	Amount sale of Stamps in the year 1843-44.	Amount sale of Stamps in the year 1853-54.	Amount sale of Stamps in the year 1857-58.	Amount sale of Stamps in the year 1858-59.	Increase in 1858-59 comparing with the year 1843-44.	Decrease in 1858-59 comparing with the year 1843-44.	Increase in 1858-59 comparing with the year 1853-54.	Decrease in 1858-59 comparing with the year 1853-54.	Increase in 1858-59 comparing with the year 1857-58.	Decrease in 1858-59 comparing with the year 1857-58.
Hydrabad Assigned Districts.										
Dharaseo	... ...	... ...	... ...	1,033 14	1,033 14	... ...	1,033 14	... ...	1,033 14	... ...
Hingoolee	... ...	... ...	... ...	354 14	354 14	... ...	354 14	... ...	354 14	... ...
Raichore Doab...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1,190 0	1,190 0	... ...	1,190 0	... ...	1,190 0	... ...
Omerotee, E. Berar	... ...	... ...	... ...	175 4	175 4	... ...	175 4	... ...	175 4	... ...
Total	... ...	... ...	... ...	2,754 0	2,754 0	... ...	2,754 0	... ...	2,754 0	... ...
Total, Lower Provinces	21,20,672 7	20,79,179 5	21,90,597 14	25,04,864 13	5,10,402 11	1,26,210 5	4,98,351 2	72,665 10	3,39,057 0	24,790 1
Ditto North-Western Provinces ...	12,53,124 6	15,41,159 5	3,33,677 6	10,19,497 15	1,32,055 13	3,65,682 4	52,896 5	5,74,057 11	6,95,418 5	9,597 12
Ditto Cis and Trans Sutlej Territory...	... ...	98,906 2	76,593 12	84,055 0	84,055 0	... ...	3,914 4	18,765 6	10,538 4	3,077 0
Ditto Punjab and Trans-Indus Territory	... ...	1,60,891 10	1,42,540 14	1,66,562 8	1,66,562 8	... ...	30,331 4	25,160 6	33,670 2	9,648 8
Ditto Nagpore Territory	... ...	... ...	38,062 12	45,830 0	45,830 0	... ...	45,830 0	... ...	7,767 4	... ...
Ditto Oude Territory	... ...	... ...	117 4	28,945 1	28,945 1	... ...	28,945 1	... ...	28,827 13	... ...
Ditto Agent Govr. Genl. Bundlecund...	9,009 12	21,291 4	8,073 4	14,405 4	5,395 8	... ...	... ...	6,886 0	6,332 0	... ...
Ditto Gwalior Ceded Districts ...	... ...	5,871 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	5,871 0	... ...	... ...
Ditto Hydrabad Assigned Districts ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	2,754 0	2,754 0	... ...	2,754 0	... ...	2,754 0	... ...
Calcutta Town Stamps	1,51,718 14	1,43,209 12	78,455 0	1,35,913 12	... ...	15,800 2	... ...	7,296 0	57,458 12	... ...
Grand Total ...	35,54,520 7	40,50,508 6	28,68,118 2	40,02,828 5	9,76,000 4	5,07,692 11	6,63,022 0	7,10,702 1	11,81,823 8	47,113 5
		Deduct Decrease			5,07,692 11	Deduct Increase ...		6,63,022 0	47,113 5	Dect. Decr.
		Net Increase in 1858-59 compared with 1843-44 ...			4,68,307 14	Net Decrease in 1858-59 comparing with 1853-54		47,680 1		
									11,34,710 3	

Net Increase in 1858-59 compared with 1857-58 ...

Supdt. of Stamp's Office,
The 7th June, 1859.

J. A. CRAWFORD,
Supdt. of Stamps.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Stamp Revenue of Bengal for the years 1856-57 *and* 1857-58.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	1856-57. Sale Proceeds and Miscellaneous Collections.	1856-57. Charges.	1856-57. Refunds.	1856-57. Total.	1856-57. Net Revenue.	1857-58. Sale Proceeds and Miscellaneous Collections.	1857-58. Charges.	1857-58. Refunds.	1857-58. Total.	1857-58. Net Revenue.
PATNA	Behar...	1,12,929 15 0	2,239 11 0	3,589 8 0	5,829 3 0	1,07,100 12 0	32,753 0 0	178 15 0	637 8 0	1,356 7 0	31,396 9 0
	Patna...	1,05,186 5 9	2,779 15 9	2,255 0 0	5,034 15 9	1,00,151 6 0	36,536 14 4	2,307 13 6	2,323 0 0	4,630 13 6	81,906 0 10
	Shahabad	94,557 0 0	2,152 5 6	2,242 4 0	4,394 9 6	9,0162 6 6	51,455 11 0	674 0 0	1,043 0 0	1,717 0 0	49,738 11 0
	Surun...	1,05,954 12 7	2,820 0 9	4,560 8 0	7,380 8 9	98,574 3 10	74,764 13 0	1,945 8 3	3,384 0 0	5,329 8 3	69,435 4 9
	Total ...	4,18,628 1 4	9,992 1 0	12,647 4 0	22,639 5 0	3,95,988 12 4	2,45,510 6 4	5,646 4 9	7,387 8 0	13,033 12 9	2,32,476 9 7
BHAUGULPORE	Bhaugulpore	53,900 4 0	1,341 8 0	3,017 0 0	4,358 8 0	49,541 12 0	50,191 6 0	1,279 4 0	1,758 8 0	3,037 12 0	47,153 10 0
	Monghyr	55,907 1 0	1,526 12 0	735 12 0	2,262 8 0	53,644 9 0	47,558 7 0	1,254 7 6	912 8 0	2,166 15 6	45,391 7 6
	Purneah	89,582 5 0	2,356 0 6	1,231 0 0	3,587 0 6	85,995 4 6	79,285 15 0	2,631 5 4	1,326 0 0	3,957 5 4	75,328 9 8
	Tirhoot	1,52,039 5 8	4,580 14 0	1,799 8 0	6,380 6 0	1,45,658 15 8	1,25,661 6 0	3,689 7 0	1,170 0 0	4,859 7 0	1,20,801 15 0
	Total ...	3,51,428 15 8	9,805 2 6	6,783 4 0	16,588 6 6	3,34,840 9 2	3,02,697 2 0	8,854 7 10	5,167 0 0	14,021 7 10	2,88,675 10 2
RAJSHAHYE ...	Bógrah	23,023 2 0	783 5 4	108 0 0	891 5 4	22,131 12 8	23,812 14 0	813 4 0	45 0 0	858 4 0	22,954 10 0
	Dinagepore	68,813 6 0	2,193 9 0	1,232 0 0	3,425 9 0	60,387 13 0	60,299 2 0	1,947 15 0	1,085 0 0	3,032 15 0	57,266 3 0
	Maldah	16,445 10 3	489 8 0	.....	489 8 0	15,956 2 3	17,839 8 6	566 2 9	49 0 0	615 2 9	17,224 5 9
	Pubnah	22,009 2 0	725 8 0	161 0 0	886 8 0	21,122 10 0	23,031 4 0	766 4 4	181 0 0	947 4 4	22,083 15 8
	Rajshahye	59,890 0 0	1,887 8 9	2,414 5 8	4,301 14 5	55,588 1 7	65,698 9 6	2,196 12 7	2,780 0 0	4,976 12 7	60,721 12 11
	Rungpore	60,945 12 10	1,743 15 3	464 0 0	2,207 15 3	58,737 13 7	63,409 7 10	1,763 8 10	1,897 0 0	3,665 8 10	59,743 15 0
	Total ...	2,46,127 1 1	7,823 6 4	4,379 5 8	12,202 12 0	2,33,924 5 1	2,54,090 13 10	8,058 15 6	6,037 0 0	14,095 15 6	2,39,994 14 4
DACCA	Backergunge	89,940 12 10	2,932 8 7	2,128 0 0	5,060 8 7	84,880 4 3	94,728 9 5	2,993 15 3	2,531 0 0	5,524 15 3	89,203 10 2
	Dacca	94,631 7 0	3,239 8 6	2,401 0 0	5,640 8 6	88,990 14 6	1,03,822 10 0	2,812 6 6	3,053 8 0	5,865 14 6	97,956 11 6
	Furreedpore	32,425 0 0	1,179 12 6	868 12 0	2,048 8 6	30,376 7 6	35,135 0 0	1,228 1 6	420 0 0	1,648 1 6	33,486 14 6
	Mymensing	1,08,857 0 0	2,535 0 0	576 12 0	3,111 12 0	1,05,745 4 0	1,16,964 12 0	3,157 0 0	846 0 0	4,003 0 0	1,12,961 12 0
	Sylhet...	55,352 6 0	1,660 4 0	371 8 0	2,031 12 0	53,320 10 0	61,893 12 0	2,183 4 4	267 0 0	2,450 4 4	59,443 7 8
	Total ...	3,81,206 9 10	11,547 1 7	6,346 0 0	17,893 1 7	3,63,313 8 3	4,12,544 11 0	12,374 11 7	7,117 8 0	19,492 3 7	3,93,052 7 10
CHITTAGONG ...	Bullooah	43,533 10 6	1,488 10 3	219 8 0	1,708 2 3	41,825 8 3	50,541 10 0	1,761 9 10	272 0 0	2,033 9 10	48,508 0 2
	Chittagong	87,877 5 10	2,912 15 11	804 12 0	3,717 11 11	84,159 9 11	91,497 8 0	3,097 0 4	940 8 0	4,037 8 4	87,459 15 8
	Tipperah	58,886 4 11	1,935 5 10	1,239 0 0	3,174 5 10	55,711 15 1	63,943 7 8	2,094 13 0	1,011 0 0	3,105 13 0	60,837 10 0
	Total ...	1,90,297 5 3	6,337 0 0	2,263 4 0	8,600 4 0	181,697 1 3	2,05,982 9 0	6,953 7 2	2,223 8 0	9,176 15 2	1,96,805 9 10
NUDDEA ...	Calcutta	1,45,592 11 0	8,232 7 7	676 12 9	8,909 4 4	1,36,683 6 8	1,41,034 2 0	7,889 9 3	1,514 13 5	9,404 6 8	1,31,629 11 4
	Jessore	85,198 1 0	2,895 6 2	988 0 0	3,883 6 2	81,314 10 10	92,951 15 9	3,016 3 5	1,300 0 0	4,316 3 5	88,635 12 4
	Moorshedabad	65,887 10 0	2,069 6 7	1,763 0 0	3,832 6 7	62,055 3 5	68,422 3 0	2,125 7 0	1,089 0 0	3,214 7 0	65,207 12 0
	Nuddea	63,454 10 0	2,120 9 11	1,464 0 0	3,584 9 11	59,870 0 1	61,278 6 0	1,942 3 6	1,306 8 0	3,248 11 6	58,029 10 6
	24 Pergunnahs	1,21,852 2 7	3,577 2 0	20,980 0 0	24,557 2 0	97,295 0 7	1,32,862 13 0	3,889 6 0	20,395 0 0	24,284 6 0	1,08,578 7 0
	Total ...	4,81,985 2 7	18,895 0 0	25,871 12 9	44,766 13 0	4,37,218 5 7	4,96,549 7 9	18,862 13 2	25,605 5 5	44,468 2 7	4,52,081 5 2
BURDWAN ...	Burdwan	87,780 3 8	3,466 12 4	2,356 4 0	5,823 0 4	81,957 3 4	88,351 9 6	3,289 9 4	1,618 8 0	4,908 1 4	83,443 8 2
	Bancoorah	27,361 11 4	940 13 3	897 0 0	1,837 13 3	25,523 14 1	28,378 15 0	972 0 4	472 0 0	1,444 0 4	26,934 14 8
	Beerbhoom	47,153 14 9	1,564 8 4	1,548 10 0	3,113 2 4	44,040 12 5	49,631 6 0	1,800 10 2	1,277 0 0	3,077 10 2	46,553 11 10
	Hooghly	83,761 5 6	2,897 14 10	2,370 0 0	5,267 14 10	78,493 6 8	81,969 5 0	2,922 3 0	1,494 0 0	4,416 3 0	77,553 2 0
	Midnapore	60,501 4 6	1,977 4 8	611 0 0	2,588 4 8	57,912 15 10	66,691 6 0	2,256 5 5	744 8 0	3,000 13 5	63,690 8 7
	Total ...	3,06,558 7 9	10,847 5 5	7,782 14 0	18,630 3 5	2,87,928 4 4	3,15,022 9 6	11,240 12 3	5,606 0 0	16,846 12 3	2,98,175 13 3
CUTTACK ...	Balasore	12,903 2 0	412 5 7	135 0 0	547 5 7	12,355 12 5	12,625 0 0	385 10 0	81 0 0	466 10 0	12,158 6 0
	Cuttack	29,505 10 0	928 0 10	508 0 0	1,436 0 10	28,069 9 2	36,288 12 0	1,077 4 0	768 0 0	1,845 4 0	34,443 8 0
	Pooree	12,390 0 0	387 13 10	59 0 0	446 13 10	11,943 2 2	12,830 4 0	397 14 0	32 0 0	429 14 0	12,400 6 0
	Total ...	54,798 12 0	1,728 4 3	702 0 0	2,430 4 3	52,368 7 9	61,744 0 0	1,860 12 0	881 0 0	2,741 12 0	59,002 4 0
CHOTA NAGPORE	Hazareebaugh	13,912 10 0	423 8 9	71 0 0	494 8 9	13,418 1 3	7,180 11 8	245 14 8	63 0 0	308 14 8	6,871 13 0
	Lohardugga	18,828 2 0	326 3 8	459 4 0	785 7 8	18,042 10 4	10,281 3 0	222 8 0	208 0 0	430 8 0	9,850 11 0
	Maunbhoom	20,254 7 9	602 8 0	419 0 0	1,021 8 0	19,232 15 9	15,261 4 0	555 8 3	195 0 0	750 8 3	14,510 11 9
	Singbhoom	1,231 12 0	4 6 2	17 0 0	21 6 2	1,210 5 10	470 14 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	470 14 0
	Sumbulpore	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Total ...	54,226 15 9	1,356 10 7	966 4 0	2,322 14 7	51,904 1 2	33,194 0 8	1,023 14 11	466 0 0	1,489 14 11	31,704 1 9
ASSAM	Gowalparah or Rungpore N. E.	9,366 11 0	288 0 0	568 0 0	856 0 0	8,510 11 0	9,261 9 0	308 9 0	619 0 0	927 9 0	8,334 0 0
ARRACAN ...	Arracan	7,054 10 10	1 4 0	0 0 0	1 4 0	7,053 6 10	7,970 10 6	39 0 0	0 0 0	39 0 0	7,931 10 6
	Ramree	1,848 7 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,848 7 0	2,098 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2,098 12 0
	Sandoway	627 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	627 8 0	750 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	750 0 0
	Total ...	9,530 9 10	1 4 0	0 0 0	1 4 0	9,529 5 10	10,819 6 6	39 0 0	0 0 0	39 0 0	10,780 6 6
	Baraset	15,039 2 0	673 8 0	0 0 0	673 8 0	14,365 10 0	15,543 2 0	666 4 0	0 0 0	666 4 0	14,877 14 0
	Darjeeling	1,167 10 0	7 14 0	44 0 0	51 14 0	1,115 12 0	2,044 3 0	2 0 0	124 0 0	126 0 0	1,918 3 0
	Cachar	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Total ...	16,206 12 0	681 6 0	44 0 0	725 6 0	15,481 6 0	17,587 5 0	668 4 0	124 0 0	792 0 0	16,795 1 0
	Grand Total ...	25,20,361 8 1	79,302 9 11	68,354 0 5	1,47,656 10 4	23,72,704 13 9	23,65,004 1 0	75,892 0 2	61,233 13 5	1,37,125 13 7	22,27,878 3 5
	Superintendent of Stamps ...	300 0 0	44,776 7 7	0 10 1	44,777 1 8	44,477 1 8	100 0 0	45,747 9 8	369 3 1	46,116 12 9	46,016 12 9
		25,20,661 8 1	1,24,079 1 6	68,354 10 6	1,92,433 12 0	23,28,227 12 1	23,65,104 1 0	1,21,639 9 10	61,603 0 6	1,83,242 10 4	21,81,861 6 8

FORT WILLIAM,
Office of the Acct. Govt. of Bengal,
The 12th January, 1859.

Errors Excepted

R. P. HARRISON,
Offg. Accountant to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 838.

FROM

THE REGISTRAR OF THE SUDDER DEWANNY AND NIZAMUT ADAWLUT,

TO

A. R. YOUNG, ESQUIRE,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

FORT WILLIAM, DATED THE 7TH JUNE, 1859.

SIR,

WITH reference to your letter No. 2,479, dated the 16th April last, I am directed by the Court to forward to your for submission to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, the accompanying Statements relating to the Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice in the Regulation Provinces for the year 1858.

Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut.
PRESENT.
H. T. Raikes, J. H. Patton, C. B. Trevor, and E. A. Samuells, Esquires, Judges.

2. The total of original Suits instituted during the year, as per tables 3, 4, 5 and 8, was 89,557. These figures are considerably in excess of the results exhibited in any of the previous five years, including the year of promulgation of Act XIX. 1853 (when therefore it had not come into extensive operation, having been published on the 2nd December), and the year preceding the Mutinies.

3. There were for trial in the year 1,32,232 original suits, and 21,268 Appeals. Of the former, 44,111 cases, and of the latter 8,344, were depending at the close of the year. When the increased income of business is taken into account, the outturn will bear a not unfavorable comparison with that of 1857. The increase of institutions is chiefly in suits connected with Land, and Land-rent.

4. The average duration of suits before decision, has been shorter than in 1857, excepting in the Courts of Zillah Judges.

5. There were for trial in the Sudder Court, 754 Regular, and 927 Special admitted Appeals; of which were pending at the close of the year, 508 of the former, and 288 of the latter. Of the above 927 cases, 523 were admissions of the year; and beside these, there were 1131 applications for admission of Special Appeal wholly rejected, and 351 struck off on default. There were also 314 cases, Special Appeals of of 1857 and 1858, remanded during the latter year.

6. The Criminal Statements call for no remarks.

7. Adverting to the 5th paragraph of your letter 1623, dated 30th May 1856, the Court have no decision on either the Civil or Criminal side to bring to the particular notice of Government touching the operation of any law enacted during the last year.

I have the honor to be
SIR,
Your most obedient servant,
A. W. RUSSELL,
Registrar.

REGULATION PROVINCES FOR 1858.

CIVIL.

No. 1, PUNCHAYETS.

	18	18	18	18	18
Depending 1st January - -					
Instituted during the year - -					
Total -					
Decided on merits - - -					
Dismissed on default - - -					
Adjusted or withdrawn - -					
Otherwise disposed of - -					
Total -					
Depending 31st December - -					

No. 2, VILLAGE MOONSIFFS.

	18	18	18	18	18
Depending 1st January - -					
Instituted during the year - -					
Total -					
Decided on Merits - - -					
Dismissed on default - - -					
Adjusted or withdrawn - -					
Otherwise disposed of - -					
Total -					
Depending 31st December, - -					

No. 3, DISTRICT MOONSIFFS.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Depending 1st January - -	37,032	30,567	32,066	35,734	35,836
Instituted during the year - -	67,770	67,812	78,213	78,027	85,128
Received by transfer - - -	8,465	6,048	5,446	5,756	6,269
Total -	1,13,267	1,04,427	1,15,725	1,19,517	1,27,230
Deduct transferred - - -	0	0	3,991	3,997	4,536
Net total under trial - - -	0	0	1,11,734	1,15,520	1,22,695
Decided on merits - - -	46,735	43,062	46,914	49,584	52,024
Dismissed on default - - -	7,713	5,345	6,399	6,571	6,664
Adjusted or withdrawn - -	12,277	10,734	12,421	13,229	13,130
Otherwise disposed of - -	15,974	13,220	10,266	10,300	11,515
Total -	82,699	72,361	76,000	79,684	83,333
Depending 31st December - -	30,568	32,066	35,734	35,836	39,362

No. 4, SUDDER AMEENS.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Depending 1st January - -	2,679	1,995	1,813	2,069	2,000
Instituted during the year - -	1,968	2,038	2,254	2,038	2,360
Received by transfer - - -	583	360	313	278	298
Total -	5,230	4,393	4,380	4,385	4,658
Deduct transferred - - -	0	0	81	229	184
Net total under trial - - -	0	0	4,299	4,156	4,474
Decided on merits - - -	2,331	1,828	1,713	1,657	1,665
Dismissed on default - - -	108	66	63	54	82
Adjusted or with drawn - -	352	287	277	297	287
Otherwise disposed of - - -	444	399	177	148	297
Total -	3,235	2,580	2,230	2,156	2,331
Depending 31st December - -	1,995	1,813	2,069	2,000	2,143

No. 5, PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS.

	1854.		1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January	2,583	3,344	2,184	3,596	2,368	3,687	2,354	3,038	2,093	2,642
Instituted during the year	1,676	5	1,699	18	1,869	17	1,764	15	2,043	13
Received by transfer ...	773	7,957	628	7,952	681	7,275	856	7,283	701	7,657
Total ...	5,032	11,306	4,511	11,566	4,918	10,979	4,974	10,336	4,837	10,312
Deduct transferred ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	322	291	543	159	288	81
Net total under trial ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	4,596	10,688	4,431	10,177	4,549	10,231
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant ...	1,081	1,621	869	1,725	1,086	1,851	1,151	1,725	1,146	1,642
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent ...	717	3,633	579	4,148	623	4,220	661	4,116	512	4,084
Remanded ...	...	1,563	...	1,275	...	980	...	1,103	...	1,242
Dismissed on default ...	117	384	74	416	110	454	93	483	103	482
Adjusted or withdrawn	304	120	225	100	255	130	258	94	250	81
Otherwise disposed of ...	629	389	396	215	168	15	751	14	217	10
Total ...	2,848	7,710	2,143	7,879	2,242	7,650	2,338	7,535	2,228	7,541
Depending 31st Dec. ...	2,184	3,596	2,368	3,687	2,354	3,038	2,093	2,642	2,321	2,690

No. 6, ASSISTANT JUDGES.

	1854.		1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January										
Instituted during the year										
Received by transfer ...										
Total ...										
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant ...										
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent ...										
Remanded ...										
Dismissed on default ...										
Adjusted or withdrawn										
Otherwise disposed of ...										
Total ...										
Depending 31st Dec. ...										

No. 7, ADDITIONAL JUDGES.

	1854.		1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January...	11	990	9	1,043	7	985	13	957	35	962
Instituted during the year	1	653	0	599	0	608	0	917	0	1,078
Received by transfer	135	957	12	721	13	784	35	746	32	506
Total...	147	2,600	21	2,363	20	2,377	48	2,620	67	2,546
Deduct transferred	0	0	0	0	2	739	4	728	13	577
Net total under trial	0	0	0	0	18	1,638	44	1,892	54	1,969
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant ...	3	261	7	232	2	156	6	214	10	208
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent...	5	567	3	463	0	404	2	510	7	416
Remanded	0	228	0	127	0	75	0	87	0	60
Dismissed on default	4	58	2	44	3	27	1	86	9	275
Adjusted or withdrawn...	0	33	0	30	0	12	0	32	3	24
Otherwise disposed of	126	410	2	482	0	7	0	1	3	0
Total...	138	1,557	14	1,373	5	681	9	930	32	983
Depending 31st December	9	1,043	7	985	13	957	35	962	22	986

No. 8, DISTRICT AND CITY JUDGES.

	1854.		1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January	86	3,925	89	4,032	83	3,569	66	4,080	270	4,735
Instituted during the year	86	11,738	79	10,494	95	10,480	44	11,137	26	11,421
Received by Transfer	2,877	968	2,339	292	1,572	239	1,708	502	2,585	342
Total...	3,049	16,631	2,507	14,818	1,750	14,288	1,818	15,719	2,881	16,498
Deduct transferred	0	0	0	0	1,632	7,174	1,459	7,369	2,421	7,430
Net total under trial	0	0	0	0	118	7,114	359	8,350	460	9,068
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant ...	73	724	31	673	17	539	35	765	69	981
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent	55	1,768	36	1,601	25	1,619	32	1,913	59	1,933
Remanded	0	745	0	432	0	542	0	494	0	471
Dismissed on default	2	263	1	275	2	239	13	304	14	738
Adjusted or withdrawn	14	108	7	62	6	89	8	130	31	94
Otherwise disposed of	2,816	8,991	2,349	8,206	2	6	1	9	24	133
Total...	2,960	12,599	2,424	11,249	52	3,034	89	3,615	197	4,400
Depending 31st December	89	4,032	83	3,569	66	4,080	270	4,735	263	4,668

No. 9, SUDDER DEWANNY ADAWLUT.

	1854		1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Depending 1st January	352	95	466	183	606	98	588	262	473	404
Admitted during the year	229	231	245	70	261	419	257	655	281	518
Total ...	581	326	711	253	867	517	845	917	754	922
Dismissed on default	17	2	12	3	26	0	39	14	24	8
Adjusted or withdrawn	11	1	27	1	28	3	7	4	2	5
Confirmed	53	33	40	61	107	53	177	114	111	197
Amended ... ... / Reversed	18	34	16	45	92	41	99	109	79	115
Remanded	16	73	10	45	26	158	50	272	30	314
Total ...	115	143	105	155	279	255	372	513	246	639
Depending 31st December	466	183	606	98	588	262	473	404	508	283

No. 10, AGGREGATE OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Depending 1st January	42,391	34,844	36,337	40,236	40,234
Instituted during the year	71,501	71,628	82,431	81,873	89,557
Received by transfer	12,833	9,387	8,025	8,633	9,882
Total ...	126,725	115,859	126,793	130,742	139,673
Deduct transferred	.....	.....	6,028	6,232	7,441
Net total under trial	.....	.....	120,765	124,510	132,232
Decided on merits	51,000	46,415	50,380	53,158	55,492
Dismissed on default	7,944	5,488	6,577	6,732	6,872
Adjusted or withdrawn	12,947	11,253	12,959	13,792	13,701
Otherwise disposed of	19,989	16,366	10,613	10,624	12,056
Depending 31st December	34,845	36,337	40,236	40,234	44,111
Decided by European Judges	3,098	2,438	57	98	229
Ditto Native ditto	88,782	77,084	80,472	84,178	87,892
Ditto Punchayets	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total decided ...	91,880	79,522	80,529	84,276	88,121

No. 11, DETAILS OF APPELLATE JURISDICTION, SUDDER COURT.

Appeals from	District and City Judges.										Subordinate and Additional Judges										Principal Sudder Ameens.									
	1854.		1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1854.		1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1854.		1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Suits Appealable	128	3182	67	2632	42	2681	67	3138	128	3416	8	1055	10	822	2	635	8	811	17	684	288	6461	240	7450	286	7051	218	6844	184	6971
Appealed	68	110	59	31	46	166	45	307	102	239	6	46	4	21	8	58	3	68	14	64	155	75	182	18	207	195	209	280	165	220
Appeals depending on 1st January	67	41	106	92	125	39	105	99	81	189	3	17	7	32	10	22	16	37	6	51	282	37	353	59	471	37	467	126	386	164
Total ...	135	151	165	123	171	205	150	406	183	428	9	63	11	53	18	80	19	105	20	115	437	112	535	77	678	232	676	406	551	384
Affirmed	9	19	8	33	30	25	38	43	23	82	1	4	1	5	0	5	5	11	0	24	43	10	31	23	77	23	134	60	88	91
Modified	0	3	1	4	13	6	16	35	1	12	0	0	0	4	1	4	2	8	2	4	1	1	0	0	67	14	67	43	16	6
Reversed	5	15	1	19	0	9	3	7	7	38	0	7	0	9	0	4	0	4	1	4	12	8	14	9	11	4	11	12	52	51
Remanded	4	21	5	24	6	65	9	125	3	148	0	20	0	13	0	29	6	28	1	49	12	32	5	8	20	64	35	119	26	117
Dismissed on default	7	0	4	2	10	0	3	5	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	9	2	8	0	16	0	36	6	19	4
Adjusted or withdrawn	4	1	21	2	7	1	0	2	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	7	0	6	0	20	1	7	2	1	1
Total ...	29	59	40	84	66	106	69	217	39	287	2	31	1	31	2	43	13	54	5	82	84	53	64	40	211	106	290	242	202	270
Depending 31st December ...	106	92	125	39	105	99	81	189	144	141	7	32	10	22	16	37	6	51	15	33	353	59	471	37	467	126	386	164	349	114

No. 12, DESCRIPTION OF ORIGINAL SUITS INSTITUTED.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Connected with Land rent	15,204	15,702	17,192	14,745	17,860
Otherwise connected with land ...	6,688	7,250	8,662	8,735	13,066
Connected with debts, wages, &c. ...	41,982	46,178	53,864	53,628	55,534
Ditto ditto Caste, Religion, &c...	1,034	361	558	555	422
Ditto ditto Indigo, Sugar, Silk, &c.	6,593	2,138	2,155	2,172	2,675
Total... ...	71,501	71,629	82,431	79,835	89,557

No. 13, RESULT OF ORIGINAL SUITS.

	In favor of Plaintiff.	In favor of Defendant.
In 1858 ...	36,012	19,480

No. 14, AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.

	1854.			1855.			1856.			1857.			1858.		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Sudder Dewanny Adawlut	1	8	0	1	3	4	1	5	10	1	3	23	1	0	17
District and City Judges	0	9	26	0	11	3	0	7	20	0	9	7	0	10	17
Subordinate and Additional Judges	0	10	22	0	9	14	0	11	16	0	9	17	0	10	26
Assistant Judges... ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Principal Sudder Ameens	1	2	19	1	0	14	0	10	8	0	9	15	0	8	26
Sudder Ameens	0	11	20	0	9	6	0	9	12	0	9	1	0	9	11
Moonsiffs	0	8	26	0	6	26	0	5	15	0	6	3	0	5	6

No. 15, TOTAL VALUE OF SUITS DEPENDING.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Before Sudder Adawlut...	11,785,567	14,796,832	13,444,319	10,518,342	11,270,192
Do. other Courts Original	36,171,832	35,713,544	32,463,328	28,887,651	36,159,034
Do. do. Appeals	2,245,411	2,167,274	2,282,424	2,124,351	1,982,006
Total ...	50,202,810	52,677,650	48,190,071	41,530,344	49,411,232

No. 16, DEBTORS IN JAIL.

	18		18		18		18		18	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
At the instance of Individuals										
At the instance of Government										
Total Number in Jail...										

CRIMINAL.

No. 1, VILLAGE POLICE.

	18	18	18	18	18
Under trial on 1st January, ...					
Summoned during the year, ...					
Total, ...					
Discharged without trial, ...					
Acquitted after investigation,					
Convicted and punished, ...					
Under trial on 31st December,					
Total, ...					

No. 2, DISTRICT POLICE.

	18	18	18	18	18
Under trial on 1st January, ...					
Summoned during the year, ...					
Total, ...					
Discharged without trial, ...					
Acquitted after investigation,					
Convicted and punished, ...					
Referred to higher Courts, ...					
Under trial on 31st December,					

No. 3, PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS, SUDDER AMEENS, AND LAW OFFICERS.

	18	18	18	18	18
Under trial on 1st January, ...					
Referred during the year, ...					
Total, ...					
Discharged without trial, ...					
Acquitted, ...					
Convicted, ...					
Referred to Magistrates or Sessions Judges,					
Otherwise disposed of, ...					
Under trial on 31st December,					

No. 4, DEPUTY MAGISTRATES.

	18	18	18	18	18
Under trial on 1st January, ...					
Apprehended or referred during the year, ...					
Total, ...					
Discharged without trial, ...					
Acquitted, ...					
Convicted, ...					
Referred to Magistrates or Sessions Judges ...					
Otherwise disposed of ...					
Under trial on 31st December,					

No. 5, MAGISTRATES, JOINT MAGISTRATES, AND ASSISTANT MAGISTRATES, DEPUTY MAGISTRATES, PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS, SUDDER AMEENS, AND LAW OFFICERS.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Under trial on 1st January ...	2,252	2,375	2,450	2,588	3,777*
Apprehended during the year ...	83,438	81,877	85,310	92,688	1,08,177
Received by transfer	366	369	215	254	295
Total	86,056	84,621	87,975	95,530	1,12,249
Discharged without trial	670	1,033	726	1,188	1,017
Acquitted	22,551	24,357	25,389	27,125	34,570
Convicted	56,897	52,765	55,384	59,526	67,995
Committed to Sessions Judges, &c.	3,297	3,357	3,388	3,506	4,922*
Otherwise disposed of	474	658	500	492	652
Under trial on 31st December ...	2,330	2,450	2,588	3,693	3,093

* No Statement was furnished for the year 1857 from Shahabad in consequence of the destruction of records during the late disturbance; hence the discrepancy in the pending number.

No. 6, SESSIONS JUDGES.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Under trial on 1st January ...	709	517	460	401	406*
Committed during the year ...	3,444	3,450	3,500	3,301	3,335†
Received by transfer ...	20	60	72	20	30
Total.....	4,173	4,027	4,032	3,722	3,771
Discharged without trial ...	19	53	129	39	30
Acquitted ...	1,266	1,207	1,181	960	906
Convicted ...	1,714	1,644	1,565	1,498	1,466
Referred to Nizamut or Foujdaree Court	599	636	715	769	749
Otherwise disposed of ...	58	27	38	49	140
Under trial on 31st December ...	517	460	401	407	480

* See explanation in the previous Statement, No. 5.

† The difference in the number of persons committed by the Magistrates to the Sessions arose from entries of offenders in the Magistrate's Statements who were tried under Martial Law and were not exhibited in the Sessions Statements.

NO. 7, NIZAMUT OR FOUJDAREE ADAWLUT.

	1854.		1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.	
	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons
Under trial on 1st January ..	21	0	58	0	85	0	101	0	14	0
Committed or referred during the year ...	251	0	283	0	354	0	343	0	432	0
Proceedings called for ...	410	0	405	0	405	0	353	0	313	0
Total ...	682	0	746	0	844	0	797	0	759	0
Released unconditionally ...	0	147	0	189	0	191	0	95	0	149
Ditto on security ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Convicted ...	0	374	0	348	0	345	0	666	0	597
Otherwise disposed of ...	0	12	0	19	0	56	0	17	0	3
Depending on 31st December ...	58	0	85	0	101	0	14	0	30	0

No. 8, TRIALS REFERRED AND COMMITMENTS MADE FROM INFERIOR TO HIGHER COURTS.

	18	18	18	18	18
Depending ...					
From District Police ...					
Ditto Sudder Ameens ...					
Ditto Principal ditto ...					
Ditto Magistrates and Assistant Magistrates ...					
Ditto Sessions and Circuit Judges ...					
Total ...					

No. 9, RESULT OF REFERENCES AND COMMITMENTS IN PRECEDING TABLE.

	18				18				18				18				18			
	Rejected.	Sentence confirmed.	Do. mitigated.	Do annulled.	Rejected.	Sentence confirmed.	Do. mitigated.	Do. annulled.	Rejected.	Sentence confirmed.	Do. mitigated.	Do. annulled.	Rejected.	Sentence confirmed.	Do. mitigated.	Do. annulled.	Rejected.	Sentence confirmed.	Do. mitigated.	Do. annulled.
From District Police Court ...																				
Ditto Sudder Ameen's ditto ...																				
Ditto Principal ditto ditto ...																				
Ditto Magistrates and Assistant Magistrates ...																				
Ditto Sessions and Circuit Judges ...																				
Depending on 31st December																				

No. 10, STATEMENT OF SENTENCES PASSED BY THE SEVERAL CRIMINAL COURTS DURING THE YEAR 1858.

	Discharged on Security.	Dismissed from Office.	Fined.	Flogged.	Imprisonment not exceeding one month.	Do. above one month and not exceeding six months.	Do. above six months and not exceeding one year.	Do. above one year and not exceeding two years.	Do. above two years and not exceeding three years.	Do. above three years and not exceeding four years.	Do. above four years and not exceeding five years.	Do. above five years and not exceeding six years.	Do. above six years and not exceeding seven years.	Do. above seven years and not exceeding eight years.	Do. above eight years and not exceeding nine years.	Do. above nine years and not exceeding ten years.	Do. above ten years and not exceeding 11 years.	Do. above 11 years and not exceeding 12 years.	Do. above 12 years and not exceeding 13 years.	Do. above 13 years and not exceeding 14 years.	Do. above 14 years and not exceeding 15 years.	Do. above 15 years and not exceeding 16 years.	Do. above 16 years and not exceeding 21 years.	Imprisonment for life.	Transportation.	Death.
By Nizamut or Foujdaree Adawlut ...	...	...	... ...	...	... ...	6	6	1	19	4	14	8	32	1	2	24	...	32	1	32	...	8	1	19	334	53
Sessions Judges	...	...	8	...	... ...	60	42	65	183	62	241	21	472	10	20	79	...	24	4	114	...	40	...	...	...	...
Magistrates, Joint Magistrates, and Assistant Magistrates	4,679	1,878	20,749	1,673	6,380	726	668	98	529	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deputy Magistrates	1,159	714	15,336	494	3,502	258	231	45	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, and Law Officers	677	25	5,865	133	1,611	159	113	52	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Police	...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Police	...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6,515	2,617	41,958	2,300	11,493	1,209	1,060	261	967	66	255	29	504	11	22	103	...	56	5	146	...	48	1	19	334	53

No. 11, AVERAGE DURATION OF CASES REFERRED TO THE NIZAMUT OR FOUJDAREE ADAWLUTS.

YEARS.	From Apprehension to Commitment.	From Commitment to Reference.	From Transference to Receipt.	From Receipt of reference to Sentence.	Total from Apprehension.
	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
1854	61	48	13	17	139
1855	61	71	15	34	181
1856	80	65	16	37	198
1857	88	78	14	31	211
1858	60	60	19	25	160

No. 12, PRISONERS IN JAILS.

	18	18	18	18	18
Imprisonment for life (with labour with irons)					
Ditto above 14 years ..					
Ditto 10 to 14 „ ..					
Ditto 7 to 10 „ ..					
Ditto less than 7 „ ..					
Ditto without labour ..					
Total on 31st December ..					
Deaths in the year					

NIZAMUT FOR 1858.

	Persons.
Pending on the 1st January 1858	144
Referred during the year 1858	773
Proceedings in cases called for and appealed	867
	1784
Released on bail	0
Ditto unconditionally	285
Convicted	1371
Otherwise disposed of	19
Died in Jail	3
	1678
Depending on the 31st December 1858	106
	1784

A. W. RUSSELL,
Registrar.

No. 3, DISTRICT MOONSIFFS FOR THE YEAR 1858.

Districts.	Pending on 1st January 1858.	Instituted during the year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Transferred to other Courts.	Decided on trial.	Dismissed on default.	Adjusted or withdrawn.	Otherwise disposed of	Total.	Pending 31st December 1858.
East Burdwan	2,226	5,336	366	7,928	139	3,604	347	476	983	5,549	2,379
West Burdwan	1,114	2,360	88	3,562	57	1,167	116	201	615	2,156	1,406
Hooghly	1,839	3,520	178	5,537	76	2,194	156	492	575	3,493	2,044
Jessore	1,084	4,569	92	5,745	16	2,759	270	325	983	4,353	1,392
Midnapore	1,254	2,864	30	4,148	6	1,434	142	535	556	2,673	1,475
Nuddea	603	2,801	30	3,434	11	1,472	234	355	643	2,715	719
24-Pergunnahs	1,545	3,645	338	5,528	239	1,834	390	685	671	3,819	1,709
Cuttack	911	2,385	42	3,338	18	1,554	154	328	365	2,419	919
Backergunge	828	1,808	58	2,694	4	1,360	115	268	185	1,932	762
Dacca	2,218	5,561	149	7,928	31	3,226	646	1,239	329	5,471	2,457
Mymensingh	2,046	6,591	799	9,436	807	3,543	917	819	729	6,815	2,621
Tipperah	1,250	4,074	99	5,423	16	2,351	510	641	322	3,840	1,583
Chittagong	3,469	6,550	640	10,659	467	4,621	173	992	124	6,377	4,282
Sylhet	1,811	4,594	78	6,483	21	2,679	334	1,076	455	4,565	1,918
Beerbhoom	1,153	2,652	36	3,841	6	1,906	129	278	475	2,794	1,047
Bhagulpore	890	2,571	266	3,727	236	1,581	93	446	340	2,696	1,031
Dinagepore	2,158	4,851	349	7,358	304	3,020	517	804	640	5,285	2,073
Moorshedabad	671	2,054	68	2,793	6	1,512	198	236	232	2,184	609
Purneah	3,465	4,608	713	8,786	653	3,205	395	826	304	5,383	3,403
Rajshahye	543	2,019	174	2,736	220	1,156	89	522	233	2,220	516
Rungpore	1,033	2,645	265	3,943	4	1,509	315	655	111	2,594	1,349
Behar	487	865	305	1,657	305	476	100	93	156	1,130	527
Patna	328	964	76	1,368	11	719	41	114	54	939	429
Sarun	492	1,510	242	2,244	197	911	106	245	197	1,656	588
Shahabad	1,482	1,312	559	3,353	545	765	78	156	909*	2,453	900
Tirhoot	936	2,419	226	3,581	140	1,466	99	323	329	2,357	1,224
Total ..	35,836	85,128	6,266	1,27,230	4,535	52,024	6,664	13,130	11,515	87,868	39,362

* Of these, the records of 779 cases were destroyed by the rebels in 1857.

No. 4, SUDDER AMEENS FOR THE YEAR 1858.

Districts.	Pending 1st January 1858.	Instituted during the year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Transferred to other Courts.	Decided on trial.	Dismissed on default.	Adjusted or withdrawn.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Pending 31st December 1858.
East Burdwan	56	94	5	155	1	73	2	13	10	99	56
West Burdwan	54	34	3	91	60	12	0	0	0	72	19
Hooghly	120	93	6	219	1	75	4	25	8	113	106
Jessore	47	127	9	183	1	75	4	12	7	99	84
Midnapore	53	74	6	133	1	53	5	10	9	78	55
Nuddea	87	75	4	166	0	65	4	8	6	83	83
24-Perguunahs	146	164	22	332	7	75	3	22	19	126	206
Cuttack	30	21	2	53	0	24	0	2	5	31	22
Backergunge	134	152	9	295	28	119	5	16	15	183	112
Dacca	113	95	11	219	5	74	2	20	6	107	112
Mymensingh	159	170	37	366	12	98	4	12	8	134	232
Tipperah	20	50	4	74	0	32	2	3	0	37	37
Chittagong	52	82	9	143	0	65	3	10	0	78	65
Sylhet	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beerbhoom	49	78	8	135	0	69	3	8	4	84	51
Bhagulpore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dinagepore	59	60	5	124	3	35	3	5	3	49	75
Moorshedabad	36	68	11	115	1	61	0	11	0	73	42
Purneah	137	62	5	204	6	52	7	6	0	71	133
Rajshahye	65	124	26	215	27	100	3	16	11	157	58
Rungpore	67	51	36	154	4	46	3	13	10	76	78
Behar	104	89	13	206	5	56	17	15	16	109	97
Patna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sarun	100	206	23	329	0	166	1	22	18	207	122
Shahabad	143	125	1	269	15	19	0	4	134*	172	97
Tirhoot	169	266	43	478	7	221	7	34	8	277	201
Total	2,000	2,360	298	4,658	184	1,665	82	287	297	2,515	2,143

* Of these, the records of 133 cases were destroyed by the rebels in 1857.

No. 5, PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEEN FOR THE YEAR 1858.

Districts.	Pending on the 1st January 1858.		Instituted during the year.		Received by transfer.		Total.		Transferred to other Courts.		Decreed for Plantiff or Appellant on their merits.		Decreed for Defendant or Respondent on their merits.		Remanded.		Dismissed on default.		Adjusted or withdrawn.		Otherwise disposed of.		Total.		Pending on the 1st December 1858.	
	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.
East Burdwan ...	22	254	57	...	14	702	93	956	14	22	20	178	5	477	...	185	3	16	4	8	4	...	50	886	43	70
West Burdwan ...	86	19	28	..	118	203	232	222	11	1	50	15	19	105	...	57	4	...	6	2	7	...	77	180	155	42
Hooghly ..	68	107	98	...	16	321	182	428	3	1	40	82	21	138	...	40	5	7	11	8	4	2	84	278	98	150
Jessore ...	99	18	103	...	14	265	216	283	9	1	57	63	20	123	...	20	8	20	14	2	...	...	102	229	114	54
Midnapore ...	43	208	59	...	3	259	105	467	2	...	32	78	16	141	...	15	2	17	6	1	..	...	58	252	47	215
Nuddea ...	36	6	80	1	7	198	123	205	2	2	26	40	11	129	...	23	2	1	9	...	8	...	58	195	65	10
24-Pergunnahs ...	208	67	100	...	61	397	369	464	44	15	64	19	39	162	...	101	10	17	12	1	4	...	173	315	196	149
Cuttack ...	58	21	78	...	6	39	142	60	...	...	41	11	22	31	...	13	5	2	10	...	25	...	103	57	39	3
Backergunge ...	104	31	82	3	34	233	220	267	4	...	76	46	35	126	...	17	...	11	7	9	8	...	130	209	90	50
Dacca ...	86	75	99	...	18	569	203	644	1	4	48	139	31	252	...	87	4	31	13	5	1	1	98	519	105	125
Mymensingh ...	70	114	101	...	27	380	198	494	3	5	25	68	14	170	...	71	3	18	5	1	12	...	62	333	136	161
Tipperah ...	47	18	69	...	14	270	130	288	8	1	49	25	8	139	...	36	...	13	5	2	4	...	74	216	56	72
Chittagong ..	16	691	23	...	14	985	53	1676	3	11	12	297	6	443	...	154	1	75	2	3	...	...	24	983	29	693
Sylhet ...	32	42	45	...	3	172	80	214	1	1	21	40	5	71	...	16	2	8	6	1	3	...	38	137	42	77
Beerbhoom ...	32	66	65	...	7	232	104	348	18	..	36	63	5	198	...	21	...	9	4	...	1	1	64	292	40	56
Bhaugulpore ...	302	105	221	2	53	289	576	396	18	1	108	18	56	142	...	46	15	23	56	6	24	2	277	238	299	158
Dinagepore ...	34	115	30	3	9	401	73	519	...	...	26	142	7	235	...	34	...	33	4	3	3	...	40	447	33	72
Moorshedabad ...	37	...	55	...	7	173	99	173	6	...	32	31	11	110	...	20	1	2	3	1	3	...	56	164	43	9
Purneah ...	52	99	58	...	5	500	115	599	...	...	22	66	11	191	...	38	1	43	7	2	1	...	42	340	73	259
Rajshahye ..	63	38	46	2	11	233	120	273	12	...	37	68	29	112	...	38	1	8	4	2	1	..	84	228	36	45
Rungpore ...	24	34	43	...	18	13	85	47	2	...	27	14	2	28	...	3	...	1	3	1	10	...	44	47	41	...
Behar ...	199	85	25	2	12	3	236	90	3	..	32	1	18	1	...	1	26	87	8	...	4	...	91	90	145	...
Patna ...	112	15	192	...	110	228	414	243	74	7	100	20	62	146	...	60	3	4	26	1	7	...	272	238	142	5
Sarun ...	82	111	79	...	21	209	182	320	5	4	70	34	24	174	...	30	...	24	7	7	7	1	113	274	69	46
Shahabad ...	60	3	84	...	72	64	216	67	14	...	35	10	4	31	...	17	5	3	8	1	*71	*3	137	65	79	2
Tirhoot ...	121	300	123	...	27	269	271	569	31	5	86	74	31	209	...	99	2	9	10	14	5	...	165	410	106	159
Total ...	2093	2642	2043	13	701	7657	4837	10312	288	81	1146	1642	512	4084	...	1242	103	482	250	81	217	10	2516	7622	2321	2690

* Of these, the records of 55 original suits and three appeal cases were destroyed by the rebels in 1857.

No. 8, ZILLAH AND CITY JUDGES FOR THE YEAR 1858.

Districts.	Pending on the 1st January 1858.		Instituted during the year.		Received by transfer.		Total.		Transferred to other Courts.		Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant on their merits.		Decreed for Defendant or Respondent on their merits.		Remanded.		Dismissed on default.		Adjusted or withdrawn.		Otherwise disposed of		Total.		Pending on the 31st December 1858.	
	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.
East Burdwan ...	12	265	1	769	164	10	177	1044	153	679	1	26	5	134	...	8	...	5	1	6	...	...	160	858	17	186
West Burdwan ...	12	84	7	309	13	2	32	395	7	201	4	23	...	43	...	14	...	1	...	2	...	...	11	284	21	111
Hooghly ...	17	255	...	612	6	19	23	886	6	211	1	28	...	69	...	8	...	4	...	19	...	...	7	439	16	447
Jessore ...	17	129	...	591	11	17	28	736	...	251	8	142	11	224	...	27	...	13	1	4	2	2	22	663	6	73
Midnapore ...	13	210	...	474	6	3	19	687	...	250	1	3	...	6	...	4	...	7	...	1	...	...	1	271	18	416
Nuddea ...	11	57	...	252	4	18	15	327	1	100	2	21	...	40	...	14	3	13	1	1	1	...	8	279	7	48
24-Pergunnahs ...	18	234	1	576	38	14	57	824	19	361	10	83	4	111	...	20	4	7	...	7	...	...	37	589	20	235
Cuttack ...	10	45	..	195	12	3	22	243	1	38	10	39	1	94	...	...	2	5	2	1	...	...	16	177	6	66
Backergunge ...	12	216	...	436	21	7	33	659	17	128	2	112	3	82	...	34	...	3	...	9	...	...	22	468	11	191
Dacca ...	6	145	...	647	7	72	13	864	...	456	2	15	...	48	...	11	...	3	2	2	...	...	4	635	9	229
Mymensingh ...	12	86	...	569	758	11	770	666	758	360	...	16	...	54	...	18	...	21	...	1	2	...	760	470	10	196
Tipperah ...	11	54	...	414	23	6	34	474	17	166	3	60	1	62	...	29	1	1	2	1	...	...	24	419	10	55
Chittagong ...	16	481	...	766	5	17	21	1264	3	467	...	50	5	162	...	16	...	21	1	8	...	...	9	724	12	540
Sylhet ...	1	65	...	381	22	4	23	450	21	170	1	34	...	95	...	19	...	2	...	7	...	...	22	327	1	123
Beerbhoom ...	5	133	...	367	21	20	26	520	1	281	3	51	5	66	...	17	...	1	1	4	...	3	10	423	16	97
Bhaugulpore ...	6	289	...	288	255	6	261	583	234	277	1	8	2	10	...	9	...	11	12	5	2	...	251	320	10	263
Dinagepore ...	7	158	7	477	341	...	355	635	338	406	3	37	1	52	...	8	...	3	1	1	1	1	344	508	11	127
Moorshedabad ...	13	71	...	344	4	4	17	419	...	172	3	57	5	124	...	33	...	4	1	...	...	...	9	290	8	29
Purneah ...	14	480	...	677	...	6	14	1163	...	400	2	5	...	80	...	8	...	62	...	2	...	...	2	657	12	506
Rajshahye ...	7	145	5	365	9	11	21	521	10	231	2	11	6	72	...	34	1	18	...	1	...	1	19	268	2	153
Rungpore ...	7	47	2	276	36	5	45	328	37	...	...	70	...	137	...	73	...	1	...	2	...	...	37	283	8	45
Behar ...	...	516	...	180	...	2	...	698	...	117	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	505	...	...	...	...	...	633	...	68
Patna ...	11	134	...	375	1	13	12	522	...	213	2	50	1	113	...	19	1	2	...	2	...	...	4	399	8	123
Sarun ...	14	88	...	397	14	20	28	505	3	199	4	30	6	52	...	33	1	18	1	3	...	..	15	335	13	170
Shahabad ...	17	132	3	130	643	6	663	268	631	62	4	3	1	19	...	13	1	4	1	...	*16	*126	654	227	9	41
Tirhoot ...	1	216	...	555	171	46	172	817	164	644	...	7	2	27	...	1	...	3	4	5	...	...	170	687	2	130
Total ...	270	4735	26	11421	2585	342	2881	16498	2421	7430	69	981	59	1983	...	471	14	738	31	94	24	133	2618	11830	263	4668

* Of these, the records of 12 original suits and 126 appeal cases were destroyed by the rebels in 1857.

No. 7, Additional Judges for the year 1858.

Districts.	Pending on the 1st Jan. 1858.		Instituted during the year.		Received by transfer.		Total.		Transfered to other Courts.		Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant on their merits.		Decreed for Defendants or Respondents on their merits.		Remanded.		Dismissed on Default.		Adjusted or Withdrawn.		Otherwise Disposed of.		Total.		Pending on the 31st December 1858.	
	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.
Backergunge...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar ...	6	245	...	10	1	126	7	381	...	...	...	27	...	65	...	10	6	227	...	2	...	...	6	331	1	50		
Chittagong ...	11	525	...	1068	6	11	17	1604	2	503	1	78	1	123	...	19	1	13	2	13	...	...	7	749	10	855		
Dacca ..	8	128	...	...	1	10	9	138	7	62	2	26	...	46	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	9	138	...	...		
Patna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Sarun ..	10	64	...	...	...	1	10	65	4	4	2	13	2	28	...	5	...	15	1	...	1	...	10	65	...	...		
Tirhoot ...	...	...	...	...	24	358	24	358	...	8	5	64	4	154	...	26	2	17	...	8	2	...	13	277	11	81		
Total ...	35	962	...	1078	32	506	67	2546	13	577	10	208	7	416	...	60	9	275	3	24	3	...	45	1560	22	986		

No. 10. *Aggregate of original Jurisdiction for the year* 1858.

	Judge.	Additional Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.	Total.
Pending 1st January, 1858	270	35	2093	2000	35836	40234
Instituted during the year	26	..	2043	2360	85128	89557
Received by transfer	2585	32	701	298	6266	9882
Total	2881	67	4837	4658	127230	139673
Deduct transferred	2421	13	288	184	4535	7441
Net total under trial	460	54	4549	4474	122695	132232
Decided on merits	128	17	1658	1665	52024	55492
Dismissed on default	14	9	103	82	6664	6872
Adjusted or withdrawn	31	3	250	287	13130	13701
Otherwise disposed of..	24	3	217	297	11515	12056
Pending 31st December, 1858	263	22	2321	2143	39362	44111
Decided by European Judges	..	..	..	..	..	229
Decided by Native Judges	..	..	..	..	..	87892
					Total decided	88121

No. 12, *Different Description of original Suits before Judges, Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, and Moonsifs, for the year* 1858.

Districts.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	Total.
East Burdwan...	1,868	377	50	8	...	2	15	17	37	2	21	37	61	48	2,093	129	5	2	51	20	14	631	5,488
West Burdwan	693	32	25	2	...	...	7	...	5	...	3	3	...	101	1,240	7	8	10	18	1	...	274	2,429
Hooghly ...	1,057	66	1	21	...	...	2	10	21	...	25	18	...	379	1,336	275	6	3	7	28	1	455	3,711
Jessore ...	1,318	326	8	22	...	...	...	5	5	1	4	225	57	30	2 508	40	13	29	2	30	3	173	4,799
Midnapore ...	542	126	...	28	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	85	9	...	1,655	91	4	10	262	35	...	145	2,997
Nuddea ...	546	13	1	4	1	...	1	1	12	1	1	2	...	104	1,831	197	1	6	1	6	46	241	2,956
24-Pergunnahs	821	...	14	14	...	1	...	5	2	...	4	2	2	350	1,980	211	5	18	1	30	2	448	3,910
Cuttack ...	263	366	3	11	...	...	...	1	14	...	...	...	...	100	1,490	10	3	22	5	9	78	109	2,484
Backergunge ...	748	6	...	5	2	...	...	4	2	...	...	179	5	12	736	48	...	2	11	7	116	160	2,042
Dacca ...	460	3	1	48	5	5	7	23	37	1	...	5	...	344	3,835	318	13	60	26	98	163	308	5,755
Mymensingh ...	455	86	...	15	1	3	6	5	10	...	7	430	2	42	4,075	129	58	34	40	156	460	908	6,862
Tipperah ...	1,010	23	2	1	...	10	3	33	4	165	36	29	5	6	1,875	104	98	86	15	31	396	311	4,193
Chittagong ...	1,596	57	5	32	1	37	21	84	5	...	...	217	18	1,675	1,830	229	40	36	37	50	3	632	6,655
Sylhet ...	293	20	2	4	...	2	15	9	6	...	...	...	...	459	2,826	180	63	6	10	43	325	340	4,639
Beerbhoom ...	480	66	...	4	...	...	3	3	7	...	2	15	...	110	1,635	3	4	5	5	1	37	415	2,795
Bhaugulpore ...	336	...	36	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	6	3	173	1,815	54	1	4	8	2	6	342	2,792
Dinagepore ...	177	23	2	2	...	...	...	19	3	...	...	19	102	87	3,624	91	19	1	11	180	28	560	40,43
Moorshedabad..	330	28	4	12	2	1	1	5	4	1	4	38	5	55	931	281	14	14	14	30	394	9	2,177
Purneah ...	1,430	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	2	...	...	...	2,636	85	49	154	...	...	107	55	162	43	4,728
Rajshahye ...	299	17	1	3	1	...	1	4	5	4	1	2	...	129	1,310	107	14	5	7	13	54	217	2,194
Ruggpore ...	474	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	5	135	...	43	1,267	165	13	1	16	20	403	194	2,741
Patna ...	494	123	11	16	...	2	31	2	12	...	1	14	35	2	321	25	3	23	25	9	1	7	1,158
Behar ...	253	87	...	5	...	...	10	1	1	...	...	4	1	...	518	26	5	2	3	5	...	58	979
Sarun ...	669	42	1	51	...	...	20	5	1	...	3	84	...	39	690	19	1	1	20	7	13	129	1,795
Shahabad ...	613	...	...	2	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	681	14	...	1	9	1	4	80	1,524
Tirhoot ...	635	2	557	12	...	...	31	1	42	5	11	...	12	79	1,197	4	1	16	3	7	26	167	2,808
Total ...	17,860	1,894	724	323	14	64	191	238	243	180	128	1,549	2,963	4,565	43,348	2,851	422	346	714	874	2,675	7,401	89,567

	Connected with Land Rent. Column 1.	Otherwise connected with land Cols. 2 to 14	Connected with Debts, Wages, &c. &c. Cols. 15, 16, 18, 19, 20 & 22.	Connected with Caste, Religion, &c. Col. 17.	Connected with Indigo, Sugar, Silk, &c. &c. Col. 21.
Total ...	4,3348	13,066	55,534	422	2,675

(Civil) No. 14. Average duration of suits for the year 1858.

Districts.	Judges.			Additional Judges.			Principal Sudder Ameens.			Sudder Ameens.			Moonsiffs.		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
East Burdwan	0	10	23	..	..	..	0	5	19	0	9	25	0	5	22
West Burdwan	0	6	10	..	..	..	0	11	27	1	5	25	0	6	26
Hooghly	0	9	28	..	..	..	1	0	28	0	9	5	0	6	7
Jessore	0	5	14	..	..	..	0	3	20	0	5	9	0	3	10
Midnapore	1	8	6	..	..	..	0	9	2	0	7	28	0	5	21
Nuddea	1	5	11	..	..	..	0	11	18	1	0	20	0	5	2
24-Pergunnahs	0	9	9	..	..	..	1	1	21	1	0	27	0	5	17
Cuttack	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	8	22	0	1	6	0	5	5
Backergunge	1	0	21	..	..	..	0	9	19	0	10	28	0	5	23
Dacca	0	11	1	..	..	..	0	7	13	0	4	4	0	4	15
Mymensingh	0	8	13	..	..	..	0	8	8	0	10	3	0	5	14
Tipperah	0	3	13	..	..	..	0	11	17	0	6	5	0	3	18
Chittagong	0	10	25	0	11	28	0	7	6	0	6	17	0	5	2
Sylhet	0	4	12	..	..	..	0	6	13	0	0	0	0	4	11
Beerbhoom	0	9	24	..	..	..	0	4	17	0	6	17	0	5	10
Bhaugulpore	1	6	14	..	..	..	1	1	22	..	..	..	0	4	6
Dinagepore	0	7	29	..	..	..	0	5	22	0	8	13	0	3	11
Moorshedabad	0	4	9	..	..	..	0	3	10	0	7	27	0	3	29
Purneah	0	10	25	..	..	..	0	6	18	2	6	25	0	9	7
Rajshahye	0	9	18	..	..	..	0	10	7	0	5	14	0	3	23
Rungpore	0	2	12	..	..	..	0	7	25	0	10	24	0	4	12
Behar	0	6	4	..	..	..	0	7	17	0	6	3	0	6	4
Patna	3	0	25	..	..	..	0	9	23	..	..	..	0	5	2
Sarun	1	4	27	1	2	26	1	0	20	..	10	18	0	4	17
Shahabad	0	1	25	..	..	..	0	7	6	0	4	23	0	6	6
Tirhoot	0	8	24	..	5	23	1	1	21	0	9	4	6	6	22
Total ..	22	0	2	2	8	17	19	2	21	17	11	10	11	3	12
Average ..	0	10	17	0	10	26	0	8	26	0	9	11	0	5	6

No. 13. *Result of original Suits for the year* 1858.

	In favor of Plaintiffs.		In favor of Defendants.	
	Original Suits.		Original Suits.	
	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.
East Burdwan	50	2504	23	1100
West Burdwan	12	727	...	440
Hooghly	49	1361	26	833
Jessore	56	1689	19	1070
Midnapore	37	859	16	575
Nuddea	41	973	24	499
24-Pergunnahs	55	1068	20	766
Cuttack	19	1150	5	404
Backergunge	100	1027	19	333
Dacca	56	2129	18	1097
Mymensingh	57	2072	41	1471
Tipperah	25	1464	7	887
Chittagong	51	3955	14	1666
Sylhet	...	1814	...	865
Beerbhoom	51	1270	18	636
Bhaugulpore	...	1160	...	421
Dinagepore	29	2097	6	923
Moorshedabad	47	950	14	562
Purneah	38	1707	14	1498
Rajshahye	70	749	30	407
Rungpore	38	933	13	576
Behar	43	259	13	217
Patna	...	498	...	221
Sarun	128	686	38	225
Shahabad	19	510	...	255
Tirhoot	166	944	55	522
Total	1232	33555	433	18469

	In favor of Plaintiffs.	In favor of Defendants.
Judges	69	59
Additional Judges	10	7
Principal Sudder Ameens	1146	512
Sudder Ameens	1232	433
Moonsiffs	33555	18469
Total	36012	19480

No. 15. *Total value of original suits and appeals pending at the close of* 1858, *before Judges, Additional Judges, Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, and Moonsiffs.*

Districts.	Original suits.	Appeals.
East Burdwan	4,22,569	66,775
West Burdwan	3,10,657	26,403
Hooghly	10,13,727	2,21,384
Jessore	15,68,008	29,320
Midnapore	3,80,669	1,28,373
Nuddea	28,93,913	22,340
24-Pergunahs	1,04,57,758	1,72,856
Cuttack	3,47,478	4,830
Backergunge	7,48,633	1,12,349
Dacca	12,32,871	92,042
Mymensing	8,16,474	89,316
Tipperah	3,52,945	37,494
Chittagong	1,32,756	86,764
Sylhet	1,52,612	15,951
Beerbhoom	4,42,035	57,560
Bhagulpore	12,23,769	93,421
Dinagepore	10,48,434	92,360
Moorshedabad	5,77,637	9,594
Purneah	14,43,295	85,952
Rajshahye	2,70,727	1,10,924
Rungpore	8,57,639	21,905
Behar	22,69,249	9,498
Patna	7,99,307	98,645
Sarun..	23,12,340	77,954
Shahabad	32,26,646	3,889
Tirhoot	6,76,880	57,585
Backergunge, additional	0	0
Behar ditto	3,730	41,536
Chittagong ditto	14,003	72,598
Dacca ditto	0	0
Sarun ditto	0	0
Tirhoot ditto	1,62,273	42,388
Total ..	3,61,59,034	19,82,006
Sudder Dewanny Adawlut	.. ..	1,12,70,192
Grand Total ..	.. ..	4,94,11,232

Districts.	Judges.				Principal Sudder Ameens.			
	Regular Appeals.		Special Appeals.		Regular Appeals.		Special Appeals.	
1 East Burdwan		6		168		2		840
2 West Burdwan		4		75		1		177
3 Hooghly		1		101		3		260
4 Jessore		19		393		12		206
5 Midnapore		1		13		4		234
6 Nuddea		2		75		8		192
7 Twenty-four Pergunnahs		14		214	Adl. P. S. Ameen 7	8	Adl. P. S. Ameen 120	162
8 Cuttack		11		133		8		55
9 Backergunge	Additional Judge 0	5	Additional Judge 0	224		4		189
10 Dacca	Ditto Ditto 2	2	Ditto Ditto 72	74		13		478
11 Mymensingh		0		88		7		309
12 Tipperah		4		151		2		200
13 Chittagong	Ditto Ditto 2	5	Ditto Ditto 220	228	Ditto Ditto Ditto 0	0	Ditto Ditto Ditto 406	488
14 Sylhet		1		148		2		127
15 Beerbhoom		8		132		1		282
16 Bhaugulpore		3		27		18		206
17 Dinagepore		4		96		3		411
18 Moorshedabad		8		213		3		164
19 Purneah		2		93		2		295
20 Rajshahye		8		116		18		218
21 Rungpore		0		280		6		45
22 Behar	Ditto Ditto 0	0	Ditto Ditto 102	8		8		3
23 Patna		3		182		9		226
24 Saruń	Ditto Ditto 4	10	Ditto Ditto 46	115		9		238
25 Shahabad		5		35		1		58
26 Tirhoot	Ditto Ditto 9	2	Ditto Ditto 244	34		25		382
Total		17 128		684 3416		7 177		526 6445

A. W. RUSSELL, *Registrar.*

CRIMINAL.

No. 11. *Average duration of Cases in* 1858.

	From apprehension to commitment.	From Commitment to reference.	From transference to receipt.	From receipt of reference to sentence.	Total from apprehension.
	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	
East Burdwan	33	27	8	35	103
West Burdwan	57	105	15	19	196
Hooghly	31	54	27	20	132
Cuttack	—	—	—	—	—
Balasore	43	—	28	36	110
Pooree	3	—	—	—	—
Jessore	56	47	27	16	146
Midnapore	49	58	45	19	171
Nuddeah	31	35	14	23	103
24-Pergunnahs	67	89	17	24	369
Howrah	54	62	—	—	—
Baraset	28	28	—	—	—
Backergunge	63	23	24	40	150
Dacca	111	16	22	25	276
Furreedpore	51	51	—	—	—
Mymensingh	27	37	22	30	116
Tipperah	78	24	23	25	202
Noacolly	28	24	—	—	—
Chittagong	75	34	20	30	141.
Sylhet	21	18	13	31	83
Beerbhoom	52	41	14	20	127
Bhagulpore	10	51	15	28	210
Monghyr	37	69	—	—	—
Dinagepore	37	30	12	27	134
Maldah	5	23	—	—	—
Moorshedabad	53	31	24	24	132
Purneah	76	15	21	25	137
Rajshahye	6	—	18	24	87
Pubna	39	—	—	—	—
Rungpore	42	68	16	19	246
Bograh	33	68	—	—	—
Behar	—	—	—	—	—
Patna	—	—	—	—	—
Sarun	—	—	—	—	—
Shahabad	52	82	9	22	166
Tirhoot	—	—	—	—	—
Chumparun	—	—	—	—	—
Total	22) 1131	1210	434	562	3,537
Average	60	60	19	25	160

No. 5. *Magistrates, &c., for the year* 1858.

Districts.	Under trial on 1st January, 1858.	Apprehended during the year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed to Session Judges, &c.	Otherwise disposed of.	Under trial on 31st December, 1858.
East Burdwan - - -	121	3,871	—	3,992	81	979	2,624	169	8	131
West Burdwan - - -	73	2,444	—	2,517	13	700	1,612	101	1	90
Hooghly { Magistrate - -	60	4,393	3	4,456	25	1,208	2,993	73	9	148
Hooghly { Dacoitee Commissioner -	50	677	16	743	2	69	37	552*	—	83
Jessore - - - -	105	3,259*	1	3,365	22	978	2,185	96	29	55
Midnapore - - -	146	5,788	—	5,934	10	1,778	3,812	174	6	154
Nuddea - - - -	73	3,063	12	3,148	8	1,133	1,820	83	58	46
24-Pergunnahs - - -	14	8,501	17	8,532	19	1,607	6,821	59	23	3
Howrah - - - -	36	2,114	36	2,186	3	472	1,449	70	52	140
Baraset - - - -	50	2,061	14	2,125	8	366	1,607	27	42	75
Cuttack - - - -	33	1,518	—	1,551	8	640	846	19	—	38
Pooree - - - -	22	852	—	874	—	349	493	16	4	12
Balasore - - - -	25	1,193	—	1,218	—	523	625	56	11	3
Backergunge - - -	190	3,820	1	4,011	72	1,396	2,213	105	3	222
Dacca - - - -	169	4,400	5	4,574	128	1,271	2,922	119	7	127
Furreedpore - - -	221	2,257	—	2,478	48	581	1,645	55	3	146
Mymensingh - - -	65	5,590	—	5,655	65	2,035	3,345	124	—	86
Tipperah - - - -	89	2,837	—	2,926	1	836	1,898	101	2	88
Noacolly - - - -	28	1,353	—	1,381	1	496	795	60	2	27
Chittagong - - -	115	1,762	8	1,883	4	772	9 82	57	6	64
Sylhet - - - -	91	2,310	—	2,401	4	530	1,642	104	20	101

Beerbhoom - - -	28	3,279	—	3,307	23	977	2,080	119	—	108
Bhaugulpore - - -	97	3,709	13	3,819	21	1,366	2,167	227	5	33
Monghyr - - -	131	3,134	4	3,269	29	1,258	1,695	161	41	85
Dinagepore - - -	36	2,005	2	2,043	19	814	1,093	68	4	45
Maldah - - - -	16	573	3	592	—	257	257	18	—	60
Moorshedabad - - -	18	3,026	9	3,053	11	691	2,147	115	2	87
Purneah - - - -	119	2,524	38	2,681	9	864	1,661	30	8	109
Rajshahye - - -	49	2,096	—	2,146	2	365	1,467	47	2	63
Pubna - - - -	95	1,932	21	2,048	52	753	992	106	35	110
Rungpore - - -	106	2,255	5	2,366	44	1,032	1,155	77	3	55
Bograh - - - -	18	1,368	7	1,393	18	327	897	107	3	41
Behar - - - -	752	4,294	4	5,050	62	1,838	1,862	1,148	53	87
Patna - - - -	91	5,291	15	5,397	7	2,277	2,940	20	81	72
Sarun - - - -	87	1,653	16	1,756	16	413	1,187	77	21	42
Shahabad - - -	125	2,506	1	2,632	155	973	1,161	213	6	124
Tirhoot - - - -	77	2,861	11	2,949	9	803	2,016	4	50	67
Chumparum - - -	156	1,607	33	1,796	18	643	852	165	52	66
Total - -	3,777	1,08,177	295	1,12,249	1,017	34,570	67,995	4,922	652	3,093

* No statement was furnished for the year 1857, in consequence of the destructions of the records during the late disturbance, hence the discrepancy in the pending number

No. 6, SESSION JUDGES FOR 1858.

Districts.	Under Trial at 1st January 1858.	Committed during the year.	Received by Transfer.	Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Referred to Nizamut or Foujdaree Court.	Otherwise Disposed of.	Under trial on 31st December 1858.
East Burdwan ...	21	169	9	199	.....	66	82	32	.....	19
West Burdwan ...	5	101	.....	106	.....	39	31	15	1	20
Hooghly ...	51	625	1	677	10	29	85	326	53	174
Jessore ...	2	96	3	101	.....	29	41	17	.....	14
Midnapore ...	55	†176	.....	231	3	98	65	24	28	13
Nuddea ...	3	83	.....	86	.....	20	48	7	4	7
24-Pergunnahs ...	15	155	.....	170	.....	36	78	39	11	6
Cuttack ...	7	‡94	.....	101	.....	24	69	6	.....	2
Backergunge ...	3	105	5	113	1	32	59	18	.....	3
Dacca ...	22	174	.....	196	.....	30	91	8	10	57
Mymensingh ...	6	122	.....	128	3	16	61	18	.....	30
Tipperah ...	12	161	.....	173	.....	57	81	31	4	.....
Chittagong ...	3	49	.....	52	1	20	25	6	.....	.....
Sylhet ...	.....	104	.....	104	.....	25	62	17	.....	.....
Beerbhoom ...	24	119	1	144	.....	32	86	13	2	11
Bhaugulpore ...	74	§372	1	447	5	156	206	37	17	26
Dinagepore ...	7	86	.....	93	1	24	52	11	3	2
Moorshedabad ...	12	142	9	163	.....	51	50	40	.....	22
Purneah ...	6	30	.....	36	2	12	15	7	.....	.....
Rajshahye ...	62	153	1	216	2	67	87	46	.....	14
Rungpore ...	16	184	.....	200	.....	37	76	27	7	51
Behar ...	.....	6	.....	6	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....
Patna ...	.....	20	.....	20	.....	3	8	.....	.....	9
Sarun ...	.....	‖ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shahabad ...	* ...	¶ 5	.....	5	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....
Tirhoot ...	.....	** 4	.....	4	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	406	3,335	30	3,771	30	906	1,466	749	140	480

* No Statement was furnished for 1857, in consequence of the destruction of records during the late outbreak, hence the discrepancy in the pending number.

† Including two persons committed by the Assistant Dacoity Commissioner, Midnapore.—*Vide* Session Judge's letter No. 44, dated 5th April 1859.

‡ Three of these are implicated in more than one offence.

§ Not including 16 prisoners; 15 of them were tried under Martial Law, and one was committed to the Supreme Court.

‖ Prisoners committed to Sessions were all tried under Act XIV. of 1857.

¶ Not including 208 prisoners tried under Martial Law.—*Vide* Sessions Judge's letter No. 62, dated 21st April 1859.

** Not including 165 prisoners tried under Act XIV. of 1857.

CONVICTED and Sentenced by the Session Judge in 1858.

Districts.	Imprisonment for Life.	Ditto 16 years.	Ditto 15 ditto.	Ditto 14 ditto.	Ditto 13 ditto.	Ditto 12 ditto.	Ditto 11 ditto.	Ditto 10 ditto.	Ditto 9 ditto.	Ditto 8 ditto.	Ditto 7 ditto.	Ditto 6 ditto.	Ditto 5 ditto.	Ditto 4 ditto.	Ditto 3 ditto.	Ditto 2 ditto.	Ditto 1 year.	Less than 1 ditto.	Fined and discharged.	Total.
East Burdwan ...	0	1	0	7	0	10	0	7	0	3	6	2	10	3	17	2	7	0	7	82
West Burdwan ...	0	0	0	10	1	3	0	0	0	1	1	3	5	2	2	0	0	0	0	28
Hooghly ...	0	14	0	34	0	10	0	6	0	0	9	0	2	0	6	1	1	2	0	85
Jessore ...	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	5	2	4	6	1	5	3	10	0	41
Midnapore ...	0	5	0	4	0	0	0	6	3	0	24	1	8	0	6	7	1	0	0	65
Nuddea ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	11	9	4	2	1	1	0	48
24-Pergunnahs ...	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	4	7	5	2	0	0	1	27
Howrah ...	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	10	4	1	3	6	2	1	1	0	31
Baraset ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	2	3	1	1	0	12
Cuttack ...	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	1	1	6	0	1	0	0	17
Pooree ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	2	0	0	7
Balasore ...	0	0	0	6	3	0	0	4	0	0	8	1	13	2	2	0	2	1	0	42
Backergunge ...	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	11	0	0	36	0	3	0	5	0	0	0	0	59
Dacca ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	25	0	9	0	14	0	0	0	0	50
Furreedpore ...	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	16	0	14	0	2	2	1	1	0	41
Mymensingh ...	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	26	1	5	3	11	6	3	0	0	61
Tipperah ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	28	0	12	1	6	1	0	53
Noacally ...	0	9	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	1	2	0	0	0	0	28
Chittagong ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	9	0	2	0	5	1	0	1	0	19
Sylhet ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	34	0	9	3	11	1	0	0	0	62
Beerbhoom ...	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	10	8	6	24	1	11	0	2	1	0	0	0	86
Bhangulpore ...	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	3	0	100	0	15	0	8	0	2	0	0	133
Monghyr ...	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	0	51	0	10	0	3	0	2	1	0	73
Dinagepore ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	8	4	8	2	2	9	0	43
Maldah ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	4	1	0	0	9
Moorshedabad ...	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	19	12	0	1	2	0	0	50
Purneah ...	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Rajshahye ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	0	6	2	6	0	2	0	0	23
Pubna ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	9	0	6	15	0	28	0	64
Rungpore ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	8	0	9	1	4	1	0	0	0	32
Bograh ...	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	3	2	20	3	0	1	0	43
Behar ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	4
Patna ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	3	1	0	0	0	8
Sarun ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shahabad ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tirhoot ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
Chumparun ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total ...	0	40	0	114	4	24	0	79	20	10	472	21	241	62	183	65	42	60	8	1,445

MAGISTRATE'S SENTENCE FOR 1858.

Districts.	Magistrates, Joint Magistrates, and Assistant Magistrates.										Deputy Magistrates.										Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens and Law Officers.									
	Imprisonment for 3 years.	Ditto above 2 ditto.	Ditto ditto 1 ditto.	Ditto ditto 6 months.	Ditto less than 6 months.	Fined.	Security.	Dismissed from Office.	Flogged.	Total.	Imprisonment for 3 years.	Ditto above 2 ditto.	Ditto ditto 1 ditto.	Ditto ditto 6 months.	Ditto less than 6 months.	Fined.	Security.	Dismissed from Office.	Flogged.	Total.	Imprisonment for 3 years.	Ditto above 2 ditto.	Ditto ditto 1 ditto.	Ditto ditto 6 months.	Ditto less than 6 months.	Fined.	Security.	Dismissed from Office.	Flogged.	Total.
East Burdwan	25	1	18	18	151	1,205	214	51	132	1,615	7	0	0	0	132	384	38	15	6	582	1	2	8	6	81	116	13	0	0	227
West Burdwan	21	2	26	17	116	975	94	64	29	1,344	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	32	204	19	7	0	268
Hooghly — Magistrate	17	2	25	39	200	1,223	144	81	50	1,781	2	0	0	0	174	692	63	86	0	1,017	0	0	0	3	31	160	1	0	0	195
Hooghly — Dacoity Commissioner	0	0	4	3	8	2	15	1	0	33	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	4*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jessore	12	0	36	26	298	603	334	20	147	1,476	1	0	0	3	92	430	13	4	0	543	0	0	0	0	9	156	0	1	0	166
Midnapore	24	20	31	31	53	452	69	63	60	803	2	0	10	33	325	2,273	119	76	7	2,845	10	18	2	5	23	91	12	0	3	164
Nuddea	19	0	15	9	208	517	88	53	13	922	10	5	2	10	96	464	163	41	10	801	0	0	0	0	6	91	0	0	0	97
24-Pergunnahs	19	0	14	21	177	3,194	37	143	93	3,698	9	0	15	13	201	1,665	39	34	58	2,034	5	0	8	10	138	830	44	0	54	1,089
Howrah	2	1	4	17	167	501	56	46	6	800	15	0	11	6	187	384	21	4	21	649	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baraset	11	5	18	8	192	654	187	41	29	1,145	1	0	0	8	79	309	39	11	15	462	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cuttack	7	0	7	14	158	268	9	36	14	513	1	0	3	7	45	166	2	19	1	244	0	0	0	5	26	58	0	0	0	89
Pooree	1	0	21	22	108	101	28	27	26	334	0	0	0	0	19	106	34	0	0	159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Balasore	2	2	4	7	46	168	18	54	10	311	0	0	2	7	45	209	34	9	8	314	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Backergunge	1	0	11	10	121	260	817	48	19	1,287	0	0	0	0	23	337	6	15	0	381	0	1	5	20	34	161	324	0	0	545
Dacca	5	0	6	2	137	396	47	24	5	622	8	1	11	29	490	1,111	150	31	20	1,851	4	1	12	7	76	239	60	0	0	449
Furreedpore	30	0	12	16	170	201	919	59	14	1,421	0	0	0	0	7	138	0	0	0	145	0	0	0	0	18	61	0	0	0	79
Mymensingh	15	0	34	36	145	1,317	0	52	49	1,648	0	0	7	13	85	647	21	8	1	782	10	0	7	5	329	557	6	1	0	915
Tipperah	6	0	5	45	345	442	6	38	66	953	0	0	0	0	4	142	0	0	0	146	9	0	2	30	175	579	4	0	0	799
Noacally	11	0	2	12	44	264	13	8	9	363	0	0	0	1	90	284	0	3	0	378	0	0	0	0	6	48	0	0	0	54
Chittagong	14	2	16	4	55	192	11	16	1	311	0	0	0	1	35	366	0	0	0	402	0	0	0	0	8	261	0	0	0	269
Sylhet	2	0	7	12	106	369	239	8	29	772	0	0	0	0	44	307	0	0	0	351	0	7	5	13	121	303	69	0	1	519
Beerbhoom	4	0	4	20	121	534	17	31	19	750	2	0	1	1	68	730	47	1	4	854	4	0	8	11	80	327	28	2	16	476
Bhaugulpore	53	2	41	11	380	443	124	88	109	1,251	4	1	41	31	177	496	60	67	39	916	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monghyr	21	4	13	34	437	444	142	37	42	1,174	4	0	1	8	99	292	14	7	16	441	0	3	6	2	9	60	0	0	0	80
Dinagepore	24	28	72	70	111	377	13	79	26	800	0	0	0	0	9	60	0	0	0	69	0	1	8	13	45	157	0	0	0	224
Maldah	7	4	2	2	26	57	25	14	0	137	0	0	1	0	23	48	0	0	0	72	0	0	0	0	7	41	0	0	0	48
Moorshedabad	27	10	12	29	385	921	95	87	67	1,633	2	0	2	2	28	137	4	25	1	201	1	0	1	0	74	234	2	1	0	313
Purneah	8	3	6	7	85	432	73	13	14	641	45	4	17	22	114	736	17	19	1	975	0	0	0	0	7	38	0	0	0	45
Rajshahye	18	5	23	30	149	856	44	85	88	1,298	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	16	0	0	2	5	22	108	8	4	4	153
Pubna	14	5	18	2	270	415	31	70	19	844	0	0	0	0	32	45	0	0	0	77	3	4	4	0	10	45	2	0	3	71
Rungpore	8	0	25	18	282	275	53	20	18	699	0	0	5	4	12	220	42	2	0	285	0	0	0	0	0	171	0	0	0	171
Bograh	16	0	15	25	121	384	28	58	4	651	0	0	2	1	64	109	4	10	3	183	0	0	0	0	18	34	0	0	1	53
Behar	11	0	11	21	168	420	32	113	81	857	11	5	31	11	141	491	54	24	80	948	0	0	0	0	25	32	0	0	0	57
Patna	33	0	35	25	275	612	243	155	129	1,507	12	0	33	28	194	585	67	25	51	995	6	0	4	7	21	343	36	0	20	437
Sarun	9	1	5	10	41	416	29	19	39	569	12	4	12	8	66	180	45	28	23	*378	10	0	7	7	54	127	15	9	7	236
Shahabad	0	0	2	2	180	176	10	29	47	446	7	25	18	0	138	149	45	32	95	509	6	15	17	0	58	71	28	0	11	206
Tirhoot	6	1	39	25	183	479	267	27	79	1,106	8	0	4	11	118	494	17	10	34	696	4	0	5	6	68	112	6	0	13	214
Chumparun	26	0	29	26	161	204	108	20	91	665	0	0	0	0	45	134	0	8	0	187	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	529	98	668	726	6,380	20,749	4,679	1,878	1,673	37,380	163	45	231	258	3,502	15,336	1,159	714	494	21,902	73	52	113	159	1,611	5,865	677	25	133	8,708

* Not including 4 prisoners who were hung by the Deputy Magistrate as Commissioner, under Act XVI. of 1857.—*Vide* Magistrate's explanation.

A. W. RUSSELL,
Registrar.

EXTRA REGULATION PROVINCES FOR 1858.

CIVIL.

No. 1, PUNCHAYETS.

	18	18	18	18	18
Depending 1st January - -					
Instituted during the year - -					
Total -					
Decided on merits - - -					
Dismissed on default - - -					
Adjusted or withdrawn - -					
Otherwise disposed of - -					
Total -					
Depending 31st December - -					

No. 2, VILLAGE MOONSIFFS.

	18	18	18	18	18
Depending 1st January - -					
Instituted during the year - -					
Total -					
Decided on Merits - - -					
Dismissed on default - - -					
Adjusted or withdrawn - -					
Otherwise disposed of - -					
Total -					
Depending 31st December, - -					

No. 3, DISTRICT MOONSIFFS.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Depending 1st January - -	3,061	* 2,583	2,179	† 2,733	‡ 3,152
Instituted during the year - -	3,651	5,362	5,621	5,866	5,962
Received by transfer - - -	3,667	3,090	4,180	5,214	5,309
Total -	12,379	11,035	11,980	13,813	14,423
Deduct transferred - - -	0	0	0	0	330
Net total under trial - - -	0	0	0	0	14,093
Decided on merits - - -	6,166	5,573	5,049	5,410	5,788
Dismissed on default - - -	1,872	1,561	1,353	1,741	1,967
Adjusted or withdrawn - -	440	415	877	1,041	1,014
Otherwise disposed of - -	1,320	1,307	2,104	2,464	2,272
Total -	9,798	8,856	9,383	10,656	11,041
Depending 31st December - -	2,581	2,179	2,597	3,157	3,052

* Including two pending in Singbhoom.

† Including 136 cases pending in Lukimpore.

‡ Not including five cases, the records of which were destroyed in the Sepoy Mutiny at Hazareebaugh.

No. 4, SUDDER AMEENS.

	1854.		1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January -	379	2	599	16	378	25	248	23	296	23
Instituted during the year -	4,205	1	4,081	1	4,647	3	5,059	3	6,027	3
Received by transfer - -	224	71	384	97	375	86	388	68	466	108
Total -	4,808	74	5,064	96	5,400	114	5,695	94	6,789	134
Deduct transferred - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	132	2
Net total under trial - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,657	132
Decided on merits - -	2,663	50	2,733	48	2,683	69	2,753	62	2,983	99
Dismissed on default - -	1,502	8	1,599	8	1,404	20	1,026	7	1,495	21
Adjusted or withdrawn -	0	0	0	0	459	0	740	0	617	0
Otherwise disposed of - -	44	0	354	15	606	2	880	2	1,130	1
Total -	4,209	58	4,686	71	5,152	91	5,399	71	6,225	121
Depending 31st December -	599	16	378	25	248	23	296	23	432	11

No. 5, PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS.

	1854.		1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January	181	53	496	105	216	47	237	35	380	44
Instituted during the year	71	2	86	3	...	3	...	1	...	2
Received by transfer ...	866	496	741	352	1,145	172	1,387	162	1,358	198
Total ...	1,138	551	1,323	460	1,361	222	1,624	198	1,738	244
Deduct transferred ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	8	17
Net total under trial ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	1,730	227
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant ...	399	173	638	100	570	74	632	127	652	183
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent ...	15	218	6	167	2	60	...	... ...	...	... ...
Remanded ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...
Dismissed on default ...	147	37	216	17	210	5	267	12	416	11
Adjusted or withdrawn	5	4	3	... ..	..	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...
Otherwise disposed of ...	76	14	244	129	342	48	345	15	318	6
Total ...	642	446	1,107	413	1,124	187	1,244	154	1,386	200
Depending 31st Dec. ...	496	105	216	47	237	35	380	44	344	27

No. 6, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

	1854.		1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January	374	479	*233	316	626	482	†621	†503	‡667	§840
Instituted during the year	5,125	1,562	6,043	2,779	7,421	1,671	8,720	1,757	9,671	2,056
Received by transfer ...	685	41	775	198	530	81	593	421	1,088	401
Total ...	6,184	2,082	7,051	2,293	8,577	2,434	9,934	2,681	11,426	3,297
Deduct transferred ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	7,652	687
Net total under trial ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	3,774	2,610
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant ...	664	638	800	767	823	878	921	1,175	1,339	1,302
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent ...	10	437	12	469	44	284	14	52	7	172
Remanded ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	12	28	...	23	...	40
Dismissed on default ...	475	85	950	123	531	133	759	145	1,058	288
Adjusted or withdrawn	...	4	5	15	75	29	111	9	114	35
Otherwise disposed of ...	4,809	602	4,658	437	6,424	337	7,452	425	642	11
Total ...	5,958	1,766	6,425	1,811	7,909	1,689	9,257	1,829	3,160	1,848
Depending 31st Dec. ...	226	316	626	488	668	745	677	852	614	762

* Including seven pending in Singbhoom.

† Not including 47 original Suits and 242 Appeals, which were destroyed during the disturbance at Maunbhoom.

‡ Not including ten cases, the records of which were destroyed in the Sepoy Mutiny.

§ Not including 12 Appeal cases, owing to the destruction of records during the late outbreak

No. 7, SUBORDINATE AND ADDITIONAL JUDGES.

	18		18		18		18		18	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January...										
Instituted during the year										
Received by transfer										
Total...										
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant ...										
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent...										
Remanded										
Dismissed on default										
Adjusted or withdrawn...										
Otherwise disposed of										
Total...										
Depending 31st December										

	1854.		1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January	11	52	18	208*	2	148	0	145	2	174
Instituted during the year	99	289	5	265	0	378	4	331	7	478
Received by Transfer	0	0	0	0	1	11	7	0	2	2
Total...	110	341	23	473	3	537	11	476	11	654
Deduct transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	16
Net total under trial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	638
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant ...	15	123	2	168	1	188	1	157	2	361
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent	1	108	1	114	1	99	0	30	3	49
Remanded	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	2	0	7
Dismissed on default	38	13	0	16	0	28	1	26	1	113
Adjusted or withdrawn	4	4	0	3	0	28	0	7	1	4
Otherwise disposed of	34	7	18	24	1	20	7	80	0	2
Total...	92	255	21	325	3	392	9	302	7	536
Depending 31st December	18	86	2	148	0	145	2	174	1	102

* Including 122 pending in Singbhoom.

No. 9, SUDDER DEWANNY ADAWLUT.

	1854		1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Depending 1st January	5	3	6	7	12	2	13	23	14	22
Admitted during the year	4	11	10	0	5	27	8	36	12	5
Total ...	9	14	16	7	17	29	21	59	26	27
Dismissed on default	2	3	3	2	0	0	1	7	5	5
Adjusted or withdrawn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Confirmed	1	0	1	2	0	2	3	10	6	7
Amended	6	1	0	0	0	1	2	7	2	1
Reversed										
Remanded	0	3	0	1	4	3	1	13	0	9
Total ...	3	7	4	5	4	6	7	37	13	22
Depending 31st December	6	7	12	2	13	23	14	22	13	5

No. 10, AGGREGATE OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Depending 1st January	4,006	3,929*	3,401	3,839†	4,497
Instituted during the year	15,151	15,577	17,689	19,649	21,667
Received by transfer	5,462	4,990	6,231	7,589	8,223
Total ...	24,619	24,496	27,321	31,077	34,387
Deduct transferred	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,125
Net total under trial	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,262
Decided on merits	9,933	9,765	9,173	9,731	10,774
Remanded	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
Dismissed on default	4,034	4,326	3,498	3,794	4,937
Adjusted or withdrawn	449	423	1,411	1,892	1,746
Otherwise disposed of	6,823	6,581	9,477	11,148	4,362
Depending 31st December	3,920	3,401	3,750	4,512	4,443
Decided by European Judges	6,050	6,446	7,912	9,266	3,167
Ditto Native ditto	14,649	14,649	15,659	17,299	18,652
Ditto Punchayets	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total decided ...	20,699	21,095	23,571	26,565	21,819

* Including 9 pending in Singbhoom.

† Pending at the ending of 1856 ... ... 3,750 cases.
Add pending in Luckimpore ... ... 136 „
3,886 „
Deduct destroyed during the disturbance at Maunbhoom ... 47 „
3,839 „

No. 11, DETAIL OF APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

Appeals from	Commissioners.										Assistant Judges.										Principal Sudder Ameens.									
	1854.		1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1854.		1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1854.		1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Suits Appealable	1	232	3	287	3	270	1	187	5	410	394	831	606	1046	781	1031	935	1227	1346	1474	433	242	634	231	572	134	632	127	652	183
Appealed	0	9	1	0	1	13	4	15	8	1	0	0	7	0	4	7	4	13	3	3	4	2	2	0	0	7	0	8	1	1
Appeals depending on 1st January	4	3	2	6	2	2	3	9	4	11	1	0	0	0	7	0	7	7	9	7	0	0	4	1	3	0	3	7	1	4
Total ...	4	12	3	6	3	15	7	24	12	12	1	0	7	0	11	7	11	20	12	10	4	2	6	1	3	7	3	15	2	5
Affirmed	0	0	1	2	0	2	2	1	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	1
Modified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Reversed	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Remanded	0	3	0	1	0	3	0	7	0	6	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Dismissed on default	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	4	0	3
Adjusted or withdrawn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total ...	2	6	1	4	0	6	3	13	3	10	1	0	0	0	4	0	2	13	9	8	0	1	3	1	0	0	2	11	1	4
Depending 31st December ...	2	6	2	2	3	9	4	11	9	2	0	0	7	0	7	7	9	7	3	2	4	1	3	0	3	7	1	4	1	1

No. 12, DESCRIPTION OF ORIGINAL SUITS

	18	18	18	18	18
Connected with Land rent					
Otherwise connected with land ...					
Connected with debts, wages, &c. ...					
Ditto ditto Caste, Religion, &c...					
Ditto ditto Indigo, Sugar, Silk, &c.					
Total... ...					

No. 13, RESULT OF ORIGINAL SUITS.

	In favor of Plaintiff.	In favor of Defendant.
In 1858 ...	10,077	697

No. 14, AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.

	18			18			18			18			18		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Sudder Dewanny Adawlut															
District and City Judges															
Subordinate and Additional Judges															
Assistant Judges... ...															
Principal Sudder Ameens															
Sudder Ameens															
Moonsiffs															

No. 15, TOTAL VALUE OF SUITS DEPENDING.

	18	18	18	18	18
Before Sudder Adawlut...					
Do. other Courts Original					
Do. do. Appeals					
Total ...					

No. 16, DEBTORS IN JAIL.

	18		18		18		18		18	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
At the instance of Individuals										
At the instance of Government										
Total Number in Jail...										

CRIMINAL.

No. 1, VILLAGE POLICE.

	18	18	18	18	18
Under trial on 1st January, ...					
Summoned during the year, ...					
Total, ...					
Discharged without trial, ...					
Acquitted after investigation,					
Convicted and punished, ...					
Under trial on 31st December,					
Total, ...					

No. 2, DISTRICT POLICE.

	18	18	18	18	18
Under trial on 1st January, ...					
Summoned during the year, ...					
Total, ...					
Discharged without trial, ...					
Acquitted after investigation,					
Convicted and punished, ...					
Referred to higher Courts, ...					
Under trial on 31st December,					

No. 3, PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS, SUDDER AMEENS, AND LAW OFFICERS.

	18	18	18	18	18
Under trial on 1st January, ...					
Referred during the year, ...					
Total, ...					
Discharged without trial, ...					
Acquitted, ...					
Convicted, ...					
Referred to Magistrates or Sessions Judges,					
Otherwise disposed of, ...					
Under trial on 31st December,					

No. 4, DEPUTY MAGISTRATES.

	18	18	18	18	18
Under trial on 1st January, ...					
Apprehended or referred during the year, ...					
Total, ...					
Discharged without trial, ...					
Acquitted, ...					
Convicted, ...					
Referred to Magistrates or Sessions Judges ...					
Otherwise disposed of ...					
Under trial on 31st December,					

No. 5, MAGISTRATES, JOINT MAGISTRATES, AND ASSISTANT MAGISTRATES.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Under trial on 1st January ...	229	313	228	130	196
Apprehended during the year ...	15,077	14,342	16,049	12,620	15,662
Received by transfer	57	59	34	257	95
Total	15,363	14,714	16,311	13,007	15,953
Discharged without trial	22	19	31	13	18
Acquitted	5,176	4,807	5,403	4,084	4,968
Convicted	9,251	9,154	10,256	8,320	10,397
Committed to Sessions Judges, &c.	453	477	300	212	271
Otherwise disposed of	148	29	48	264	108
Under trial on 31st December ...	313	228	273	114	191

No. 6, SESSIONS JUDGES.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Under trial on 1st January ...	55	51	52	30	17
Committed during the year ...	450	487	302*	214	280
Received by transfer ...	2	1	0	2	2
Total.....	507	539	354	246	299
Discharged without trial ...	11	36	5	2	8
Acquitted ...	126	134	96	41	98
Convicted ...	241	220	158	152	121
Referred to Nizamut or Foujdaree Court	78	95	53	26	27
Otherwise disposed of ...	0	2	0	5	4
Under trial on 31st December ...	51	52	42	20	41

* Including two prisoners committed by the Civil Court of Tenasserim Provinces.

NO. 7, NIZAMUT OR FOUJDAREE ADAWLUT.

	1854.		1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.	
	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons
Under trial on 1st January ..	0	0	1	0	7	0	3	0	6	0
Committed or referred during the year ...	32	0	41	0	21	0	34	0	11	0
Proceedings called for ...	5	0	14	0	17	0	11	0	17	0
Total ...	37	0	56	0	45	0	48	0	34	0
Released unconditionally ...	0	10	0	14	0	15	0	12	0	5
Ditto on security ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Convicted ...	0	47	0	57	0	48	0	48	0	27
Otherwise disposed of ...	0	2	0	1	0	4	0	8	0	3
Depending on 31st December ...	1	0	7	0	3	0	6	14	0	18

No. 8, TRIALS REFERRED AND COMMITMENTS MADE FROM INFERIOR TO HIGHER COURTS.

	18	18	18	18	18
Depending ...					
From District Police ...					
Ditto Sudder Ameens ...					
Ditto Principal ditto ...					
Ditto Magistrates and Assistant Magistrates ...					
Ditto Sessions and Circuit Judges ...					
Total ...					

No. 9, RESULT OF REFERENCES AND COMMITMENTS IN PRECEDING TABLE.

	18				18				18				18				18			
	Rejected.	Sentence confirmed.	Do. mitigated.	Do annulled.	Rejected.	Sentence confirmed.	Do. mitigated.	Do. annulled.	Rejected.	Sentence confirmed.	Do. mitigated.	Do. annulled.	Rejected.	Sentence confirmed.	Do. mitigated.	Do. annulled.	Rejected.	Sentence confirmed.	Do. mitigated.	Do. annulled.
From District Police Court ...																				
Ditto Sudder Ameen's ditto ...																				
Ditto Principal ditto ditto ...																				
Ditto Magistrates and Assistant Magistrates ...																				
Ditto Sessions and Circuit Judges ...																				
Depending on 31st December																				

No. 10, STATEMENT OF SENTENCES PASSED BY THE SEVERAL CRIMINAL COURTS DURING THE YEAR 1858.

	Discharged on Security.	Dismissed from Office.	Fined.	Flogged.	Imprisonment not exceeding one month.	Do. above one month and not exceeding six months.	Do. above six months and not exceeding one year.	Do. above one year and not exceeding two years.	Do. above two years and not exceeding three years.	Do. above three years and not exceeding four years.	Do. above four years and not exceeding five years.	Do. above five years and not exceeding six years.	Do. above six years and not exceeding seven years.	Do. above seven years and not exceeding eight years.	Do. above eight years and not exceeding nine years.	Do. above nine years and not exceeding ten years.	Do. above ten years and not exceeding 11 years.	Do. above 11 years and not exceeding 12 years.	Do. above 12 years and not exceeding 13 years.	Do. above 13 years and not exceeding 14 years.	Do. above 14 years and not exceeding 15 years.	Do. above 15 years and not exceeding 16 years.	Do. above 16 years and not exceeding 21 years.	Imprisonment for life.	Transportation.	Death.
By Nizamut or Foujdaree Adawlut ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	8
Sessions Judges	...	...	...	5	...	9	7	4	38	3	20	1	18	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	5	...	...
Magistrates, Joint Magistrates, and Assistant Magistrates	518	230	4,813	264	1,594	402	265	85	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deputy Magistrates	1	...	16	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, and Law Officers	3	...	1,997	1	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	522	230	6,826	270	1,650	411	272	89	190	3	20	1	18	...	2	1	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	5	2	8

No. 11, AVERAGE DURATION OF CASES REFERRED TO THE NIZAMUT OR FOUJDAREE ADAWLUTS.

Years.	From Apprehension to Commitment.	From Commitment to Reference.	From Transference to Receipt.	From Receipt of reference to Sentence.	Total from Apprehension.
	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
18					
18					
18					
18					
18					

No. 12, PRISONERS IN JAILS.

	18	18	18	18	18
Imprisonment for life (with labour with irons)					
Ditto above 14 years ..					
Ditto 10 to 14 „ ..					
Ditto 7 to 10 „ ..					
Ditto less than 7 „ ..					
Ditto without labour ..					
Total on 31st December ..					
Deaths in the year					

(Signed) A. W. RUSSELL,
Registrar.

Sentenced by the Magistrates, &c., Extra Regulation Provinces for 1858.

	Districts.	Magistrates, Joint Magistrates and Assistants.										Deputy Magistrates.										Principal Sudder Ameens & Sudder Ameens.									
		Imprisonment for 3 years.	Ditto 2 ditto.	Ditto 1 ditto.	Ditto 6 months.	Ditto less than 6 months.	Fined.	Security.	Dismissed from Office.	Flogged.	Total.	Imprisonment for 3 years.	Ditto above 2 ditto.	Ditto above 1 ditto.	Ditto above 6 months.	Ditto less than 6 months.	Fined.	Security.	Dismissed from office.	Flogged.	Total.	Imprisonment for 3 years.	Ditto above 2 ditto.	Ditto above 1 ditto.	Ditto above 6 months.	Ditto less than 6 months.	Fined.	Security.	Dismissed from office.	Flogged.	Total.
Hazareebaugh	Hazareebaugh	6	14	41	44	170	240	31	47	15	608	...	...	...	...	2	16	1	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	7	3	28	27	29	95	65	18	17	289	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	23
	Maunbhoom	76	41	24	51	53	354	78	46	70	793	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	8*	6	4	8	21	8	1	2	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	Gowalparah	8	1	20	13	67	142	4	3	8	266	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173	...	...	...	173
	Kamroop	15	...	13	30	56	248	13	1	11	387	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	467	...	...	...	470
	Durrung	4	...	11	28	86	178	10	18	19	354	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	146	...	...	1	154
	Nowgong	12	...	13	54	130	188	...	16	11	424	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	117	...	...	...	121
	Seebsagur	...	6	19	16	69	126	...	1	12	249	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	43	1	...	...	51
	Luckimpore	1	...	2	10	76	134	29	3	5	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	183	...	...	...	201
	Cossyah Hills	...	2	6	...	10	25	...	1	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arracan	Akyab	...	1	2	12	196	617	67	28	11	934	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ramree	...	...	9	5	69	256	36	12	8	395	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221	...	...	...	221
	Sandoway	1	...	2	2	28	245	1	6	12	297	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tenasserim	Amherst	...	...	7	8	23	98	7	8	1	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	375	...	...	...	378
	Moulmein	6	10	47	60	299	1,402	100	4	44	1,072	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui	...	1	4	10	13	57	12	6	7	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	143	...	...	...	149
	Tavoy	8	...	4	7	48	231	16	2	3	314	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	106	2	...	...	114
	Cachar	...	...	9	17	158	169	48	8	10	417	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	152	85	265	402	1,594	4,813	518	230	264	8,323	...	...	...	...	2	16	1	...	...	19	...	...	...	64	1,997	3	...	1	2,055

* Seven of these have been imprisoned for upwards of three years.

STATEMENT No. 10.

Statement by the Sessions Judges in 1858.

	Imprisonment for 16 year.	Ditto 15 ditto.	Ditto 14 ditto.	Ditto 13 ditto.	Ditto 12 ditto.	Ditto 11 ditto.	Ditto 10 ditto.	Ditto 9 ditto.	Ditto 8 ditto.	Ditto 7 ditto.	Ditto 6 ditto.	Ditto 5 ditto.	Ditto 4 ditto.	Ditto 3 ditto.	Ditto 2 ditto.	Ditto 1 ditto.	Less than one ditto.	Fined and discharged.	Flogged.	Imprisonment for life.	Total.
Hazareebaugh	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	9
Assam	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	13	2	13	3	4	6	...	...	...	50
Arracan	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Tenasserim	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	6	...	15	1	3	3	...	5	...	42*
Cachar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	18	1	20	3	38	4	7	9	...	5	5	119

	Sentenced by the Nizamut Adawlut in 1858.																				
																	Less than one year.	For life.	Transportation.	Death.	Total.
Assam	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
Arracan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Chota Nagpore or Hazareebaugh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6
Tenasserim Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	12

* Not including two prisoners, who being life convicts at large on security, were sentenced that their security bonds be cancelled, and they be remanded to Jail to undergo their original sentence; hence the discrepancy in the total number of convictions.

DETAILS of Statement No. 5, *Magistrates' Extra Regulation Provinces for* 1858.

Districts.		Under trial on 1st January, 1858.	Apprehended during the year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed to Sessions.	Otherwise disposed of.	Under trial on 31st December, 1858.
Hazareebaugh	Hazareebaugh ...	—	1,156	—	1,156	5	469	627	31	—	24
	Lohurdugga ...	—	550	—	550	1	173	312	38	—	26
	Maunbhoom ...	53	1,401	—	1,454	1	590	793	12	—	58
	Singbhoom ...	29	118	—	147	—	74	58	—	—	15
Assam ...	Gowalparah ...	2	507	4	513	—	47	439	22	2	3
	Kamroop ...	29	1,272	—	1,301	4	419	857	9	3	9
	Durrung ...	18	764	—	782	3	259	508	8	—	4
	Nowgong ...	9	723	—	732	—	158	545	27	—	2
	Seebsagour ...	2	457	—	459	—	153	300	2	—	4
	Luckimpore ...	8	655	3	666	1	190	461	7	—	7
	Cossyah Hills ...	1	63	—	64	—	10	44	5	5	—
Arracan ...	Akyab ...	6	1,259	10	1,275	1	300	934	23	2	15
	Ramree ...	5	689	—	694	—	75	616	2	—	1
	Sandoway ...	1	330	—	331	—	30	297	4	—	—
Tenasserim ...	Amherst ...	—	682	—	682	1	117	530	25	—	9
	Moulmein ...	24	3,437	78	3,539	1	1,442	1,972	19	96	9
	Mergui ...	—	494	—	494	—	225	259	8	—	2
	Tavoy ...	3	626	—	629	—	187	428	11	—	3
	Cachar ...	6	479	—	485	—	50	417	18	—	—
	Total ...	196	15,662	95	15,953	18	4,968	10,397	271	108	191

Details of Statement No. 6, Session Judges Extra Regulation Provinces for 1858.

Districts.	Under trial on 1st January 1858.	Committed during the year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Referred to Nizamut Foujdary Court.	Otherwise disposed of	Under trial 31st December, 1858.
Hazareebaugh	..	87†	..	87	5	37	9	..	..	36
Assam	9	80	2	91	..	14	50	21	3	3
Arracan	1	29	..	30	3	10	15	1	..	1
Tenasserim Provinces	7*	66‡	..	73	..	25	44	4	..	..
Cachar	..	18	..	18	..	12	3	1	1	1
Total ..	17	280	2	299	8	98	121	27	4	41

* The proceedings of one case, involving three prisoners, though committed in December 1857, did not reach the Commissioner's Court till March following; hence the discrepancy in the pending number.

† Including 5 prisoners who had escaped from Jail while under trial during the mutiny and not surrendering themselves under Act V. of 1858, they were subsequently apprehended. Difference of one person has not been accounted for: hence the discrepancy in the number of persons committed.

‡ The difference apparent in this number is attributed to the reason given above.

DETAILS OF STATEMENT No. 6 OF THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS IN THE EXTRA REGULATION PROVINCES FOR 1858.

Provinces.	Pending on the 1st January 1858.		Instituted during the year.		Received by transfer.		Total Pending.		Decreed for Plaintiffs or Appellants.		Decreed for Defendants or Respondents.		Transferred.		Remanded.		Dismissed on default.		Adjusted or withdrawn.		Otherwise disposed of.		Total Disposed.		Pending on the 31st December 1858.	
	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.
Hazareebaugh.																										
Hazareebaugh ...	56*	233†	25	104	12	129	93	466	9	22	1	59	8	130	...	14	2	27	2	4	1	...	23	256	70	210
Maunbhoom ...	33	161	68	197	6	115	107	473	10	46	5	84	5	115	...	19	...	19	3	12	2	...	25	295	82	178
Singbhoom ..	10	...	11	1	3	...	24	1	8	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	20	1	4	...
Lohardugga ...	51	65	47	47	100	25	198	137	2	1	...	28	100	25	...	7	2	...	...	5	...	...	104	66	94	71
Assam.																										
Gowalparah ...	73	...	917	79	406	...	1,396	79	227	78	...	...	913	...	...	...	150	1	...	...	92	...	1,382	79	14	...
Kamroop ...	113	36	2,320	337	274	41	2,707	414	59	107	...	...	2,270	256	...	...	99	16	...	...	204	4	2,632	383	75	31
Durrung ...	30	14	1,248	127	172	34	1,450	175	84	109	...	...	1,112	34	...	...	89	18	...	...	132	...	1,417	161	33	14
Nowgong ...	29	22	1,884	234	19	57	1,932	313	24	135	...	...	1,862	127	...	...	38	22	...	...	2	4	1,926	288	6	25
Seebsagur ...	13	85	784	99	33	...	830	184	11	72	...	...	760	...	...	...	40	39	...	...	7	1	818	112	12	72
Luckimpore ...	6	2	943	120	24	...	973	122	180	84	...	...	598	...	...	...	110	31	...	...	78	2	966	117	7	5
Cossya Hills ...	16	...	47	...	...	...	63	...	16	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	8	...	49	...	14	...
Arracan.																										
Akyab ...	86	48	168	101	...	...	254	149	134	83	...	...	2	...	...	...	72	15	...	...	17	...	225	98	29	51
Sandoway ...	10	...	160	...	...	...	170	...	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	163	...	7	...
Ramree ...	67	37	172	50	...	...	239	87	168	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	9	...	...	1	...	226	87	13	...
Tenasserim.																										
Amherst ...	74	67	874	256	39	...	987	323	267	226	...	..	18	...	..	...	341	86	109	7	98	...	833	319	154	4
Tavoy ...	...	70	1	258	...	...	1	328	1	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	...	1	238	...	90
Moulmein ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mergui ...	...	...	2	46	...	...	2	46	2	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	2	35	...	11
Total ...	667*	840†	9,671	2,056	1,088	401	11,426	3,297	1,339	1,302	7	172	7,659	687	...	40	1,058	288	114	35	642	11	10,812	2,535	614	762

* Not including ten cases, the records of which were destroyed in the Sepoy Mutiny.

† Not including 12 appeal cases, owing to the destruction of records during the late outbreak.

Details of Statement No. 8, of the Commissioners in the Extra Regulation Provinces for 1858.

	Pending on the 1st Jan. 1858.		Instituted during the year.		Received by transfer.		Total pending.		Decreed for Plaintiffs or Appellants.		Decreed for Defendants or Respondents.		Transferred.		Remanded.		Dismissed on Default.		Adjusted or Withdrawn.		Otherwise Disposed of.		Total, Disposed.		Pending on the 31st December 1858.	
	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.
Hazareebaugh	...	77	...	19	...	...	...	96	...	5	...	20	...	2	...	7	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	54
Assam ...	...	12	...	42	...	...	...	54	...	35	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	9
Arracan ...	...	...	...	122	...	...	...	122	...	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	120	...	2
Tenasserim Provinces	...	80	...	240	...	...	...	320	...	192	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	...	2	...	...	...	285	...	35
Cachar ...	2	5	7	55	2	2	11	62	2	14	3	29	3	13	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	10	60	1	2
Total ...	2	174	7	478	2	2	11	654	2	361	3	49	3	16	...	7	1	113	1	4	...	2	10	552	1	102

Details of Statement No. 10, *Aggregate of original Jurisdiction for* 1858.

	Commissioners.	Principal Assistants, &c.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.	Total.
Pending on the 1st January 1858.	2	667	380	296	3,152	4,497
Instituted during the year ..	7	9,671	..	6,027	5,962	21,667
Received by transfer ..	2	1,088	1,358	466	5,309	8,223
Total....	11	11,426	1,738	6,789	14,423	34,387
Deduct Transferred....	3	7,652	8	132	330	8,125
Net Total under trial ..	8	3,774	1,730	6,657	14,093	26,262
Decided on merits ..	5	1,346	652	2,983	5,788	107,74
Remanded ..	..	..	..	..	...	...
Dismissed on Default ..	1	1,058	416	1,495	1,967	4,937
Adjusted or Withdrawn ..	1	114	..	617	1,014	1,746
Otherwise disposed of ..	..	642	318	1,130	2,272	4,362
Total....	7	3,160	1,386	6,225	11,041	21,819
Pending on the 31st December 1857	1	614	344	432	3,052	4,443
Decided by European Judges ..	..	..	..	..	..	3,167
Ditto by Native Ditto ..	..	..	..	..	..	18,652
Total Decided ..	..	..	..	..	..	21,819

DETAILS of Statement No. 3 of the Moonsiffs in the Extra Regulation Provinces for 1858.

Districts.		Pending on the 1st January, 1858.	Instituted during the year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Decided on merits in favor of.		Dismissed on Default.	Transferred.	Adjusted or withdrawn.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Pending on the 31st December, 1858.
						Plaintiffs.	Defendants.						
Hazareebaugh ..	Hazareebaugh	356*	708	3	1,067	204	216	34	5	162	104	725	342.
	Maunbhoom	770	2,113	5	2,888	928	242	46	4	191	370	1,781	1,107
	Singbhoom	8	6	3	17	4	1	5	3	..	2	15	2
	Lohardugga	380	505	100	985	255	94	28	100	107	110	694	291
Assam ..	Gowalparah	40	..	113	153	61	..	58	..	..	8	127	26
	Kamroop	628	..	1,912	2,540	719	..	550	130	..	642	2,041	499
	Durrung	110	..	977	1,087	480	..	200	40	..	246	966	121
	Nowgong	347	..	1,062	1,409	384	..	349	3	..	410	1,146	263
	Sheebsagur	198	..	566	764	302	..	205	12	..	62	581	183
	Luckimpore	133	..	532	665	263	..	298	12	..	37	610	55
Tenasserim ..	Amherst	51	1,307	..	1,358	679	..	140	..	330	152	1,301	57
	Tavoy	4	581	4	589	436	..	18	2	63	66	585	4
	Mergui	2	148	..	150	89	..	..	..	27	31	147	3
	Cachar	125	594	32	751	297	134	36	19	134	32	652	99
	Total ..	3,152*	5,962	5,309	14,423	5,101	687	1,967	330	1,014	2,272	11,371	3,052

* Not including 5 cases, the records of which were destroyed in the Sepoy Mutiny at Hazareebaugh.

Details of Statement No. 4, of the Sudder Ameens in the Extra Regulation Provinces for 1858.

	Pending on the 1st January 1858.		Instituted during the year.		Received by transfer.		Total Pending.		Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant.		Decreed for Defendant or Respondent.		Transferred.		Remanded.		Dismissed on default.		Adjusted or withdrawn.		Otherwise disposed of		Total Disposed of.		Pending on the 31st December 1858.	
	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.
ASSAM.																										
Gowalparah ...	...	..	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Kamroop ...	14	19	...	3	220	108	234	130	28	95	...	...	97	2	...	...	18	21	...	...	46	1	189	119	45	11
Durrung ...	1	...	...	...	6	...	7	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	2	...
Sheebsagur ...	56	4	...	...	179	...	235	4	48	4	...	...	6	...	...	...	102	...	...	...	32	...	188	4	47	...
Luckimpore ...	11	...	...	...	57	...	68	...	31	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	9	...	57	...	11	...
ARRACAN.																										
Akyab Tarama Thoogree	93	...	777	...	...	...	870	...	421	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	154	...	...	...	89	...	682	...	188	...
Ramree ditto ditto ...	19	...	208	...	...	...	227	...	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	...	...	...	...	...	206	...	21	...
TENASSERIM.																										
Amherst Tsutkory ...	93	...	3,821	...	...	...	3,914	...	1,718	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1,009	...	450	...	645	...	3,824	...	90	...
Tavoy ditto ...	5	...	673	...	2	...	680	...	359	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	121	...	32	...	147	...	663	...	17	...
Mergui ditto ...	4	...	548	...	...	...	552	...	245	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	135	...	161	...	543	...	9	...
Total ...	296	23	6,027	3	466	108	6,789	134	2,983	99	...	...	132	2	...	...	1,495	21	617	...	1,130	1	6,357	123	432	11

Details of Statement No. 5, *of the Principal Sudder Ameens in the Extra Regulation Provinces for* 1858.

	Pending on the 1st Jan. 1858.		Instituted during the year.		Received by transfer.		Total pending.		Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant.		Decreed for Defendants or Respondent.		Transferred.		Remanded.		Dismissed on Default.		Adjusted or withdrawn.		Otherwise disposed of		Total disposed of.		Pending on the 31st December 1858.	
	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.
HAZAREEBAGH.																										
Hazareebagh -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maunbhoom -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singbhoom -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lohardugga -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ASSAM.																										
Gowalparah -	121	0	0	0	396	0	517	0	269	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	92	0	0	0	40	0	402	0	115	0
Kamroop -	12	23	0	2	161	117	173	142	72	111	0	0	3	6	0	0	39	9	0	0	14	5	128	131	45	11
Durrung -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nowgong -	247	21	0	0	801	81	1048	102	311	72	0	0	4	11	0	0	285	2	0	0	264	1	864	86	184	16
Total -	380	44	0	2	1358	198	1738	244	652	183	0	0	8	17	0	0	416	11	0	0	318	6	1394	217	344	27

No. 13. TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS APPREHENDED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL IN 1858, AND THE RESULT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

OFFENCES.	Total number of offenders.	CONVICTED.																						Confined as Insane.	Acquitted.
		Flogged, fined, or discharged on security.	Imprisonment not exceeding 6 months.	Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.	Above 2 years and not exceeding 3 years.	Above 3 years and not exceeding 4 years.	Above 4 years and not exceeding 5 years.	Above 5 years and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 years and not exceeding 7 years.	Above 7 years and not exceeding 8 years.	Above 8 years and not exceeding 9 years.	Above 9 years and not exceeding 10 years.	Above 10 years and not exceeding 11 years.	Above 11 years and not exceeding 13 years.	Above 13 years and not exceeding 15 years.	Above 15 years and not exceeding 18 years.	Above 18 years and not exceeding 21 years.	Above 14 years and not exceeding 15 years.*	Above 15 years and not exceeding 16 years.	Above 16 years and not exceeding 21 years.	For life.	Transportation.	Death.	Total.		
No. 1.—Offences against the person.																									
Murder	1,231	.....	3	4	1	5	...	4	1	12	1	...	2	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	11	58	56	168	2	788
Wounding with intent to kill	55	.....	.....	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	6	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	1	1	...	23	...	18
Suspicion of murder	109	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	73
Attempt to commit murder	23	2	.....	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	12
Homicide	472	.....	15	14	10	19	9	31	11	21	...	...	19	...	3	1	10	...	...	...	6	6	...	168	...	297
Affray with homicide	161	1	9	2	2	2	11	23	...	30	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	94	...	61
Assault with wounding	1,417	229	578	81	1	12	1	2	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	865	...	413
Attempt to assault and wound	1,438	1,167	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,169	...	186
Suttee	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
Suttee, aiding and abetting	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
Rape	89	.....	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	58
Attempt at Rape	15	1	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	10
Child stealing	30	2	.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	21
Ditto for the sake of Ornaments	3	.....	.....	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
Ditto for the purpose of selling in slavery	3	.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
Poisoning	21	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	17
Sitting dharna	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	.....
Abortion, &c.	101	3	21	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	67
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Sale of married women	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
Illegal arrest	360	122	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	...	131
False imprisonment	462	128	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209	...	191
Torture	139	43	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	...	65
Adultery	11	1	.....	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	8
Sodomy	3	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
Riot and Assault	443	162	158	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	334	...	73
Abduction	568	35	169	11	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	217	...	305
Deserting new-born infants	5	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
Affray	506	167	136	26	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	335	...	171
Resistance of process	1,790	902	338	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,240	...	478
Making away with a person	12	4	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	7
Oppression	1,916	850	238	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,091	...	735
Petty Assault	23,723	12,159	2,205	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,411	...	8,234
Accusation of Kidnapping	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
Exposure of Infants	7	.....	.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2
Total	35,115	15,980	4,020	146	27	50	22	68	19	82	2	1	31	...	5	4	37	...	...	...	14	71	56	20,635	2	12,480
No. 2.—Offences against property committed with violence.																									
Dacoity with murder	147	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	5	4	19	...	76
Ditto with torture	16	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	12
Ditto with wounding or personal injury	609	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	1	22	...	10	...	18	...	11	...	...	2	...	148	...	390
Ditto unattended with aggravating circumstances	3,088	15	1	7	1	8	1	17	2	100	8	4	29	...	41	1	76	...	31	...	1	254	...	597	...	1,378
River Dacoity with murder	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
Ditto with wounding or personal injury	9	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
Ditto unattended with aggravating circumstances	108	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	5
Highway robbery with murder	29	4	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	40
Ditto with wounding or personal injury	109	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	19
Ditto unattended with aggravating circumstances	318	2	.....	1	1	2	3	5	2	15	1	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	45
Suspicion of highway robbery	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	223
Burglary with murder	11	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
Ditto with wounding or personal injury	54	.....	.....	...	...	2	1	11	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5
Theft with murder	20	.....	.....	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	20	...	18
Ditto with wounding	34	.....	.....	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	6
Ditto by administering poisonous or stupifying drugs	32	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	11	...	13
Cattle stealing with murder	10	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
Ditto with wounding or personal injury	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
Affray with homicide caused by dispute respecting property	231	24	.....	...	...	9	...	11	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	90
Ditto with violent breach of the peace, &c.	326	2	107	22	12	4	...	4	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161	...	118
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Plunder with violence	671	134	132	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	313	...	293
Riot with Assault and robbery, &c.	148	55	13	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	...	24
Suspicion of dacoity	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
Attempt at murder of a child with theft of its ornaments	1	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	.....
Total	6,115	236	254	89	14	25	8	50	4	292	9	9	59	...	51	1	101	...	45	4	9	263	5	1,528	...	2,808
No. 3.—Offences against property committed without violence.																									
Burglary unattended with aggravating circumstances	2,606	26	404	134	94	177	2	34	4	44	...	3	7	...	...	...	8	...	2	...	...	...	...	939	...	1,532
Theft, including Cattle stealing	11,811	1,382	2,933	430	24	564	22	10	...	17	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,386	...	5,469
Receiving stolen property	527	26	99	33	17	37	3	34	...	25	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	277	...	213
Fraud, embezzlement, &c.	1,574	315	387	25	14	14	...	6	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	769	...	665
Plundering	1,987	525	406	29	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	967	...	868
Trespass	287	104	47	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	...	113
Suspicion of theft	79	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	68
False personation	25	11	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	6
Snatching	337	152	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	...	125
Attempt at theft, Cattle stealing, &c.	241	30	79	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	...	118
Forcibly taking away documents	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
Accessory to theft	5	.....	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	.....
Disputes involving claims of property or charge of theft	1	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	1
Apprehension with suspicious property	91	6	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	55
Taking away property, destroying house, &c.	182	43	50	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	...	86
Attempt at Burglary	100	8	28	7	7	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	41
Forcible entry and detainer	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
Total	19,853	2,634	4,505	666	162	801	27	89	4	95	...	6	10	...	...	...	8	...	3	...	...	...	...	9,010	...	9,355
No. 4.—Malicious offences against property.																									
Arson	364	.....	8	1	2	21	...	11	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	300
Attempt at ditto	2	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Attack and plundering house, &c.	746	82	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	225	...	447
Killing and maiming other persons' cattle	307	51	47	7	8	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	...	163
Damaging Crops, &c.	283	135	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	...	104
Total	1,702	268	232	8	10	25	1	11	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	562	...	1,015
No. 5.—Forgery and offences against the currency.																									
Forgery	126	.....	1	...	...	10	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	84
Counterfeiting Coins	43	.....	.....	...	...	1	...	4	...	5	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	21
Having in possession Counterfeit Coin	13	.....	.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	10
Total	182	.....	1	1	...	12	1	7	...	8	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	115
No. 6.—Miscellaneous.																									
Being at large under sentence of Transportation	21	1	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	6
Prison breaking, harbouring, and aiding the escape of felons	374	97	77	35	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	231	...	70
Perjury and subornation of Perjury	205	.....	.....	1	9	40	7	24	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	...	98
Riot, Sedition, &c.	1,855	1,155	242	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1,421	...	352
Rescue and refusing to aid Peace Officers	147	17	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	89
Felonies not included in above denominations	2,018	902	332	10	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,240	...	677
Misdemeanors ditto	19,418	14,482	1,264	48	15	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,808	...	3,223
Other Offences not included in above	27,776	17,618	1,739	33	7	11	...	3	1	17	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	19,440	...	5,346
Total	51,809	34,272	3,699	150	48	54	7	30	2	23	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	4	38,298	...	9,852
Grand Total	*1,14,776	53,390	12,702	1,060	261	967	66	255	29	504	11	22	103	...	56	5	146	...	48	4*	30*	342*	65*	70,066	2	35,625

* Including prisoners sentenced under Act XIV. of 1857.

A. W. RUSSELL, *Registrar.*

2 *a*

Revenue and Expenditure of the Divisions under the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal for the years 1856-57, 1857-58, *and* 1858-59.

	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.
REVENUE ORDINARY.			
Land Revenue	3,65,04,635 0 0	3,69,16,953 0 0	3,72,12,820 0 0
Excise and Stamps	58,69,147 0 0	57,52,229 0 0	63,88,535 0 0
Post Office	6,27,667 0 0	9,81,389 0 0	11,27,564 0 0
Public Works	13,80,504 0 0	14,43,736 0 0	15,13,875 0 0
Customs and Salt	2,51,88,665 0 0	2,32,52,498 0 0	2,80,05,809 0 0
Opium	3,82,59,787 0 0	5,21,19,833 0 0	4,66,61,652 0 0
Marine	8,13,594 0 0	6,63,832 0 0	6,36,324 0 0
Miscellaneous	9,18,625 0 0	10,16,142 0 0	12,27,606 0 0
Sayer	2,96,811 0 0	2,97,807 0 0	3,73,279 0 0
Total Rupees... ...	10,98,53,935 0 0	12,24,44,359 0 0	12,31,49,464 0 0
EXTRAORDINARY.			
Miscellaneous including Public Works ...	5,24,115 0 0	9,40,500 0 0	8,46,989 0 0
LOCAL FUNDS, *Viz.*			
Convict Labor Fund	1,00,421 0 0	59,314 0 0	1,05,940 0 0
Miscellaneous	3,21,697 0 0	2,75,964 0 0	3,95,695 0 0
Total Funds	4,22,118 0 0	3,35,278 0 0	5,01,635 0 0
Grand Total	11,08,00,168 0 0	12,37,20,137 0 0	12,44,98,088 0 0
EXPENDITURE ORDINARY.			
General Department	24,73,421 0 0	25,11,933 0 0	27,91,518 0 0
Post Office	8,12,941 0 0	10,20,917 0 0	10,28,145 0 0
Public Instruction	9,73,493 0 0	10,33,514 0 0	10,33,473 0 0
Pensions	17,51,545 0 0	18,07,825 0 0	18,12,251 0 0
Judicial Department	69,16,980 0 0	70,93,939 0 0	71,53,391 0 0
Revenue Department	31,55,550 0 0	32,40,966 0 0	31,06,546 0 0
Excise and Stamps	4,45,178 0 0	4,12,890 0 0	4,09,094 0 0
Customs and Salt	47,61,163 0 0	42,91,962 0 0	45,37,954 0 0
Public Works	27,22,925 0 0	22,35,257 0 0	37,62,652 0 0
Sayer	350 0 0	1,594 0 0	1,118 0 0
Miscellaneous General	1,18,256 0 0	1,38,291 0 0	1,43,581 0 0
Opium	1,12,89,258 0 0	89,06,180 0 0	76,93,580 0 0
Marine	27,91,770 0 0	37,05,809 0 0	40,67,328 0 0
Total Rupees... ...	3,82,12,825 0 0	3,64,01,077 0 0	3,75,40,631 0 0
EXTRAORDINARY.			
Public Works	14,72,605 0 0	28,06,645 0 0	39,88,828 0 0
Miscellaneous	1,87,189 0 0	5,30,171 0 0	1,70,023 0 0
Total Extraordinary ...	16,59,794 0 0	33,36,816 0 0	41,58,851 0 0
LOCAL FUNDS, *Viz.*			
Convict Labor Fund	1,14,547 0 0	56,458 0 0	64,113 0 0
Miscellaneous	2,87,668 0 0	2,05,701 0 0	3,32,750 0 0
Total Funds	4,02,215 0 0	2,62,159 0 0	3,96,863 0 0
Grand Total	4,02,74,834 0 0	4,00,00,052 0 0	4,20,96,345 0 0
Surplus or Remainder	7,05,25,334 0 0	8,37,20,085 0 0	8,24,01,743 0 0

Errors Excepted.

FORT WILLIAM;
Office of Accts. to the Govt. of Bengal,
The 25th January, 1860.

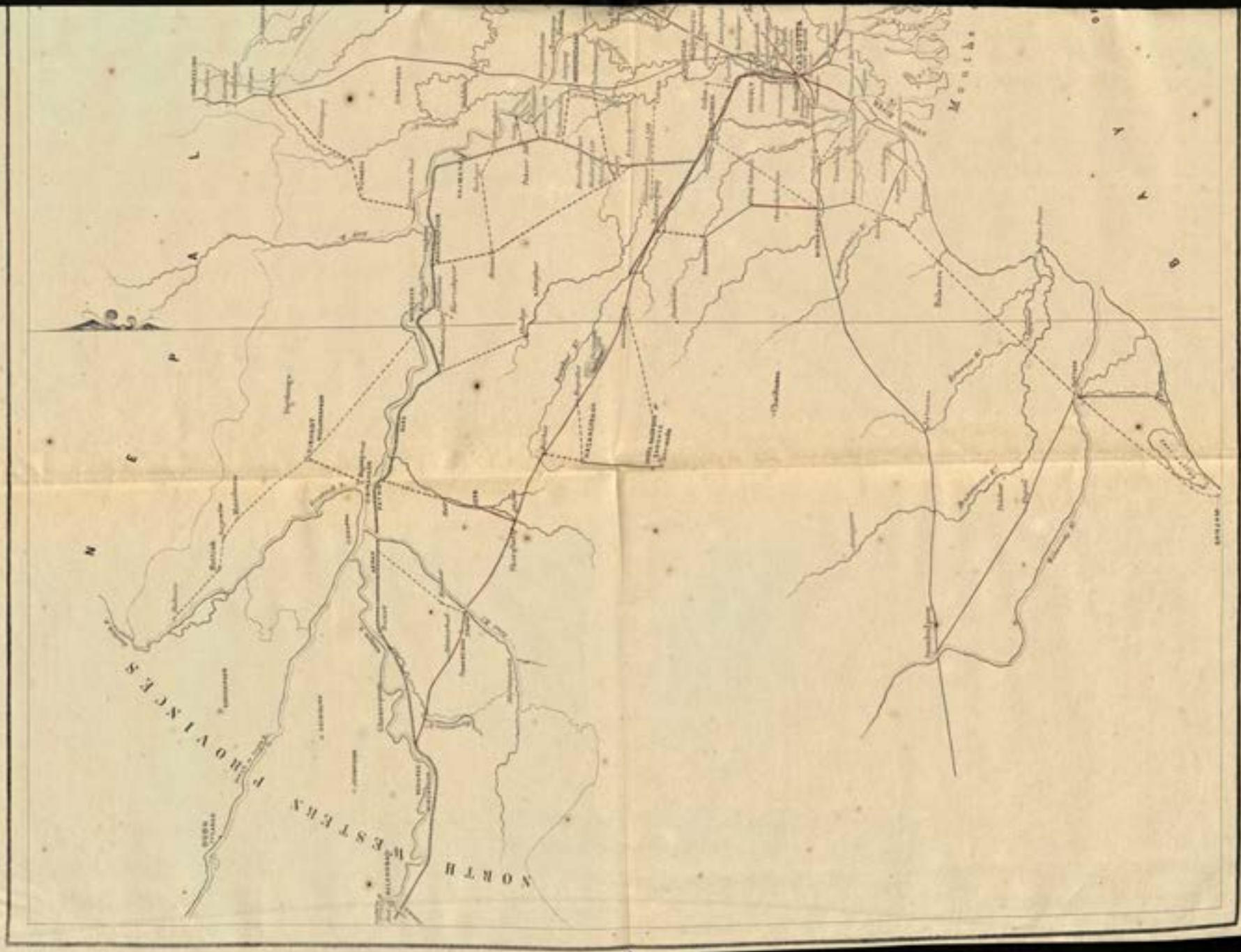
(Signed) F. LUSHINGTON,
Accountant to the Govt. of Bengal.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR 1859-60.


NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES

B O O T A N
B E N G A L
the Ganges
SKETCH MAP
of the
LOWER PROVINCES OF BENGAL
RAILWAYS, IMPERIAL ROADS,
RAILWAY-FEEDERS.

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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR 1859-60.

REPORT.

ON the 2nd of May 1859 Mr. Grant was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in succession to Mr. Halliday, who retired on the 1st of May.

Enumeration of the Provinces subject to the Government of Bengal.

The Provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal have been described in a previous Report. They comprise Bengal, Behar, Orissa, Assam, Cachar, the Cossyah Hills, Arracan, the Chota Nagpore Territory, and the part of Sikhim attached to Darjeeling. They contain 253,000 square miles, with a population moderately estimated at forty millions. They produce one-third of the gross revenue of our Indian Empire. They contain a much larger number of European British subjects employed in agriculture, commerce, and manufactures than all the rest of India put together. The native inhabitants of these provinces consist of various races, differing widely from each other in language, manners, and religion; differing more widely still in social position and intellectual advancement. Some are sunk in barbarism, others are far advanced in civilization. The laws by which so numerous and so diverse a population are kept in order, are for the most part framed with the design of suiting the varied condition of the people. The rude tribe of Nagas, Coles, and Sonthals, where not left wholly to themselves, are governed more by the action of the Magistrate than by the formal procedure of the law. But the growth of wealth and the operations of commerce require to be protected by laws settled and well defined; and, accordingly, for the rich Provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, is provided a body of laws based upon the principles of English jurisprudence.

Regulation and Non-Regulation Provinces.

These Provinces, from being subject to the Regulations and Acts of the Legislature, are called Regulation Provinces: those Provinces, on the contrary, which, from being inhabited by people in a less advanced state of civilization, are exempted from the operation of the regular Acts of the Legislature, are called Non-Regulation Provinces.

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

PART I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

Number of suits instituted during the year.

The past year has been very prolific in litigation, 105,585 suits were instituted in the Civil Courts. This number exhibits an excess of 16,025 suits over the number instituted in the preceding year. The chief cause of this increase is remarkable.

The cause to which the increase in the number of suits is attributed.

In July 1859 the old system of Civil Procedure, a cumbrous system of written plaints, replies, replications, and rejoinders was done away with, and a simple and well devised Code of Procedure was substituted in its stead, whereby suitors are enabled to obtain a speedy as well as a just decision of their suits. Framed with this object, the new law prohibits all written pleadings; though each party, if he pleases, is permitted to file a written statement of his case; the issues are then laid down, a day is fixed for trial, and on the day fixed, if possible, a decision is pronounced. And as an extra safeguard against chicanery and fraud, no complaint is admitted without verification; every plaintiff, when presenting his petition, is required to declare that, to the best of his information and belief, the allegations contained in the petition are true, and a false averment subjects the delinquent to the penalties attached to the crime of perjury. The novelty of these provisions excited apprehension in the native mind, and on this account a large number of suitors anticipated the operation of the new law by hastening to institute their cases before the old system had expired. In this way the great increase in the number of suits instituted is accounted for.

Description of suits.

The following statement will exhibit at a glance the different descriptions of suits which were instituted during the year:—

Suits connected with land rent	20,654
Otherwise connected with land	11,347
Connected with wages, debts, &c.	70,003
Connected with caste, religion, &c.	503
Connected with indigo, sugar, silk, &c.	3,078
Total ...	1,05,585

Number of cases connected with land.

Nearly a third of the suits instituted are more or less connected with land, and of these again nearly two-thirds are suits for rent. The number of tenures into which estates in Bengal are divided and sub-divided, accounts for much litigation under this head. There are so many to pay rent and so many to receive it, that it is natural to expect that there should

be many defaulters. Disputes regarding the enhancement of rent have also been a fruitful source of litigation. The increased rates at which all sorts of productions are now selling in the market have greatly improved the ryot's condition, and have led to the natural desire on the part of the landlord to share in the prosperity of his tenant.

Cases connected with caste.

It is somewhat remarkable that two-thirds of this class of suits were brought in four districts of Eastern Bengal, while in the Suburbun Districts scarcely any were instituted; in the 24-Pergunnahs only two.

Average duration of suits.

There are no returns unfortunately to show the average value of the suits instituted during the year. The average duration of the suits varied according to the Court before which they were instituted. In the Moonsiffs' Courts the average duration was five months and eleven days, in the Zillah Courts of the Judges it was six months and eleven days, while before the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut suits were pending on an average for one year and ten days. These results are not satisfactory, but it is hoped that under the new Civil Code there will be no needless delay in the decision of the suits, as the forms of procedure have been especially framed to ensure dispatch.

The Administration of Civil Justice in the Non-Regulation Provinces.

In the Non-Regulation Provinces 17,057 suits were instituted during the year. It is to be regretted that here again there are no returns to show the average value of the suits. It would have been interesting to have contrasted the average value of the suits instituted in the Regulation Provinces with the average value of the suits instituted in the Non-Regulation Provinces. Some idea might thus have been formed of the comparative wealth of the one as contrasted with the comparative poverty of the other.

Result of decisions.

The following statement shows in what way the cases decided on their merits were disposed of:—

RESULT OF ORIGINAL SUITS.

	In favor of Plaintiffs.		*In favor of Defendants.*
In Regulation Provinces	... 40,764	...	... 20,441
In Non-Regulation Provinces	... 7,193	...	... 719

The Calcutta Small Cause Court.

The Small Cause Court of Calcutta is the only Court of its kind within the jurisdiction of the Government of Bengal. It is empowered to decide suits in which the property under litigation does not exceed 500 Rupees. The value of such an institution, in a large commercial city like Calcutta, is fully appreciated by all classes of the community

Number of suits instituted in it.

During the past year 32,287 cases were instituted in the Court, and out of this number 25,835 were brought by natives. The amount of property

Amount of property under litigation during the year.

under litigation was 9,35,003 Rupees, and it is somewhat remarkable that half the number of suits were brought for

sums under 10 Rupees. Of the cases decided upon their merits, 13,657 were given in favor of the plaintiffs, and 1,617 in favor of the defendants

Result of the suits.

The Court was, in the year under report, a self-supporting one, that is to say, the salaries of the Judges and the expenses of the establishment did not exceed the fees levied upon the unsuccessful suitors. The total amount realized last year by fees and fines amounted to the large sum of 1,32,144 Rupees, while the expenses of the Court amounted to 1,04,139 Rupees, leaving a balance of 28,005 Rupees at the credit of Government.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

The administration of criminal justice is certainly improving, but still it is not as efficient as Government could desire. During the past year 36,369 persons were acquitted; while 67,910 persons were either committed to the Session or convicted by the Magistrates. Out of the latter number 32 were capitally condemned; 4 were imprisoned for life; 203 were transported; and the remainder were either fined or sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

It has long been a subject of reproach to the Magistrates' Courts, that the evidence of witnesses was not recorded in the hearing of the Magistrate, but was merely read over to the Magistrate in the presence of the witnesses, at the time of the trial. This system was in the highest degree objectionable, and one of the first acts of the present Lieutenant-Governor was strictly to prohibit it. Magistrates are now compelled to record in their own language and in their own handwriting the substance of every deposition, and Judges are enjoined carefully to test the accuracy of these English abstracts by comparing them with the Bengallee proceedings of the case. By this means a strict supervision is exercised over every Executive Officer in the Province. But these measures have been introduced with an ulterior design. At present the proceedings in every petty case of assault are protracted to an intolerable length by the voluminous mode of record which obtains, and it was the intention of Government to shorten these proceedings by superseding the prolix Vernacular records by the English notes taken by the Magistrate himself. But the Judges of the Sudder were of opinion that such a measure could not be introduced under the existing provisions of the law, which require that all examinations and depositions shall be taken and written in the language with which the deponents are conversant. The present system, therefore, of requiring the Magisterial authorities to write English abstracts of the evidence is an experimental measure, preparatory to the eventual abolition of the Vernacular record, when the necessary alteration in the law shall have been made.

Alteration in the mode of recording evidence in the Mofussil Courts.

Magistrates now required to write down the substance of the evidence in English.

In the Non-Regulation Provinces, the substitution of English notes, for the Vernacular record, has already been introduced with complete success. In those Districts there are no vernacular proceedings. All the proceedings are written by the Magistrate with his own hand and in his own language; no opportunity is given to a dishonest mohurrir

Vernacular record abolished in the Courts of the Non-Regulation Provinces.

to pervert the evidence of a witness by the omission or interpolation of a word: all irrelevant matter is excluded. Nothing is recorded but what bears upon the point at issue; and, above all, the Magistrate is compelled to learn the facts of the case from the witnesses themselves, instead of trusting to a deposition written by a corrupt omlah in a corner.

Great success of the new system.

This *vivâ voce* system of trial has everywhere given satisfaction. The parties interested in the case now feel that the native subordinates can exercise no undue influence, when the Magistrate himself examines the witness and records the evidence. This system, therefore, which has worked so admirably in the Non-Regulation Provinces was, last year, as related in the preceding para., introduced, so far as the law permitted, into all the Regulation Provinces of Bengal.

Number of offences committed during the year.

The total number of crimes reported to have been committed during the year was 121,370. But in this calculation are included not only petty assaults but miscellaneous offences of every description, which belong rather to civil than criminal statistics. The following table will exhibit the ratio of crime to population:—

Ratio of crime to populations.

	Number of offences.	Number of population.	Crimes and offences to population.
1858-59.	120,712	38,343,474	1 to 318
1859-60.	121,370	38,402,965	1 to 311

Small proportion of these offences heinous.

These returns must be considered favorable, when it is remembered how few of these offences are really of a heinous nature. Of offences against the person of the highest degree of atrocity, such as murder, wounding with attempt to kill, suspicion of murder, and attempt at murder, only 600 cases are ascertained to have occurred, and of offences against property committed with violence, only 1,606 cases were reported during the year. It will be convenient to exhibit these results in a tabular statement:—

Offences against the person of the highest degree of atrocity.	Offences against property committed with violence.	Total	Population.
600	1,606	2,206	38,402,965

Murders.

It would be foreign to the purpose of this Report to enter into any particular details regarding the various crimes which were perpetrated during the year; those cases only will be noted which are rendered remarkable by the atrocity of the crime, or by any extraordinary motive which led to its

commission. Generally speaking, murders in this country are not the results of premeditated malice, so much as the effects of some momentary and ungovernable passion. In more advanced countries, where most of the murders that occur are committed with deliberation and forethought, the certainty of punishment operates as a powerful preventive of the crime. Before hazarding his life, the murderer balances well the chances of escape against the chances of detection. But in countries like India, where men's impulses are less under control, the severity and the certainty of punishment are less effectual restraints. A man who is urged on by the impulse of the moment has no time to reflect upon the consequences of his action. The conception of the crime is simultaneous with its execution. A sudden fit of jealousy, a taunting word, an unexpected provocation are the motives to which a large proportion of the murders in India can be traced.

Murders more frequent in the less advanced Districts.

It is however gratifying to observe that murders seem to diminish with advancing civilization. In the suburban Division of Nuddea, with a population of 3,262,254, only eleven murders were committed during the year, while in the jungly District of Singbhoom, with only 260,998 inhabitants, fifty-nine cases of murder are ascertained to have occurred. But it is perhaps hardly fair to contrast the one District with the other. The Singbhoom murders are reported in the statements of the present year, but in reality they occurred when the reins of Government were loosened in the disastrous period of 1857. It will be interesting to dwell for a moment upon the tragic accounts which the history of these crimes unfold.

Murders in Singbhoom—description of the country.

The District of Singbhoom is situated in the Extra-Regulation Province of Chota Nagpore, and on the South-Western Frontier of the Bengal Presidency. The country contains an area of 3,998 miles, and numbers 260,998 inhabitants. The Coles who dwell in these parts are the aborigines of the country, and have no affinity, either in language, or in race, with the neighboring people of Bengal. Under the misgovernment of their own chiefs, they had continued for centuries wild, uncivilized, and degraded, jealous of strangers, averse to labor, and in many instances dependent for subsistence solely on the chase. In 1833 these wild tribes were brought more immediately under the control of the Bengal Government. Since that period much has been done; the condition of the people has been greatly ameliorated; great progress has been made in agriculture; markets have been established; villages have been built; and, under the strong hand of Government, violent crimes have been everywhere repressed. But punishment may deter men from crime, yet time alone can alter the temper and ideas of a people.

The prevalent belief in witchcraft.

To believe in the supernatural, to attribute the visitations of Providence, or the accidents of life, to the evil eye of a malicious neighbor; to trace in the murrain and the pestilence the indubitable hand of the sorcerer and the witch, are the natural effects of the ignorance and depravity of an illiterate people. The Coles share in this belief of witchcraft; and during the temporary suspension of authority in the political troubles of 1857, they seized the opportunity of wreaking their vengeance upon the whole wizard race. For among the Coles witchcraft is considered an hereditary taint, and not only the reputed wizard, but every one in whose veins the wizard's blood can be traced, is regarded as a fit object for destruction.

When, therefore, the temporary suspension of authority had induced the belief, that the British power in India had been subverted, the inhabitants of the District appear to have reverted without an effort to those habits which the fear of the English Government had restrained. They were seized with a sudden impulse to put an end to all witches.

Lamentable atrocities to which the Coles were urged by this belief in witchcraft.

The destruction of human life which ensued is horrible to contemplate. "Whole families," so writes the Magistrate of this District, "were put "an end to: in some instances the destroyers issuing forth "in the dark, and commencing with the wizard and his house-"hold, went from house to house, and before the morning dawn, they had succeeded in "extinguishing, as they supposed, the whole race." In another case, where the "mother "was spared, the children were torn from her: in another, the murderers went forth in "the morning, and following different paths, to make sure of their victims, murdered them "almost simultaneously in different localities; and, in one instance, the father, mother, and "son were decoyed into the jungle and there put an end to, while the younger "children were murdered in the homestead."

With the restoration of order these crimes were suppressed.

With the restoration of order these atrocities of course ceased, but they show us how strong is the influence of tradition upon the uneducated mind, and how readily a rude people relapse into barbarism when the restraining power of Government is withdrawn.

Dacoity.

Gang robbery or dacoity is one of the most prevalent of Indian crimes. But it is not of an uniform nature; it wears a different complexion in different Districts. In the Frontier Provinces of Arracan, Chittageng, and Tipperah, the crimes which are reported as dacoities are, generally, mere border raids, committed by savage and uncivilized tribes, sheltered by inaccessible mountains and dense forests from our observation and revenge. At times they are impelled from their mountain fastnesses by the pangs of hunger and the hope of plunder in the peaceful village of the plains. At times they are urged on by a murderous thirst for human blood, with the sole object of obtaining heads to place round the grave of some departed chieftain.

Bengal Dacoits.

But the dacoits in Bengal have nothing in common with these savage mountaineers. They differ little from the common thief. Armed with clubs, swords, and torches, they attack a defenceless family, or waylay some unguarded boat; but they are arrant cowards, and seldom persist in their attempt if the slightest show of resistance is made. Still the very existence of gang robbery in any shape, however modified, must, if not checked, reflect discredit upon the Government. But in this country crime is difficult to reach, more difficult still to eradicate. We have to deal with a people who are too apathetic to exert themselves individually for the suppression of crime, and with land-owners, who too often are more interested in sheltering the criminal than in giving him up to justice. But in spite of all these disadvantages much has been done. The commission for the suppression of dacoity has, during the

last year, greatly extended its operations, and it has now its ramifications in nearly every district of Bengal. Great, too, has been the success of its exertions. In many Districts the crime may be said to be almost extinct. The following statistics will show at a glance how vigorous have been the exertions of Government to check this indigenous and once prevalent crime.

The crime almost extinct in many Districts.

Year.	*No. of Cases.*
1852	520
1856	292
1858	190
1859	171

These statements do not however include the whole of Bengal, but only those Districts which are immediately under the Commissioner for the Suppression of Dacoity.

The success of the Dacoity Commission in Bengal has determined the Lieutenant-Governor to establish a similar Commission for Behar. An Officer has been selected for the appointment, who will commence operations in the next cold season.

There is one class of dacoits against whom our operations have not at present been equally successful. River dacoits, as a body, have been far more fortunate in evading justice than their brethren on land. The reason of this is obvious. The large rivers, which in Bengal are the highways of traffic, and in many places the only channels of communication between one part of the country and another, afford great facilities for the commission of dacoity, and oppose great obstacles to the discovery of the perpetrators. For when a boat is attacked and plundered in a solitary place, far removed from any village or other habitation, the unfortunate traveller, ignorant of the locality generally, prefers continuing his journey to instituting an enquiry, which involves certain trouble, and promises but doubtful success. Where a dacoity is committed upon land, it is comparatively easy to track the footsteps of the dacoits, but it is almost impossible to do this upon water.

River Dacoits.

The Sunderbund Channels and the Rivers of the Backergunge District have been long infested with powerful gangs of river dacoits. The impunity which these men have long enjoyed convinced the Lieutenant-Governor that some special measures were necessary for the protection of the numerous merchants and travellers who passed by the Sunderbund route to the Districts of Eastern Bengal and Assam. It was accordingly determined as an experimental measure to send a small steam gun-boat under the charge of the Assistant Dacoity Commissioner, to cruise about those localities in which dacoities were of the most frequent occurrence. From the short trial the experiment has had, there are good grounds for entertaining hopes of its ultimate success. The Assistant Commissioner has collected a mass of useful information regarding the chief dacoits of the District; the gangs with which they are connected; and the beats within which their operations are confined. It appears that the greater

Frequency of River Dacoity in the Sunderbund Channels.

Steps taken for its suppression.

number of dacoities in those parts are committed by professional clubmen, who divert themselves with dacoity when they can find no employment in their own line upon land.

The Gipsey tribe of Babajeas.

There was another class of men whom the Assistant Commissioner suspected, but against whom no tangible proof could be obtained. These were a wandering tribe called Babajeas, who live entirely in boats, and ostensibly earn their livelihood by bird-catching and dealing in medicinal herbs and drugs. It is impossible to say whether the Assistant Commissioner's suspicions are well founded. The tribe is evidently an off-shoot of the great Gipsey tribe. Like other Gipseys, they have a language peculiar to themselves, quite distinct from the spoken dialects of Bengal, and though they profess to belong to a certain sect of Mahomedans, yet it appears somewhat doubtful to determine what their religion really is.

Result of the operations against the River Dacoits.

But in addition to the information collected, the Assistant Commissioner succeeded in making several arrests, and in one case the arrested dacoit turned approver, and disclosed the names of his former accomplices. In cases of dacoity, where direct evidence of the crime is seldom procurable, the evidence of an approver often discloses a chain of circumstantial evidence, which leads to the conviction of a whole gang, and the Assistant Commissioner entertains hopes that by judiciously following up the information he has obtained, both from approvers and private sources, he will, in a short time, be able to break up the greater number of the gangs which now infest the Sunderbund Channels to the great detriment of travellers and commerce.

Reduction of guard boats to provide funds for steam despatch boats for the suppression of River Dacoity.

The good effected by the gun-boat in the short space of two months, in checking the commission of dacoity, and in giving general protection to the community, contrasted strongly with the unfavorable results effected by the guard boats, which were under the control of the Magistrates and the Police. Upon enquiry it appeared that out of 148 guard or police boats, costing 41,322 Rupees per annum, only three had performed any really valuable police service for several years. It appeared, too, that guard boats were employed for purposes quite foreign to the object for which they were originally intended. Magistrates employed them as accommodation boats when visiting the interior, and in Districts where land carriage was not available, the Police used them for the conveyance of prisoners and letters to the Magistrate's head quarters. To maintain accommodation boats for the convenience of Officers who drew travelling allowance when absent upon duty in the interior of their Districts was, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, an expense which Government ought not to be called upon to pay. Reports were ordered from all Commissioners of Divisions as to the nature, number, and duties of every kind of boat entertained at the public expense. All boats have been abolished, the retention of which did not appear called for by the requirements of the service ; and from the reductions thus made, it has been determined to entertain steam despatch boats for the suppression of river dacoity, and for the protection of commerce upon the great channels of water communication throughout the country.

POLICE.

Bengal Police—Civil and Military.

In Bengal the Police are divided into two distinct classes, the one having a purely military organization, the other being entirely of a civil character. The former are employed for the suppression of riots and other violent breaches of the peace, the latter are occupied with the execution of criminal process, and with the detection of crime.

The Military Police Battalions.

The Military Police of Bengal consist of ten battalions of Infantry and three squadrons of Cavalry, besides the Sumbulpore Battalion and the Kookie Levy. These battalions were first organized in 1858. It was then intended that each battalion should consist of a complement of 900 men, but financial considerations have compelled the Government to restrict, for the present, the strength of these battalions to a lower number. At this time they do not average above 700 men.

The sources from which they are raised.

The sources from whence these battalions have been raised are various. Recruits have been received from the two extremities of the Empire, from the Punjab on the west and from the Munipore tribes of our eastern frontier. Five battalions have been raised from the hardy races subject to the Government of Bengal. The Sonthals, who but five years ago were in arms against the State, now contribute a battalion for the defence of the Empire. The wild but simple Coles, long regarded with horror by the inhabitants of the plains have, under the training of discipline, been converted into obedient and efficient soldiers; they supply one regiment for the service of the State. In the opinion of some competent judges, both these races are capable of making first-rate native soldiers, and their value as part of a semi-military body is great. Another regiment has been raised chiefly from men of the distant and unfrequented hills of Munipore. Orissa has supplied another. A fifth regiment has been raised from the Mughs, a tribe of Burmese extraction, inhabiting the hills of Chittagong. Of the regiments raised beyond the Bengal Frontier, two consists of Seikhs, equal to any native regiment in India, and there are two battalions chiefly composed of Goorkhas, one battalion composed of the remains of the old Behar Station Guards, represents the family of Hindoostanee sepoys, by which the Bengal Native Army, regular and irregular, military and police, was almost exclusively composed three years ago.

Policy of recruiting from the hardy races subject to this Government.

The importance of recruiting these Police Battalions from the rude but hardy tribes, which are under the Bengal Government, can hardly be over-estimated. Hitherto it has been a standing reproach to the Lower Provinces, that they did not supply a single soldier for the defence of the Empire. This reproach has now been removed, and many new fields have been opened for recruiting a subsidiary native soldiery, which may prove of valuable assistance hereafter. Nor are the tribes which supply the soldiers less benefited than the Government which employs them. An uncivilized people, when brought into contact with a more advanced stage of society, necessarily acquire many new ideas inconsistent with their former habits, and tending to their social improvement.

It will be observed that each battalion is composed of men of the same race. The Lieutenant-Governor's principle has been, with these Military Police Battalions, to compose them of many distinct races, and to keep these races in distinct bodies, having no connexion or communication with each other. The system has been avoided of mixing in the same regiment men of diverse races and religions, under the false impression that differences of creed or birth will render all combinations for treasonable purposes impossible. Experience has shown that mere difference of religion, and even of race, fail to prevent a regiment from becoming a homogeneous body, capable of being moved as one living organization by a single impulse. Events have shown that an army, composed of a uniform mixture, is a uniform army, so far as all the evils of holding a foreign country by a uniform mass of foreigners are concerned. This fatal error will be avoided in the organization of the Bengal Police Battalions. If they continue under existing arrangements for few years, no three battalions will have any thing in common with each other, except what they learn under discipline.

Different races kept as much as possible apart.

Having noticed the races from which the battalions are drawn, it remains to consider the manner in which they are constituted. Each battalion is officered by one Commandant and four Lieutenants, with the usual complement of Native Officers. An Officer, called the Inspector General, directs and controls the movements of the whole force. The duties upon which the battalions are employed are various. They guard the treasuries and jails ; they escort treasure ; they repress riots ; and enforce from the most powerful and turbulent characters due respect and submission to the executive authority of Government. But these are not the only services which the Military Police have rendered during the past year. So successful have been the efforts of Government in promoting the efficiency of the force, that raw recruits, who but yesterday were wandering half naked in their mountain wilds, have already learnt to act together with the discipline and steadiness of regular troops. Upon two occasions these qualities have been signally displayed. When the wild tribe of Kookies broke from their mountains upon our eastern frontier, the only force available to repel the incursion was the Police Battalion at Chittagong. And when an unusual degree of excitement prevailed among the ryots of the Indigo Districts of Bengal, the existence of the Police Battalions again enabled the Government to adopt prompt and precautionary measures. By a display of force in suitable places all tendency to riot and violent disturbance was repressed ; life and property were everywhere secured, and a crisis which might have had very disastrous consequences, by the help of this force, passed off safely. This subject will be treated more in detail in a subsequent part of the report : at present it is merely noticed to show the important service which the Police Battalions have rendered, and how helpless the Government would have been if no such force had existed. As to purely military troops, with the exception of a very few spots, there are none in Bengal.

The organization and duties of the Battalions.

The steps which have been taken to improve the Mofussil Police were detailed in the last Annual Report. Increased pay has been given to the subordinate grades, and special rewards are held out to incite

The Thannah Police.

the ambition and to stimulate the exertions of the superior officers of the force. The object of Government is to enlist in the service men of respectability and education, and by liberal pay to secure their honesty, and by the certainty of promotion to excite their zeal. These measures, it cannot be doubted, will eventually be attended with success; but it would be premature to expect any remarkable change after so short a trial as a year.

Important Police reforms introduced in the Non-Regulation Province of Chota Nagpore.

In one of the Non-Regulation Provinces a most important reform connected with the Police was introduced by Government last year. In the Regulation Provinces the course of justice, if not perverted, is at any rate obstructed by the voluminous reports which are submitted by the Police upon every case which comes before them. But in these Provinces no radical change can be made in the present system, for whatever powers the Police exercise they exercise under the authority of the law. The law permits them to administer on oaths to complainants, to examine witnesses, and to record the confessions of prisoners; and though these powers are far too extensive to be entrusted to the Police, yet the executive is unable to interfere. But in the Non-Regulation Provinces the powers of the Police can be diminished or augmented, as circumstances may require, and the Government may direct; and, accordingly, last year an important measure of Police reform was introduced into the large Non-Regulation Province of Chota Nagpore. The objectionable power of recording confessions, and of examining witnesses, has been withdrawn; long reports, by which the time of the Magistrate was unnecessarily wasted, and the interests of justice too often defeated, are now strictly prohibited; and in ordinary cases the Police are required to condense all that it is requisite to know in a single sheet of a concise and well arranged statement.* These measures have been attended with complete success.

Marked improvement in the administration, consequent upon the increase in the Magistracy.

But improvements in the Police must, after all, mainly depend upon the efficiency of the Magisterial authorities. The great numerical deficiency of the Magistracy has been long a subject and a very just subject of complaint. A great increase has been made to

* *Calendar of Prisoners and Abstract of Evidence submitted to the Senior Assistant Commissioner of Division, by Police of date*

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
Number of case and date of institution or receipt, by Daroghá, of information.	Name and residence of prosecutor or informant.	Crime, showing also value of property stolen and recovered, and date.	Name of prisoner's parentage and residence.	Date of apprehension, date of despatch of the case, Date of arrival to be added by the Nazir.	Witnesses to the crime and parties wounded.	Witnesses to finding and identification of the corpse scrutibal.	Witnesses to finding of property or weapons.	Witnesses to identification of property or weapons.	Circumstantial evidence to be detailed sufficiently to indicate the claim, and on what points each witness is to be examined.	Witnesses to apprehension.	Witnesses for defence.	Abstract of the case, grounds and date of commitment to Magistrate.	Record of previous conviction.

Magistracy since 1857. In that year there were only 100 Deputy Magistrates, in the present year there are 170. This increase of the Magistracy has been attended with a marked improvement in the administration of the province. Large districts are rapidly being split up into convenient Magisterial sub-divisions, and justice is thus brought near enough to the poor man's door, not to be, as it was, quite inaccessible to him. Already a marked change is observable in the condition of the people. Those who are acquainted with the state of Bengal some thirty years ago cannot fail to have been struck with the numerous murders, riots, and affrays, which were then of almost every day occurrence. In those days the powerful land-holder cared little for a Magistrate at a station 70 or 80 miles away; still less for the Mofussil Police, whom he could either corrupt by bribes or openly defy. But since the Magistracy has been increased, and Magistrates have been placed in convenient localities, violent breaches of the peace have nearly ceased, and the ryot feeling now secure of the protection of the law, has assumed a little of that independence which the just and impartial administration of the law, in a practical form alone can give.

Steps taken to ensure the efficiency of the Magistracy.

But it is not sufficient to increase the number of the Magistrates, without at the same time adopting measures to insure their efficiency. To this end the attention of Government during the past year has been unceasingly directed. All Deputy Magistrates have now to pass the examinations prescribed for the Junior Civil Servants. These tests, at any rate, ensure, in the majority of candidates, a certain amount of intellect and education. Every care, however, has been taken to prevent cases of individual hardship. No candidate has been struck off the list until he has been unsuccessful at three examinations, and has failed to evince any marked sign of capacity in the discharge of his ordinary duty.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

Inspection.

During the year 1859-60, the Inspector General of Jails visited and inspected the jails and other public institutions noted below:—

JAILS.

Alipore.	Barh, (Lock-up.)
Howrah.	Monghyr.
Baraset.	Bhaugulpore.
Hooghly.	Rajshahye.
Burdwan.	Khoolneah, (Lock-up.)
Burhie, (Lock-up.)	Sandoway.
Hazareebaugh.	Ramree.
Behar.	Akyab.
Shahabad.	Chittagong.
Patna.	Tipperah.
Deegah.	Dacca, and
Dinapore.	Burrisaul.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Bhowaneepore.	Patna.
Dullunda	Dacca.

The absence on leave of the Inspector General during a portion of the cold weather, and the greater length of time occupied in the inspection of individual jails, prevented a larger number from being seen. It had been suggested to the Inspector General of Jails, that as all the jails under his jurisdiction had been visited by him once or oftener, it would be a better course if, for the next few years, instead of paying hurried visits to a great many jails, he should select a fewer number, where the arrangements were least satisfactory, and by remaining at each a longer time introduce, by personal supervision, the necessary reforms into the management of each prison.

Number and disposal of Prisoners in Custody.

The number of prisoners put into jail during the year was 52,068. The number in jail at the close of the year was 19,021, against 19,399, the number at the close of the year preceding.

General Expenditure.

The whole cost of the year, including charges for establishment, diet, medicines, clothing, and contingencies, amounted to Rupees 7,95,109-11-7¼, as detailed in Appendix A, showing a decrease, in the general jail expenditure, as compared with the previous year, of Rupees 88,809-13-8.

The average cost of each prisoner was 41-13-5 as shown below :—

	1858-59.	1859-60.
Rations	24 10 8	23 14 11
Fixed establishment	7 7 0	7 3 10
Extra establishment	3 8 7	3 3 11
European medicines	0 4 1	0 3 6
Bazar medicines	0 4 7	0 3 10
Sick diet	0 6 7	0 5 5
Hospital furniture	0 0 8	0 1 1
Clothing (including bedding and blankets) ...	3 2 0	3 5 1
Contingencies, (including stationery) ...	3 0 2	2 8 1
Additions, alterations, and repairs	0 13 0	0 11 9
	43 9 4	41 13 5
Or, against of the previous year	...	43 9 4
Decrease	...	1 11 11

or calculated upon the average number of prisoners in custody of Rupees 33,156-4-5.

The cost of food and all necessaries was as high as during the previous year, so that the reduction has been effected by the practice of a better economy, and the introduction of a better system of purchasing food in a larger number of jails.

A statement in Appendix, marked B, gives a list of jails in the order of economy. It will be seen that while in Cuttack the cost of each prisoner in the year came to Rupees 25-15-9, in Maldah it rose to as much as Rupees 74-5-4. These fluctuations are partly due to differences in the cost of food, clothing, &c., in different provinces; partly to the greater comparative cost of guarding small jails, and partly to more economical management in one jail than in another.

Jail Manufacture and Industry.

The following statement shows the disposal of the 16,009 prisoners who were sentenced to labor during the year:—

	1858-59.	1859-60.
Inefficient from age or disease	3,339	3,459
Employed as jail servants	2,148	1,995
„ on station roads, &c., ...	2,245¼	1,170
„ on miscellaneous works inside or near the jail	2,376	2,241
„ by the Department of Public Works or other Departments	402¾	330$\frac{1}{15}$
„ on ordinary jail manufactures ..	5,494	6,673¼
„ on printing at the Alipore Jail Press	116	140
	16,121	16,009$\frac{11}{60}$

It is satisfactory to observe that there is a marked diminution in the number of prisoners employed on works of a miscellaneous character, in the number employed on jail service, and on station roads, and a corresponding increase in the number of prisoners engaged within the walls upon the ordinary manufactures of the jail. Both the discipline of the prisoners and the profits realized from the jails are benefited by these arrangements.

Of the whole number sentenced to labor, however, less than one-half were actually employed on manufactures.

A statement, subjoined in Appendix C, gives the detailed result of the labor of those engaged in manufactures, showing a net profit during the year of Rupees 1,73,943-0-0¾, or Rupees 68,565-4-4½ in excess of the last year.

This result is exclusive of the press department of the Alipore jail, of which the accounts could not be made up in time for this Report.

The outturn noted above is not unfavorable, when the fact of a still further increase in the cost of raw material is taken into account.

The selling price of gunny, the staple of prison industry, had decreased considerably in the period under review, so much so, that in several jails the stock in hand was held in the hope of a rise in the market. In addition to these drawbacks the cost of work-sheds, tools, and machinery of all kinds used in manufactures, is now included in the charge for raw material, as well at the special establishment engaged in this branch of prison discipline.

This used not formerly to be the case, so that no comparison can be instituted between the results now obtained and those which were recorded prior to the prisons being placed under special management.

Successful Jails.

The most successful jails were Alipore, Hooghly, Akyab, Debrooghur, Sandoway, Pubna, and Ramree, where each convict handicraftsman earned more than he cost.

Several other jails have made creditable progress, and some prisons, which have had no manufactures heretofore, have now commenced with promising results.

Net cost of Prisoners.

By deducting from the gross cost of the year the net profits in manufactures and the sum received from the Department of Public Works, the following result is obtained :—

Gross cost of maintenance					7,95,109	11	7¼
Deduct net profit on manufactures ..	173,943	0	0¾				
Amount from Public Works Department	9,004	9	8½		1,82,947	9	9¼
Total ..					6,12,162	1	10

which being divided among 19,003, the average number of prisoners in custody, leaves a net cost, per prisoner, of Rupees 32-3-5 against Rupees 38-6-2 of the former year, exhibiting a saving on the average of all prisoners in jail, productive and unproductive, of Rupees 1,17,284-2-3.

If to the above deduction the fines realised under Regulation II. of 1834, *viz.* Rupees 24,942-9-0 be added, to represent the value of the labor of the prisoners maintained in idleness, who had been sentenced to work, but had commuted that sentence by a money payment, the net cost would be Rupees 5,87,219-8-10¼ or Rupees 30-14-5 per head.

From the calculation above noted, is excluded the estimated value of all labor, for which no direct money-return was received.

Such labor is, however, valued in English prisons and in the jails of the Punjab and North-West Provinces.

On the whole, the returns of last year show sure signs of the commencement of the improvements and reforms, to which the Government strongly pointed attention in July 1859, in reviewing the regular Jail Report of 1857-58; and again in December 1859 in reviewing the regular Jail Report of 1858-59.

Sickness and Mortality.

The whole number of deaths from the 1st January to the 31st December 1859 was 2,116 against 2,800 in the preceding year, *viz.* in regard to—

Religion.

	1858.	1859.
Hindoos	1,923	1,334
Mussulmans	628	606
Christians	4	25
Other denominations	245	151
	2,800	2,116

Of the casualties there were—

	1858.	1859.
Males	2,782	2,066
Females	18	50
	2,800	2,116

Women usually bear imprisonment well, but a number of them are aged life-convicts, who are now gradually disappearing from natural decay.

Ages.

The ages of those who died are noted below :—

	In 1858.	In 1859.
From 20 and under to 25 years	214	97
„ 25 years to 30 years	432	236
„ 30 „ to 40 years	990	743
„ 40 „ to 50 years	573	535
„ 50 „ to 60 years	337	261
„ above 60 years	258	244
	2,800	2,116

Most of the aged men were life convicts. The mortality, although still very high in some prisons, has diminished generally—and still greater decrease is expected from the various sanatory measures in progress.

In the two great scourges of prisons, dysentery and diarrhœa, considerable improvement has taken place, and as the jail gardens become extended and improve the dietary of prisons, a further diminution will doubtless occur from the removal of the scorbutic taint which at present causes the sickly, and those who are broken down in constitution, rapidly to succumb to all epidemic and local influences producing disease.

Overcrowding.

During the year under review 22 jails were overcrowded to the extent of 2,432 above the number they could accommodate.

Thirty jails on the other hand had spare room for 4,675 prisoners.

A large number of prisoners were transferred from crowded prisons to relieve them of those in excess of their complement, but in most instances the result was unfavorable to the health of those so transferred.

Education.

Of the prisoners admitted into jail during the year, the following were fairly educated for their position in life, *viz.* :—

Males	904
Females	0
	904

The following could only read and write, *viz.* :—

Males	2,553
Females	1
	2,554

and the following were altogether ignorant and uneducated :—

Males	47,258
Females	1,352
	48,610

The educated were therefore in the proportion of 1·73 per cent., the partially instructed to 4·90 per cent., and the entirely ignorant of 93·36 per cent. of the persons accused of crime during the year 1859-60.

In the prisons themselves the only education attempted is the teaching of useful handicrafts to the majority of those sentenced to labor.

Escapes.

The number of escaped was 259 against 1,447 of the preceding year. Showing a decrease of 1,188. This was due to the absence of the exceptional cause of wholesale jail deliveries during the mutiny. Of the number who broke jail, 103 were re-captured, giving 39·76 as the rates of re-captures to escapes. The rates of escapes to strength was 1·36 per cent. The amount disbursed in rewards for the re-apprehension of the runaways was Rupees 3,003-15-11.

Previous to 1856 no accurate returns of escapes were received, and the two succeeding years of mutiny were so exceptional as to render comparison impossible.

The increased severity of discipline, now that the majority of the prisoners work inside, has caused the jails to become much more disliked by prisoners than they were formerly. Hence, from the insecure prisons, successful evasions are more frequent than they were. Nearly every successful escape reported was clearly traced to the neglect or inefficiency of the guards.

General Summary.

The results of the year may be briefly summed up to be an apparent diminution of crime, a decrease of expenditure, a considerable increase of profitable industry, and an improvement in the santory state of the prisons in the Lower Provinces.

The large proportion of acquittals to committals, and the complete ignorance of 93 per cent. of those accused of crimes, are the most striking general facts in the record.

The above are the results to which exact numerical values can be assigned.

From some of them general improvement in prison discipline may fairly be inferred.

The returns are scrutinized with so much care as to be as nearly accurate as possible. The system inaugurated from years since by the Inspector General is now in complete operation, is well understood, and no difficulty is experienced in working it.

The value of an accurate and carefully digested body of judicial statistics will increase from year to year as the materials accumulate, and will furnish, by no means, an unimportant test of progress, or the reverse.

Of the steady improvement in various matters of discipline and internal economy, such as the gradual extinction of out-door labor, the change in the system of diet of short

termed misdemeanants, and others to which no numerical or money-value can be attached, the inspection reports furnish ample testimony; and prove that an intelligent and active control is exercised in all matters connected with this important department.

REVENUE.

Financial results of the year.

The statement below exhibits the total revenue demands, collections, and remissions for the year under report :—

Divisions.	Demands.	Collections.	Remissions.	Balances.
Bhaugulpore	31,71,235	27,94,480	42,978	3,33,777
Burdwan	78,30,849	75,36,465	21,463	2,72,921
Chittagong	27,06,581	23,70,499	24,762	3,11,320
Cuttack	21,92,909	16,75,664	11,102	5,06,143
Dacca	33,90,852	31,71,577	20,198	1,99,077
Nuddea	44,19,487	39,79,146	1,00,428	3,39,913
Patna	88,79,089	79,66,085	7,449	9,05,555
Rajshahye	64,55,533	62,41,785	4,486	2,09,262
Assam	10,12,155	9,02,367	11,916	97,872
Chota Nagpore	3,76,022	3,27,129	1,169	47, 724
Arracan	7,35,410	7,34,046	641	723
Darjeeling	39,230	35,988	506	2,736
	412,09,352	377,35,231	247,098	32,27,023

A comparison of results with previous years may be shown as under :—

Years.	Demands.	Collections.	Remissions.	Balances.
1844-45	401,41,269	352,58,183	5,90,661	42,92,425
1849-50	383,43,540	346,44,912	5,12,752	31,85,876
1854-55	407,80,133	370,62,148	2,35,508	34,82,477
1858-59	409,45,048	374,17,000	1,91,865	33,36,183
1859-60	412,09,352	377,35,231	2,47,098	32,27,023

New Rent Law and new Sale Law introduced.

Some important changes have been made in the Revenue Department during the year, such as the passing of a new Rent Law (Act X. of 1859, or an Act to amend the law relating to the recovery of rents), and a new Sale Law (Act XI. of 1859, or an Act to improve the laws relating to the sale of lands for arrears of revenue).

In regard to the general working of the former, the Board of Revenue state that the institutions of suits are becoming numerous, and it is expected that full occupation will be given to all the additional Rent Courts which have lately been constituted, by empowering Moonsiffs at sub-divisional stations and elsewhere. But very limited recourse was had to the distraint provisions of the Act; at all events, few applications were made for the sale of distrained property. Some of the Commissioners have urged, that the agency for disposing of such applications is insufficient, and the Board are of opinion that special Ameens will probably have to be provided for the purpose in some Districts at least.

As regards Act XI. of 1859, so far as the divisional returns have been received, there appear to have been but few cases of applications to deposit revenue under Section 15, and for registration of under-tenures under Section 39, and the following Sections. The advantages offered by these provisions of the law do not appear to have been yet fully understood.

Sale of Khas Mehals authorised.

It may also be noticed in this place that, with the permission of the Government of India, the Lieutenant-Governor authorised, during the year under review, the sale of all khas mehals as a general rule, with a view, *first*, of producing a sum of money for the use of Government; and, *secondly*, of relieving public officers of the business of managing them. The sale of those mehals, however, is proceeding but slowly, the result of the measure, so far as it has yet been carried out, being as follows:—

Divisions.	Total Sudder Jumma.	Total Proceeds of Sale.
Bancoorah	179 13 9	928 0 0
Beerbhoom	4,494 7 6	24,768 4 0
Burdwan	729 5 7	4,615 10 10

Sales have been ordered in the Districts of Shahabad, 24-Pergunnahs, and Hooghly.

The Board of Revenue expect that there will be considerable competition for the estates in the 24-Pergunnahs.

Assessment of Fisheries authorised.

The only other measure of importance authorised during the year, was the assessment of fisheries on navigable rivers. The right of the State to the julkur of its own waters being considered clear, except

where explicitly relinquished in favor of other parties, the Lieutenant-Governor, with the concurrence of the Board, determined on increasing the revenue derived from the navigable channels of the country in other ways (the whole of which is expended on the internal communications), by the assertion of that right, and to make that revenue available for the improvement of the communications of the country. In several cases the right has been contested; and the question will be determined by the courts of law.

CUSTOMS.

The statement which follows exhibits the amount of revenue derived from Customs at the several Custom Houses in the Bengal Presidency, during the year under review, compared with the amount derived from the same source in the other years specified. It includes the returns of receipts and disbursements furnished by the several Custom Houses of Calcutta, Balasore, Chittagong, and Akyab, the returns for Moulmain being given separately.

Years.	Receipt on Merchandize.	Receipt on Salt.	Total Receipt.	Deduct Charges.	Net Revenue.
1840-41	33,09,780	17,13,384	50,23,164	6,49,074	43,74,090
1844-45	39,26,280	27,14,888	66,41,168	6,76,307	69,64,861
1850-51	40,48,199	61,39,112	101,87,311	5,27,561	96,59,750
1854-55	41,60,345	47,74,965	89,35,310	5,02,748	84,32,562
1858-59	71,47,623	90,14,012	161,61,635	5,22,491	156,39,144
1859-60	136,61,643	68,27,574	204,89,216	5,37,104	199,52,112

The collections from imports in Moulmain are exhibited at 62,304 Rupees, and from exports at 42,641 Rupees, during the year; but this includes refunds, after deducting which, the actual collections amount to Rupees 1,04,908. The charges are given at Rupees 23,927. If the collections at the Moulmain Custom House are added to those of the other Custom Houses, as exhibited in the foregoing statement, the entire revenue for the years 1856-57, 1857-58, 1858-59, and 1859-60, will be as follows:—

Years.	Receipts.	Charges.	Net Revenue.
1856-57	146,50,488	5,64,812	140,85,676
1857-58	131,80,453	5,75,001	126,05,452
1858-59	162,34,819	5,45,491	156,89,328
1859-60	205,94,124	5,61,031	200,33,093

Revision of duties upon Imports and Exports.

Two important Acts, by which the Customs Duties generally have been doubled, have recently received the sanction of the Legislature. The first of these Acts was passed in March 1859; the second, which slightly modified the first, was passed in March 1860. Formerly imports generally were subject to a duty of 5 per cent., and exports to a duty of 3 per cent.; but under the recent Act of the Legislature, imports generally pay a duty of 10 per cent. and exports of 3 per cent. Spirits which formerly paid a duty of Rupees 1-8 a gallon, now pay a duty of 3 Rupees a gallon. The duty on cotton thread, twist, and yarn was formerly 3½ per cent.; in 1859 the duty was raised to 5 per cent.; and by Act X. of the present year, it has been still further increased to 10 per cent. These enhanced rates of duty have led to the introduction of certain reforms in the Custom House Department, for the more effectual prevention of smuggling.

Objections to the out-pass system.

It had for a long time been customary for merchants to pass their goods direct from the ships in the port to their private warehouses. The system which obtained was this:—When a ship arrived in port, the Captain filed his manifest, and was held responsible for the correctness of the document, although he might not be aware of the quantity and quality of the goods of which it was composed. The cargo was then made over to the consignee, the ship being held responsible for whatever was entered in the manifest. No questions were asked when the goods were passed out of the ship, provided that the bales corresponded to the entries in the manifest which had been furnished to the Preventive Officer. The goods were then put into a boat upon the Preventive Officer giving, what is called, a green boat note, addressed to the Collector of Customs, asking him to receive the goods mentioned in the note at the Custom House. But as no Custom House Officer was on board, there was no certainty that the goods went near the Custom House at all; in fact, they were more frequently taken direct to the merchant's godowns, and subsequently passed at the Custom House, upon production of the invoices. These invoices might perhaps be for shirtings, long cloth, or low priced cotton, though the bales might, in reality, have contained silks and velvet. If there was any suspicion with regard to these invoices, if they were informal or mutilated, there was no remedy; it was impossible to test their accuracy; for the goods, while being nominally passed through the Custom House, might be, in reality, at Benares or Lahore.

Abolition of the out-pass system.

To this out-pass system the Lieutenant-Governor was strongly opposed. He was of opinion that all precautions which the law provides, and which are held to be indispensable in England and other great commercial countries, should be enforced in Bengal, now that the duty had become no inconsiderable part of the cost of articles of import. Precautions against evasions of duty were no less necessary in justice to the body of merchants who conducted their business with fairness, than they were in justice to the public revenue. Under the out-pass system no check whatever was imposed upon smuggling; the dishonest trader had no difficulty in passing goods of great value as articles of inferior quality, to the great detriment not only of the revenue, but of the merchant who paid the full amount of duty upon similar commodities. As a check, therefore, upon the evils which such laxity of practice naturally produced, the Lieutenant-Governor determined that all imported goods

should, in future, be landed at the Custom House, and should be subjected, if necessary, to inspection before leaving the premises. This determination to abolish the out-pass system has led to certain reforms in the internal management of the Custom House, for the purpose of providing increase of accommodation to meet the increased requirements of the department.

Increase of wharfage rates.

Great inconvenience had been felt by the mercantile community from the crowded state of the wharf. As the rates of wharfage were low, importers found it cheaper to leave certain descriptions of cargo on the wharf, than to remove them to ware-houses in the town. To remedy this inconvenience, the wharfage rates, which had continued unchanged since 1837, though the value of storage ground had greatly increased, were raised to the rates charged at the Bonded Ware-house; and the following rules were laid down to prevent any unnecessary delay on the part of importers in removing their goods from the wharf.

New wharfage rules.

1. Goods lying in the open wharf or in the Custom House compound, and not under cover, to be allowed to remain four days without incurring any charge for rent, after that period single rent to be charged for four days, and double rent for any further number of days.

2. Goods lying under cover within the Custom House to be allowed two days' rent free, two days' single rent, and for any number of days in excess of that period, double rent.

3. Goods remaining in the shed on the ghât beyond twenty-four hours, to be charged double wharfage, and if remaining beyond eight days, treble wharfage.

4. The day of landing and removal to be reckoned as one day. Sundays and holidays not to be included in the rent-free terms. Delay caused by the inability of the Custom House Officers to examine and pass the goods not to reckon in any term.

Letting out the Custom House godowns to private firms forbidden.

An objectionable practice had long obtained in the Custom House, of letting out to private mercantile firms a number of godowns, which had been intended for the use of the whole mercantile community. By the appropriation of these godowns, fourteen firms had monopolized a considerable portion of the Custom House accommodation. It not unfrequently happened that these godowns were almost empty, while a number of merchants were experiencing great difficulty in obtaining sufficient storage room for their goods. As increased accommodation was urgently required, the Lieutenant-Governor directed that these godowns should be thrown open to the public without restriction.

Arrangement for making over to the Customs the Opium Ware-houses.

In addition to the space which has, in this way, and by the more speedy clearance of goods under the new wharfage rules, been rendered available for the public, arrangements have been made for making over to the Custom House Department the extensive ware-houses which are at present used as opium godowns. For the storage of the opium a number of new ware-houses are now in course of construction; and when they are

completed, (and it is expected that they will be completed in the next cold season,) the Government opium in store will be removed from the Custom House to the new buildings, and accommodation will, by this means, it is hoped, be provided equal to all the requirements of the Custom House Department. In the mean time temporary sheds have been erected on the site of the proposed new Post Office, and made over for the present to the Custom House.

Increased accommodation at the Port for imported salt.

During the past year a number of golahs have been constructed at Howrah for the storage of private salt in bond. These golahs are capable of containing about 340,000 maunds of salt. In addition to the Government golahs, there are now available, at Ramkistopore, Sulkea, and Ghoosery, a number of private golahs, capable of containing about 648,000 maunds. Storage room has therefore been provided at the Port of Calcutta for nearly a million maunds of imported salt.

		Mds.		*Mds.*
7	golahs of	20,000	each,	140,000
5	ditto „	40,000	„	200,000
12	golahs		Mds.	340,000

ABKARRY.

The abkarry or excise revenue is derived from the duty imposed upon all home-consumed spirits, fermented liquors, intoxicating drugs, and opium.

Financial results of the year.

The following Table will show the amount of revenue realized by the excise in the several districts of the province :—

Divisions.	Demands.	Collections.		Balance being difference between columns 2 & 3.	Charges.		Net Revenue realized.
		Sprits and Drugs.	Opium.		General	Cost of Opium at 5-8 per seer.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Bhaugulpore ...	3,10,081	3,09,466	23,104	615	9,672	11,552	3,11,346
Burdwan ...	2,65,457	2,65,449	1,56,189	8	38,626	53,792	3,29,220
Chittagong ...	62,474	62,341	33,588	133	14,428	11,686	69,815
Cuttack ...	53,400	52,649	93,219	751	14,235	32,045	99,588
Dacca ...	3,06,243	3,05,907	1,29,320	336	33,137	51,431	3,50,659
Nuddea ...	8,54,393	8,50,737	2,42,219	3,656	60,620	83,350	9,48,986
Patna ...	9,97,418	9,37,906	1,465	59,512	41,541	806	8,97,024
Rajshahye ...	2,62,490	2,62,396	2,20,965	94	44,378	86,026	3,52,957
Assam ...	15,898	14,935	2,14,044	963	564	89,870	1,38,545
Chota Nagpore ...	1,49,578	1,47,196	12,714	2,382	12,527	5,089	1,42,294
Arracan ...	59,845	59,845	59,168	...	5,818	20,339	92,856
Darjeeling ...	3,784	3,784	...	...	...	...	3,784
	33,41,061	32,72,611	11,85,995	68,450	2,75,546	4,45,986	37,37,074

The following statement exhibits a comparison of the results of the year under report, with those of previous years :—

Years.	Demands.	Collections.		Balance being difference between Columns 2 & 3.	Charges.		Net Revenue realized.	Increase in period of past 5 years.	Decrease in period of past 5 years.
		Spirits or Drugs.	Opium.		General.	Cost of Opium at 5-8 per seer.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1844-45	20,80,933	19,07,873	3,44,396	1,73,060	1,80,784	88,855	19,82,630	.....	.....
1849-50	12,17,702	12,14,001	3,63,122	3,701	4,04,734	1,47,244	10,25,145	.....	9,57,485
1854-55	26,29,210	25,75,744	7,64,995	53,466	2,83,357	3,21,032	27,86,350	17,11,205	.....
1858-59	32,21,854	30,57,092	10,38,295	1,64,262	2,78,331	4,24,187	33,92,869	.....	.....
1859-60	33,41,061	32,72,611	11,85,995	68,458	2,75,546	4,45,986	37,37,074	10,00,724	.....

The total receipts for the present year appear to be 44,58,606 Rupees, and the expense of collections 7,21,532 Rupees ; the net revenue will therefore be 37,37,074 Rupees. The percentage of the charges on the collections of the year under report are slightly above 16 per cent.

Abolition of out-stills.

Some changes of importance have been made in the management of the Abkarry Department during the past year. The great object of the Lieutenant-Governor has been to substitute for the system which was in effect a tax upon spirit shops, a system of taxing spirits actually taken for consumption at so much a gallon. The change involved the necessity of enforceing every where the system of sudder distilleries under excise supervision; and of rectifying the system of taxation where sudder distilleries existed. The out-still system, under which every retail vendor is allowed, by paying a certain daily tax, to manufacture upon his own premises as much spirit as he can sell, was considered by the Government as open to many objections. Under such a system there cannot be said to be any fixed excise on spirit at all. At one place, either from high daily license rates or few sales, the duty may be a reasonable one : at another place, either from low daily license rates or large sales, the duty may be immoderately small. This system, too, is bad in principle, for it looks for its revenue rather to a very large number of spirit shops, and a great consumption, than to a high tax. To obviate, therefore, these objections, the Lieutenant-Governor has ordered, whenever practicable, the abolition of out-stills, and the introduction of the sudder distillery system, which taxes, at a fixed rate, every gallon of spirit brought into the market for consumption.

General increase of the Excise Duties.

In addition to these changes, the excise duties generally have been raised. Bengal rum, which formerly paid an excise duty of 1 Rupee a gallon, has now to pay a duty of 3 Rupees a gallon. This increase of duty was rendered necessary in consequence of the change in the rate of duty levied on imported spirits effected by the new tariff, which came into operation on the 18th of last February. Before that date, while Bengal rum was taxed 1 Rupee a gallon, imported rum paid a duty of Rupee 1-8 a gallon: in other words, there was a differential duty of 8 annas a gallon in favor of the home manufacture. When the duty on imported rum was raised to 3 Rupees a gallon, it became necessary to raise the duty on rum manufactured in the country. The Board, in April 1859,

proposed, as the import duty had been doubled, to double also the excise duty on country rum ; but, as was justly remarked by the Government of India, the effect of this would have been to double the differential duty. Eventually, as no good reason could be shown for maintaining any differential duty, the Lieutenant-Governor recommended that the excise duty on country rum should be equalised with the customs duty on imported rum, by fixing it at 3 Rupees a gallon. This view was approved by the Government of India, and has been carried out by the Legislature, and Act XXIII. of 1860 was passed accordingly. The duty on country spirit has also been about doubled, wherever the new system has been introduced, and the duty upon gunja has been raised from 1 to 2 Rupees a seer.

OPIUM.

Financial results of the year.

The following comparative statement exhibits the aggregate receipts and charges, and the net revenue of the department, in the years 1857-58, 1858-59, and 1859-60.

	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.
Receipts	521,00,669	467,08,472	429,67,438
Charges	88,83,637	77,43,126	66,14,575
Net Revenue	432,17,032	389,65,346	363,52,863

The above statement shows not only the amount realised at the opium sales in Calcutta, but also the prime cost of the opium supplied to the Abkarry Department for local consumption in the Presidency of Bengal.

Falling off in the cultivation of the Poppy since 1855.

Since 1855 there has been a considerable falling off in the cultivation of the poppy, and to check any further decrease, it has been found necessary, during the past year, to raise the price of opium from Rupees 3-4 to 4 Rupees a seer. The attention of the Lieutenant-Governor was first attracted to the subject of the opium cultivation by a report from the Board of Revenue, in September 1859. In their report the Board received the past and present condition of the cultivation, and traced the effect of the restrictive measures which Government had adopted since 1848, in consequence of the enormous extension of the cultivation. The out-turn of that year was 36,000 chests, and as it was considered that 36,000 chests would be an ample provision for future years,—any further extension of the cultivation was strictly prohibited. In 1850 the restriction on the cultivation was withdrawn, and the price paid to the cultivators was reduced from Rupees 3-12 to Rupees 3-8 a seer. This reduction appears at that time to have been judicious. At any rate, it had no injurious effect upon the cultivation, as the memorandum in the margin, of the quantity of opium brought to sale in the following years will show. The large increase in the number of chests brought to sale naturally produced a considerable decrease in the price. In 1848, with an out-turn of 36,000 chests, the price obtained was 1,000 Rupees ; but in 1854, with an out-turn of 48,319 chests, the price fell to 760 Rupees a chest. To check any further extension of the poppy cultivation, it was determined, still further, to reduce the price paid to the

	Total number of Chests.
1852	33,561
1853	39,463
1854	48,319
1855	53,319

cultivator from Rupees 3-8 to 3-4 a seer. This reduction was followed by an immediate decrease in the cultivation. The marginal statement shows that between 1855 and 1858, the number of chests of opium sent down for sale fell off from 53,319 to 32,686, while last year's provision was only 27,000 and for the present year, there are only 21,366 chests to be brought forward for sale.

	Total number of Chests.
1855	53,319
1856	41,492
1857	43,902
1858	32,686

The Opium Agent for Behar attributed this falling off in the poppy cultivation to the great rise which had taken place in the wages of labor, and in the price of cereals, oil seeds, and other products. It would seem from the annexed memorandum of the Agent, that there had been a general increase in prices of 100 per cent. since the year 1855, in which the last reduction in the price of opium took place.

Causes of this decrease.

Memorandum of the average increase in the price of certain Articles of consumption in the Behar Opium Agency.

Articles.	Per Rupee in 1855-56.			Per Rupee in 1858-59.		
	Mds.	*Seers.*	*Chts.*	*Mds.*	*Seers.*	*Chts.*
Tobacco	0	20	0	0	10	0
Mustawl	0	30	0	0	15	0
Linseed	1	0	0	0	16	0
Potatoes	2	20	0	1	10	0
Oats	1	15	0	0	25	0
Wheat	0	30	0	0	16	0
Barley	1	10	0	0	20	0
Grain	1	0	0	0	22	0
Goor	0	35	0	0	20	0

The Agent was, however, of opinion, that, even at the existing rates, those cultivators who could employ their women and children in the work, would still continue the cultivation: as it enabled them to utilize the whole amount of the labor at their command, part of which would otherwise lie idle; but that the Rajpoots, Brahmins, and other classes, who were unable to employ their women in the fields, and were dependent upon hired laborers, would secede from the cultivation, until the wages of labor should fall. The Board of Revenue, in submitting this report of the Agent, proposed, as a means of arresting the decay of the opium cultivation, to revert to the former rate of Rupees 3-8 a seer. This proposal the Lieutenant Governor at once sanctioned; but at the same time expressed his doubts whether the increase was sufficient to place the profits on the cultivation of opium on a par with the profit obtainable from the cultivation of other crops. A subsequent report, which the Revenue Board were requested to submit, proved the correctness of these surmises.

Steps taken to restore the cultivation.

The rise from Rupees 3-4 to 3-8 a seer, in the price offered for opium, had no perceptible effect on the cultivation, and a further increase of 4 annas per seer was proposed by the Board. This increase was, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, insufficient, and in forwarding the correspondence to the Supreme Government, he recommended that the price should be raised to at least 4 Rupees a seer. The Supreme Government concurred in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, and the price of opium has been raised to 4 Rupees a seer, and the cultivators have been assured that no reduction will be made for the next three seasons. It is of course impossible to say at present what the effect of this increase will be; but in the meantime no exertions will be spared to place this most important branch of the revenue upon a more satisfactory footing.

Increased rates paid to the cultivators.

The risk incurred by maintaining the present excessive price of opium, (caused by the supply being unequal to the demand,) of encouraging the growth of poppy in China and elsewhere, is apparent.

SALT.

The following table exhibits the result of the operations of the Salt Department during the year under report, as compared with the results of previous years:—

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Years.	Proceeds of sale of Government Salt.	Customs duty on Imported Salt.	Excise duty on Home Salt.	Miscellaneous receipts in the Salt Department.	Total of receipts.	Deduct charges in Salt Department.	Balance.	Deduct proportion of Customs Charges debitable to the Customs Duty levied on home Salt.	Net Balance.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1840-41	170,17,889 0 5	17,13,324 2 0	0 0 0	23,05,114 7 5	210,36,327 9 10	46,52,461 4 11	163,83,926 4 11	2,21,396 0 0	161,62,530 4 11
1850-51	108,73,244 2 4	61,30,112 14 0	87,500 0 0	1,34,720 3 8	172,84,577 4 0	33,39,446 12 6	139,45,130 7 6	3,17,920 0 0	136,27,210 7 6
1858-59	117,97,621 14 10	90,14,012 7 3	33,900 0 0	1,61,931 0 4	210,27,465 6 5	40,10,120 2 7	170,03,336 3 10	2,91,415 0 0	167,16,921 3 10
1859-60	128,70,779 5 4	66,27,573 10 3	1,81,824 10 0	2,44,806 13 7	200,33,488 7 2	36,64,071 15 8	164,19,414 7 5	1,73,821 0 0	162,40,593 7 3

Enhancement of Duty upon Salt.

Several important measures connected with the administration of the Salt Department have come into operation during the past year. The great pressure which the mutiny produced upon the finances compelled the Government of India to seek an addition to the public revenues by increased taxation; and an increase of 8 annas a maund in the duty upon salt was considered as one of the least objectionable forms by which an additional revenue could be levied. No tax presses so lightly upon the community as the salt tax; and no tax is more easily collected. Salt is the only article which has experienced no fluctuation in price, while the price of grain and country products generally has risen 30 or 40 per cent., or more; and so long, therefore, as the prevailing prosperity and high prices continue, there is no reason for supposing that the increase of the duty will be followed by a proportionate decrease of consumption. The enhanced duty of 3 Rupees a maund, instead of Rupees 2-8 a maund, came into operation on the 21st of last December; and the effect of the measure upon the revenue is shown in the following figures, which exhibit the amount of salt brought to sale, and the amount realised by Government during the four months immediately succeeding the increase in the duty, and the corresponding four months of the preceding year:—

Government Salt Sales.

Government salt sales from January to April :—

	Quantity—maunds.	Proceeds—Rupees.
1859	1,035,756	32,18,244
1860	957,668	33,52,097
Excise Sales.		
1859	2,500	6,250
1860	21,900	65,700
Imported Salt.		
1859	897,801	20,42,214
1860	669,209	18,26,944

Imposition of Duty upon Salt manufactured in Arracan.

In the province of Arracan, there was, up to the year under report, no salt tax at all. The manufacture and sale of salt was there perfectly unrestricted. As there seemed no good reason why Arracan should enjoy an immunity from taxation which no other Province enjoyed, the Board of Revenue were requested by the Lieutenant-Governor to report, whether it would not be expedient to impose an excise tax upon the salt manufactured in that Province. The Board, after communicating with the local authorities, were not in favor of extending the salt tax to Arracan, on the ground that an excise tax on this article might check the progress of improvement, and deter the poorer class from settling in the province. In the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, the views of the Board were not supported by experience. Salt was taxed in Pegu, and the salt manufacturers there

were no richer than the salt manufacturers of Arracan, and as a slight tax imposed no check upon the manufacture in one Province, there was no reason to suppose that it would have the effect of checking manufacture, under similar circumstances, in another Province. It was also manifestly unjust, that Arracan, a prosperous province, with a population of 3,700,000 persons, should wholly escape a tax which our Indian subjects elsewhere were required to pay.

Rate of Duty.

But in imposing for the first time a tax upon the salt produced in Arracan, every care has been taken to prevent any check being placed upon the manufacture. The tax at present is little more than nominal. Each pot containing about three maunds of salt is rated at 8 annas; in other words, each maund of salt has to pay an excise tax of about 2½ annas. In one of the Arracan Districts alone, it is calculated that this almost nominal tax will yield a revenue of 60,000 Rupees. It is not, however, the intention of Government, to keep the duty at this nominal rate, but gradually, as circumstances permit, to raise the tax to Rupee 1-4 a maund. These measures have obtained the sanction of the Supreme Government.

Interest on the advances made to the manufacturers, included in cost price of the salt.

There are two systems under which the salt revenue is realised in Bengal—the excise system, under which any private person who pleases may manufacture salt and sell it to the public for such a price as he can obtain over and above an excise duty paid to Government of 3 Rupees upon every maund manufactured, and the system under which the salt manufactured for Government is sold to all applicants at a fixed price. The price fixed is the actual cost of the manufacture to Government, plus a duty of 3 Rupees a maund. The same duty is levied on all salt imported by sea—no profit is made by the manufacture; the salt is sold at the cost price, plus the duty. At the commencement of each year, the Board of Revenue, after calculating the cost of production, issue a notification, exhibiting the rates at which salt will be sold on the above principle for the year then commencing. In estimating the cost price of the salt, it had never been customary to include in the calculation interest on the advances made to those engaged in the manufacture. In the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion this was clearly an item which should be included in the cost of production. Where salt is manufactured under the excise system, interest on the capital employed forms a most important item in the expenses of the private manufacturer; and it is obvious that private enterprise labors under a great disadvantage, when compelled to compete with a producer who re-imburses himself for the important item of interest on the capital invested in the manufacture, by deducting the amount from the duty payable upon his salt, instead of being obliged, like others, to add it to the cost price. Out of regard, therefore, not merely to the interest of Government, but also with a view to remove a disadvantage under which the private manufacturer and importer labored, the Lieutenant-Governor decided that interest at the then current rate of 6 per cent. on the outlay incurred in the manufacture should, in future, be charged and included in the cost price of all salt manufactured. Although the Board did not appear to think the charge one of any importance, it appears from state-

ments submitted by the Bengal Accountant, that this measure will yield a profit of more than 2,87,000 Rupees to Government for the current year.

Change made in the manner of selling some sorts of Government salt.

A considerable change has been made in the manner of selling some sorts of Government salt in the year under review. In regard to certain favorite sorts of Government salt, of which the supply is limited, and the demand great, it has been found necessary, for several years past, in order to avoid a riotous scramble when they first became available, at the fixed price to purchasers, to sell them by allotment. When the subject first came under the consideration of the present Lieutenant-Governor, he found that the plan in operation was to sell the Government salt by lottery, limiting the applications for tickets to persons on a privileged list, who alone were recognised by the Board as dealers in salt, to the exclusion of all others, who might wish to buy salt. This exclusive system of sale appeared to the Lieutenant-Governor to be most objectionable. It gave the entire monopoly of salt to a few favored individuals; and excluded all others from the salt market; whilst it is one of the fundamental principles laid down by the Home Government, in concurrence with a recommendation made several years ago by a Committee of the House of Commons, that Government salt should be available to any one who chooses to pay the fixed price and duty, in quantities not less than a moderate minimum. To remedy this defect, by throwing open the market for these favorite salts, as well as for all other salts, to all persons without restriction, and to avoid the discreditable plan of a lottery, certain modifications of the existing rules were adopted, under which the salt sold was distributed to all persons without distinction. The only condition imposed was, that the applicants at the time of making their application should deposit in bank notes or post bills the full price of the salt they required. If the demand for any particular kind of salt was in excess of the supply, a proportionate distribution was made to the applicants, and the balance of the sums deposited was returned.

The working of the new system.

To this arrangement there was one objection. As the demand for the favorite kinds of salt in question greatly exceeded the supply, it was found that the several purchasers applied for a much larger quantity of salt than they really required, in order that they might obtain a larger allotment when the salt was distributed among the body of purchasers in proportion to their several applications. As each applicant was required to deposit in bank notes or post bills the full price of the salt applied for, and as applications were made for a much larger quantity of salt than was really required, the money market was disturbed by the sudden withdrawal of an unnecessarily large sum of money from circulation. But this objection to the new system has been entirely removed by certain recent arrangements which have been entered into with the Bank of Bengal. The last sale under this system passed off without the slightest inconvenience to the public, or to the parties concerned. The salt was equally available to all applicants without distinction, who each obtained his fair share. Measures have been set on foot for avoiding, if possible, all necessity in future for resorting to any exceptional plan of sale in respect to any sort of salt, by increasing the production of the favorite sorts to as large an extent as possible.

STAMPS.

The results of the operations of the Stamp Department are shown in the following Statement:—

	1840-41.			1844-45.			1850-51.			1854-55.			1858-59.			1859-60.		
	Gross Receipts.	Charges.	Net Revenue.	Gross Receipts.	Charges.	Net Revenue.	Gross Receipts.	Charges.	Net Revenue.	Gross Receipts.	Charges.	Net Revenue.	Gross Receipts.	Charges.	Net Revenue.	Gross Receipts.	Charges.	Net Revenue.
Bengal Provinces ..	2,66,295	65,138	20,01,157	22,26,322	69,947	21,56,375	20,16,909	77,106	19,39,803	21,80,197	1,45,219	20,34,978	25,76,684	79,913	24,96,772	29,46,447	86,414	27,59,943
Calcutta (Town) ..	1,40,884	69,985	70,899	1,49,700	33,469	1,37,228	1,48,796	73,642	35,154	1,23,749	89,805	33,944	1,89,599	54,155	85,444	2,44,592	58,286	1,85,306
Total ..	23,07,179	1,35,123	20,72,056	23,96,022	1,03,416	22,93,605	21,65,705	1,50,753	19,74,956	23,03,946	2,35,024	20,74,922	27,16,283	1,34,067	25,82,196	31,90,949	1,42,700	29,50,249
North-West Provinces, Punjab, and Oude ..	16,41,879	.....	.....	18,19,421	.....	.....	16,66,869	.....	.....	19,05,601	.....	.....	15,66,385	.....	.....	23,50,805	.....	.....
Nagpore, ..																		
Grand Total ..	24,49,058	1,35,123	20,72,056	41,65,443	1,03,416	22,93,605	37,82,574	1,50,753	19,74,956	42,05,947	2,35,024	20,74,922	42,82,668	1,34,067	25,82,196	54,53,754	1,42,700	29,50,249

The following comparative table exhibits the number of documents which, having been written on unstamped paper, were stamped under the provisions of Section 14, Regulation X. of 1829 :—

	Number of Deeds.	*Amount of Duty.*
1844-45	2,366	..... 31,184 11 0
1854-55	2,150	..... 31,001 2 0
1858-59	1,400	..... 19,958 2 0
1859-60	2,248	..... 28,545 6 0

The gross collections from Postage Stamps during the year under report were as follows :—

In Bengal	.....	.....	.....	4,56,271	0	6
„ North-Western Provinces	.....	.....		2,51,502	14	9
„ Punjab	.....	.....	.....	86,327	5	0
„ Oude	.....	.....	.....	30,208	1	4

The value of Postage Stamps supplied to Madras and Bombay was as under :—

Madras	.....	.....	.....	2,17,666	10	8
Bombay	.....	.....	.....	4,83,077	8	0

STATIONERY.

The following comparative statement exhibits the value of the articles sent out by the home authorities, and of those purchased in this country during the last two years :—

Years.	Value of the Stationery sent out from England.	Value of Stationery purchased in this country.	Total.
1858-59	2,41,359	1,71,640	4,12,999
1859-60	1,90,203	2,48,430	4,38,633

It will be perceived that the local purchases during the year under report exceeded those of the preceding year by 76,790 Rupees. A portion of this increase was owing to the general rise of prices, and a part to the higher import duties authorized during the year; but by far the larger amount was attributable to the increased quantity of stationery which had to be purchased.

The number of indenting officers during the year was 1,825, or 499 in excess of the number (1,326) in 1858-59 ; and the value of the stationery issued was 4,86,059 Rupees to 4,38,089 Rupees of the preceding year.

The amount realized during the last two years on account of stationery sold, less commission of 5 per cent. charged on the prime cost under the stationery rules, is given below :—

Years.	Proceeds of Stationery sold.	Commission of 5 per cent. on prime cost.	Net proceeds of sale.
1858-59	10,092	505	9,587
1859-60	3,705	105	3,520

It may be mentioned in this place that, with a view to promote the efficiency of the Press established in the Alipore Jail, and to facilitate the execution of all indents for printed forms required by Government Officers, as also to effect a saving to Government in the cost of establishment to some extent, the Lieutenant-Governor authorized the transfer of the Lithographic Department of the Stationery Office to the Alipore Jail, during the year under report. This transfer took effect from the 1st of January last. Previous to this time, public Officers were not required to pay for work executed for them at the Lithographic Press, but as printing and lithography are considered in the Alipore Jail as part of jail manufactures, it has now been determined that all Officers and Departments are, for the future, to be charged with the cost of the lithographed work that may have to be executed for them at the Jail Press, according to rates which have been fixed upon by the Inspector General of Jails, and sanctioned by Government. The Superintendent of Stationery continues, as before, to be the medium of all communication from officers requiring printed or lithographed forms, and to check all unnecessary indents.

FINANCIAL.

The following Statement shows the probable Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of Bengal for the year 1859-60, and the expected net surplus at the close thereof—

STATEMENT showing the probable Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of Bengal for the Year 1859-60, *and the expected net surplus at the close thereof.*

Receipts Ordinary.		Scale of Estimated Income for 1859-60.		Scale of Estimated Charge for 1859-60.		Surplus or Deficit.	
						Surplus.	Deficit.
General Department	Post Office	12,47,000		7,10,000			
	Stamps	26,82,000		1,38,000			
	Miscellaneous	1,82,500		63,05,000			
			41,11,500		71,53,000		30,41,500
Judicial Department			9,92,000		82,99,000		73,07,000
Revenue	Bengal, Behar, & Orissa	3,58,82,000		28,98,400			
	Burmese	16,60,000		6,26,000			
	Sayer	3,51,000		1,000			
	Abkaree	39,00,000		2,68,000			
			4,17,93,000		37,93,400	3,79,99,600	
Customs	Imports, exclusively of Salt	1,17,49,000					
	Exports	21,22,000					
	Miscellaneous	3,000					
			1,38,74,000		5,53,600	1,33,20,400	
Salt	Presidency Sales and Imports	1,74,39,000					
	Retail Sales	21,26,000					
	Excise Duty	1,32,000					
	Miscellaneous	61,000					
			1,97,58,000		36,51,500	1,61,06,500	
Opium	Sales, Behar	3,42,68,000					
	Ditto, Benares	80,40,000					
	Supplied for Abkaree purposes	8,04,000					
	Miscellaneous	4,000					
			4,31,16,000		69,27,000	3,61,89,000	
Marine	Pilotage	5,01,000					
	Miscellaneous	59,900					
	Steam	66,000					
			6,26,900		30,57,000		24,30,100
Miscellaneous Interest					39,000		39,000
Public Works			13,10,000		26,97,500		13,87,500
EXTRAORDINARY.							
Public Works		1,76,000		15,99,000			
Miscellaneous		2,79,900		1,11,400			
			4,55,900		17,10,400		12,54,500
PROFIT AND LOSS.							
General		2,83,500		4,12,000			
Miscellaneous		1,90,300		23,000			
			4,73,800		4,35,000	38,800	
			12,65,11,100		5,83,16,400	10,36,54,300	1,54,59,600
	Deduct Deficit					1,54,59,600	
	Net Surplus					8,81,94,700	

EDUCATION.

No change in the controlling Agency during the year.

The constitution of the agency for the control and direction of the Education Department in the Lower Provinces has undergone no change during the year. The head of the department, called the Director of Public Instruction, is aided by five Inspectors of Schools, under whose superintendence are placed the five Divisions or Circles into which these Provinces are divided, and under whom there are forty-seven Deputy-Inspectors. The orders of the Home Government, prohibiting, without their special sanction, any new charge in this department, rendered necessary by the state of the imperial finances, are still in force. Progress, therefore, in this department, is at present impracticable.

Progress impeded by the state of the finances.

Statistics of the Department.

By the latest returns received, there are at present, in the Lower Provinces, 289 colleges and schools maintained by Government, attended by 18,387 scholars; and 303 aided schools, attended by 21,979 scholars, thus giving a grand total of 592 schools and 40,366 scholars. Of female schools there are at present in operation only 10, containing about 367 children.

The number of colleges and schools under the control of, and in connection with, the late Council of Education, on the 27th January 1855, when the department was made over to the Director of Public Instruction, was 147, and the number of scholars attending them amounted to about 12,865, showing an increase in the total number of schools in operation of 445, and an increase in the total number of scholars for the year ending 30th April 1859, as compared with the year ending 31st December 1854, of 27,501.

The gross annual expenditure incurred by the State, for the purposes of education in Bengal, for the year 1854-55, was Rupees 6,88,692-1-7, and for the year 1858-59, Rupees 10,32,021-5-9, showing an increase of expenditure amounting to Rupees 3,43,329-4-2.

This abstract of statistics is brought down to the latest date, for which returns have been received.

Changes in the Calcutta University.

After two years' experience in the working of the bye-laws and regulations of the University, it was thought desirable to reconsider some of their provisions, with the view, chiefly, of giving them greater elasticity, by conferring wider discretionary powers on the Syndicate, as the executive authority of the University.

Revision of its Code of Bye-Laws and Regulations.

Accordingly, after lengthened discussions in the several Faculties, and after careful examination of the regulations adopted by the Universities at Madras and Bombay, a scheme, involving many alterations, well matured by the Senate of the University, was submitted to the Government of India, and received its sanction on the 28th March of the current year. By this revised Code, considerable changes, some of them of an organic nature, have been introduced,

of which the most important are the establishment of a new examination in Arts, intermediate between matriculation and the final examination for the B. A. Degree; the creation of a new and lower degree, styled Licentiate, in each of the Faculties of Law and Civil Engineering; and the institution of the Degree of Doctor in the Faculty of Law.

The University Entrance Examinations.

In sanctioning the establishment of Universities in India, the late Court of Directors proposed to invest them with the double functions of "encouraging a regular and liberal course of education by conferring Academical Degrees," and testing the value of the education given elsewhere; thus hoping to create a spirit of honorable rivalry, well calculated to promote the efficiency of all the colleges and schools throughout the country.

Their beneficial effects on English School education in Bengal.

There can be no doubt that the Entrance Examinations have, within the short space of three years, considerably raised the standard of English school education in Bengal. Wherever their influence has extended, they have excited a spirit of emulation between all educational institutions, and have inspired both teachers and pupils alike with a vitality and activity hitherto unknown.

For the last Entrance Examination the names of 705 candidates were enrolled, but 669 only presented themselves for examination. Of these, 243 obtained the requisite number of marks to entitle them to pass.

Passed.

Number of Candidates.		1st Division.	2nd Division.
Government Schools	... 490	52	123
Aided Schools	... 28	1	17
Independent Schools	... 128	7	24
School-Masters	... 28	4	10
Private Students	... 31	1	4
Total	... 705	65	178

The details given in the margin exhibit the proportions supplied by the different classes of schools.

The disproportionately high marks gained in Oriental languages have led to the proposition to increase the difficulty of the examination papers in that subject, or of altering the mode of assessing marks.

Result of examination for the B. A. Degree.

Out of fifty under-graduates, who presented themselves to be examined for the B. A. Degree, only thirteen succeeded in passing. It is to be noted, however, that a number of candidates came up this year with a view only of qualifying themselves for admission to *next* year's examination, to which otherwise they would not be eligible.

Taraprasaud Chatterjee, one of the successful candidates, applied to be examined for Honors, and was awarded a 3rd-class in mental and moral science. He is the first student in this part of India who has gained University Honors.

Result of examination for the B. L. Degree.

Out of twenty-two candidates for the B. L. Degree, ten were successful. Of these seven came under the special provisions of para. 3 of the B. L. Regulations, by which they will be entitled to their degrees as

soon as they have graduated in Arts. The success which several native gentlemen of good education have met with as practising barristers in the Sudder Court is proof sufficient that the legal profession in Calcutta opens up a remunerative field to natives of talent, if well qualified for the bar. Four of the passed candidates went up for honors, but did not succeed in attaining the prescribed standard,

The Calcutta Medical College.

The Medical College of Calcutta still retains its high reputation for the sound practical course of instruction imparted there by its able and efficient staff of Professors. As a means, however, of supplying qualified officers for the service of the State, it has been found wanting in power; the supplies for the public service by no means equalling the demand. This may be owing partly to the fact that a large percentage of the students leave the college before completing their course, from the desire, probably, to turn to profitable account, at the earliest moment, an imperfect stock of knowledge, without the expenditure of time and money required to complete a five years' course.

Expense and inconvenience occasioned by a large percentage of the Medical Students leaving the College before completing their course.

Considering that the cost to the State of educating each student in the primary class of the Medical College is more than £100 per annum, it is evident that the liberality of Government is greatly abused by the defection of the students.

The proposal that the Medical Students should be bound to serve the State for a fixed minimum period over-ruled by the Supreme Government.

It has been suggested that all the students who obtain a gratuitous education, and the stipends and scholarships of the Medical College, should be bound to serve the State for a fixed minimum period; but this proposition has been over-ruled by the Supreme Government, under the belief that the interests of the State will be best served, if entire freedom of action be conceded to these classes of students, whether in the course or at the close of the college career.

Measures taken with a view to obviate the difficulty of obtaining Sub-Assistant Surgeons for service in the North-Western Provinces.

The difficulty of obtaining Sub-Assistant Surgeons for service in the North-Western Province has been especially felt; and with a view of making this branch of the Service more generally attractive, it was proposed that a portion of the funds hitherto set aside to provide scholarships at the Medical College should be reserved for such students as might be willing to come to Calcutta from the North-Western Provinces to receive a medical education. The proposal was favorably entertained by Government, and the Directors of Public Instruction in the North-Western Province and in the Punjaub were requested to make the matter known throughout their jurisdictions. No candidates have, however, yet appeared.

This year the diploma examinations in medicine, as in law, have been withdrawn from the control of the Medical College, and will, in future, be superseded by the University Degree of Licentiate in medicine and surgery.

Result of the First Examination for the Degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery.

The college sent up thirty students for the first examination for this degree. Of these thirteen passed, three of whom evinced sufficient merit to entitle them to University scholarships.

The College of Civil Engineering.

This college, which was established in 1856, has made progress in the face of many difficulties. There can be no doubt that, with judicious management, and with improvements, the want of which is sufficiently indicated, the care and cost which is now expended upon it will, in due time, bear good fruit, in supplying the largely increasing demands of the Public Works Departments, and the requirements of private companies, railroads, &c. The great deficiency at present is in the practical instruction requisite to qualify men for work which is exclusively practical. The college, however, is at present quite in a state of infancy.

The number of students on the rolls, at the close of the year, amounted to sixty-five. During the year thirteen students obtained certificates of qualification for different grades of the Public Works Department.

Its professional staff not quite complete yet.

The professional staff is as yet quite incomplete. A considerable increase to it must be made almost immediately, if the college is expected to keep pace with the increasing demands made upon it. The entire cost to Government of the institution for the year 1858-59 was Rupees 25,047-10-8.

The School of Industrial Art.

This institution is at present in a transition state. Considerable success has been attained in wood engraving, and until recently the department of moulding and modelling was highly prosperous; but this department is closed for the present for want of a competent master.

The Government grant of 600 Rupees a month to it continued.

A continuance of the Government grant of 600 Rupees a month has been sanctioned for a further period of two years, and the Committee of management has undertaken to reorganise the institution in communication with the managers of the excellent industrial school at Madras.

Colleges for General Education prosperous.

A gratifying increase is generally apparent in the numbers of the more advanced students who attend the five Government colleges for general education, a result which appears to be traceable, in great measure, to the growing influence of the University. The total numbers on the rolls of the five colleges amounted in March 1859 to 195. At the end of that year, *viz.* at the close of the session for 1859, there were 234.

Oriental Colleges.

The colleges for Oriental education in Bengal are the Hooghly and Calcutta Madrissa, and the Sanscrit College.

The English school department of the Calcutta Madrissa has succeeded admirably. Mahomedans used to be found to be backward, as compared with Hindoos, in giving to their children the benefit of the knowledge of English. They now readily avail themselves of the means afforded for obtaining an English education at the Madrissa, which contains, in the school department, about 140 of the sons of the most respectable Mahomedans of all classes, and yearly sends its five or six junior scholars to other colleges. This success shows the soundness of the principle on which, under the advice of the late Council of Education, the school department of the Madrissa was effectively remodelled in 1854. A Mahomedan is not unwilling to give his children the advantages in his power; but a Mahomedan of the higher orders, though he has no objection to Western Literature, has an insuperable objection to deny his children instruction in his own literature. Mahomedans, unlike Hindoos, have a literature; and the feeling is not only natural, but creditable. But amongst all our institutions before 1854, there was not one which could afford, with even an approach to efficiency, a Mahomedan boy the means of learning both English and Persian. The school of the Madrissa affords this, and the result speaks for itself.

The Calcutta Madrissa.

The Hooghly Madrissa is in a very bad condition. The Director of Public Instruction has been called upon to prepare, in communication with Captain Lees, a detailed plan for the reform of this institution, in the sense of the recommendations made by the Council of Education in 1854, for the improvement of the Calcutta Madrissa. This will involve the re-union of the Anglo Persian Department with the Madrissa with as much extension and improvement as possible, and the reform of the Arabic Department in the manner laid down by the Council of Education. It contains but twenty students now.

The Hooghly Madrissa. Its low condition. Reforms in contemplation.

This college continues practically, as yet, upon its former footing. The late Director of Public Instruction proposed, in the late Lieutenant-Governor's time, that the institution should be divided into a school and a college department, which appears to be an unobjectionable arrangement. But he proposed at the same time several prospective changes in the course of instruction, of a fundamental nature, which were approved at the time. But they have since been found to be distasteful in the highest degree to the Hindoo gentry who take an interest in the college, who have protested strongly against their introdction. The changes proposed, on examination, appear to be open to some just objection. They are, in effect, though probably not in design, inconsistent with the spirit of the system supported in the above-mentioned Report of the late Council of Education. And they have been objected to, more or less, by both the present and the late Principal. The plan is therefore once more under the consideration of Government. The college at present contains about 300 students.

The Sanscrit College.

The remodelling of this Institution, according to the plan suggested by the late Director of Public Instruction, found to be distasteful to the Hindoo gentry.

The plan, therefore, again under consideration.

The schools receiving grants-in-aid from Government are represented to be generally in a satisfactory state. Compared with Government schools of the same class, in which the teachers are Government servants, and the local management is directly subjected to the control of the Officers of the Government, Education Department: no doubt their standard of education is lower, but regarded positively in themselves, and in comparison with schools under unchecked native management, they may be considered, on the whole, to be achieving decided success.

The Aided Schools in a satisfactory state.

In purely Vernacular schools of all classes much remains to be done.

The collegiate and zillah schools still take rank as the best managed schools in the country. Their classes are yearly recruited from the Vernacular schools, by the admission of those students who have succeeded in gaining the scholarships attached to institutions of that class in the annual examinations held by the Inspectors. One hundred and sixty of these Vernacular scholarships are annually available. They are tenable in zillah schools for four years, and carry with them the privilege of free tuition in addition to stipends of 4 Rupees per mensem. By means of these scholarships a lad of real ability and energy, who commences his education in a Vernacular school, may, by the exercise of industry and perseverance, push himself up through different stages into the University, and obtain the highest honors given in it, enjoying all through his career stipends and scholarships sufficient for his maintenance. With such advantages in prospect the Vernacular scholarships are naturally highly prized and warmly contested.

The Collegiate and Zillah Schools take rank as the best managed Schools in the country.

The reason why the Vernacular scholarships are so highly prized and warmly contested.

The following table shows the number of students on the rolls of the collegiate and zillah schools at the close of each of the last three years:—

Number of Schools.	Students on the Rolls.		
	30th April 1858.	30th April 1859.	30th April 1860.
44	6,191	6,351	6,628

In regard to female education not much has been done. There are as yet but ten schools in operation, attended by upwards of 367 children. As a general rule, the people are opposed to it, and as there is not that direct and tangible benefit to be derived from the education of their daughters, which follows from the education of their sons, female education in this country must, it is feared, be a work of very slow

Native Female Education.

The people generally opposed to it.

development. In a country, moreover, where girls marry at the age of four or five, are mothers at thirteen and fourteen, it is not from schools that any great success in this direction can be anticipated. It has been truly observed that female education in Bengal must be brought within the penetralia of *home*, and there is reason to believe that it has at length gained entrance there, and takes the form of zenana teaching. It is impossible, of course, to obtain statistics of this mode of education; but it is quite certain that it is spreading.

Progress expected, however, from female education taking the form of zenana teaching, which is spreading.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Before narrating the operations of the Department of Public Works for this Presidency, during 1859-60, it is necessary to note briefly the reorganization which the department has undergone, embracing two important changes.

Important changes in the organization of the Department.

One of these relieved the Chief Engineer entirely of that portion of his duties which was connected with the Central Office of Account, and placed him in the joint office of Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department. In the former capacity he will continue to exercise independent authority in the Department in the same manner that he has hitherto exercised it; and as Secretary to the Government, he will prepare and lay before the Lieutenant-Governor the papers in his department which require to be submitted to Government, and he will be the organ of Government, and the channel by which the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor will be transmitted to the subordinate officers of the department. In immediate communication with the Lieutenant-Governor, the Chief Engineer and Secretary will be his adviser in all professional matters.

The other change effected the reduction of the unmanageable geographical extent of the circles of superintendence, by making the three circles into which the Lower Provinces were previously divided into seven, and by the appointment of four additional Superintending Engineers to the newly created circles. The design of this arrangement was to relieve the Chief Engineer of details of supervision, and to ensure at the same time a much closer and more real superintendence of the work of the District Executive Officers by the Superintending Engineers than was before possible.

The functions of the Chief Engineer, as the general head of the department, will remain the same as heretofore; but in regard to particular works, nothing but what is of great imporance is to come before him. The Superintending Engineers will thus be raised to a higher, a better defined, and a more independent position than they practically possessed under the old arrangement; and the Chief Engineer will have more time to give to his chief duty of general control, and to such professional works as are of the greatest moment.

The audit of accounts and control of the Central Office has been placed under a separate Officer, called the Controller and Auditor of public works accounts, who is

entrusted with the power of audit, formerly exercised by the Chief Engineer, subject to special rules.

Immediately after the close of the year, an important change was also made in the Railway branch of the Public Works Department in Bengal, but this will be noticed in next year's Report. The expenditure of the Department of Public Works has been strictly limited during the year, and therefore less has been done, beyond providing accommodation for the largely increased force of European Troops than would otherwise, with a larger allowance, have been the case.

Of the actual execution of works or of the orders given relating to them, it is not necessary to give details here. The Department has been most fully, zealously, and usefully employed, and all really important business to be done has been done expeditiously and well.

Military Works.

The principal military works in hand during the year were :—

Fortifications.

The construction of a redoubt, having two batteries for heavy guns at Diamond Harbour; the commencement of cantonments for European Troops at Dehree, on the Grand Trunk Road, and their completion at Dorunda and Hazareebaugh, in the Chota Nagpore Division, and at Sinchall, near Darjeeling; besides various and extensive new works, additions and alterations in connection with the barrack quarters at Fort William, Dum-Dum, Barrackpore, Chinsurah, Berhampore, Dinapore, and Raneegunge, for the better shelter, convenience, and comfort of the European troops of all arms.

Cantonments.

Accommodation for Troops.

Under this category are also included some new hospitals, reading-rooms, skittle alleys, bakeries, slaughter houses, liquor and store rooms, and various other buildings and out-offices, which are indispensable adjuncts to military quarters.

All these works have been executed in a manner very creditable to the Department, and as economically as could be expected under existing high rates for labor and materials.

In one instance only has there been room for doubt as to the real utility of the works executed. It is a matter of regret to advert to the apprehensions which have arisen respecting the suitability of the site of Sinchal, near Darjeeling, for a cantonment. Being at a great elevation and immediately facing the plains, it is represented to be more exposed to cloud, mist, and rain, than the old cantonment at Jellapahar (Darjeeling), or than any other portion of the Hills in the vicinity of Darjeeling. As yet there has been no occasion to occupy the barracks, and they are consequently damp.

Nearly three lakhs of rupees have been expended in the construction of the barracks and bungalows, thirty-four in number, besides hospitals, and the necessary subsidiary

buildings, and in clearing and levelling the site. The advisability of abandoning the site and forming a cantonment of permanently constructed buildings at one of the other eligible spots in the neighbourhood of Darjeeling, is now under the consideration of the Government of India, but the barracks should be occupied, and trial given them for at least a season, before further expense is incurred.

Cooking stoves on Captain Grant's principle have been constructed at Barrackpore, and are under trial.

The attention of Government has been drawn during the year to the advantages of Parisnath Hill as a sanatarium.

Parisnath is the highest of the range of hills separating Lower Bengal from Behar, through which the Grand Trunk Road runs. It stands off from the range on its south-eastern face, thus overlooking the plains between the valleys of the Damooda and Burrakur Rivers. Its summit is 4,624 feet above the sea; and the mass of the hill overhangs the Grand Trunk Road from the 189th to the 198th mile stone from Calcutta.

The late Lieutenant-Governor ascended the hill in February 1855; but he was not favorably impressed with its capabilities as a sanatarium. He believed that there was want of space on the top for building, and for the recreation of European soldiers; and he considered the difference of temperature between it and the plains, which he estimated at only about 10 degress, to be too small to make it an object for Europeans requiring a change to a cool atmosphere. More recent examinations of the hill have shown, however, that it possesses many desirable qualities in a sanatarium: In the month of June 1859 the Superintending Engineer, Major Maxwell, found that the thermometer on the hill did not rise above 73° in the day time, and showed a minimum difference of 15° as compared with the heat in the plains below. In regard to water, and in other respects, his report was favorable, and as it was followed up by a favorable report also from the Chief Engineer, the Lieutenant-Governor determined on making an inspection of the place himself. This he did during his tour in January last. He ascended the hill in company with several officers, pitched tents on level ground at the summit, and remained there two days, during which the whole of the summit of the eastern part of the hill and the neighbouring slopes were inspected.

This part of Parisnath Hill, like Mount Aboo in Western India, is a great place of pilgrimage for the Jains from all parts of India. The time of pilgrimage is in January and February, during which many thousand Jains, men, women, and children, in their best attire, ascend the hill to make offerings at each of the numerous small shrines along the ridge of the hill. These pilgrims evinced a strong and unmistakable feeling against making the eastern portion of Parisnath a military sanatarium; and as it appeared to the Lieutenant-Governor that soldiers could not be quartered on the sacred part of the hill to which the pilgrims resort, without offending feelings which it is neither right nor wise to offend, the Chief Engineer was desired to have an examination made of the western portion of the hill, which is not considered sacred. It is divided from the

eastern portion by a deep cut, and the pilgrims stated that that part was never visited by them, and that they had no objection to the establishment of a sanatarium there. The western end of the hill has accordingly been closely examined, and a few good building sites have been found on the top. One perennial spring giving a supply equal to 5,000 gallons a day of delicious and wholesome water, at a temperature in April of 68° is within 1,000 yards of the top of the hill, and within 600 yards of the largest building site which it is proposed to occupy with a barrack, and two other springs have been discovered, one of which is within 300 yards of the hill top.

The general elevation of the proposed building ground is 4,000 feet. The temperature by thermometer, under an open thatched shed, gave an average maximum during the last week of April last, of 86°. The season being one of the hottest that has been known for many years, the thermometer rose at that time to as high as 107° in the plains below, showing a difference in the heat of the day of 21°.

The Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied that advantage should be taken of Parisnath for the purposes of a small sanatarium, and has, in anticipation of the approval of the Supreme Government, ordered the preliminary operations of cutting a road and clearing and marking off the proposed building sites.

The top of the hill will be no more than 54 miles from the Railway terminus on the Burrakur. Thus convalescents from Fort William, Barrackpore, Dum Dum, Chinsurah, and Raneegunge, could easily be sent thither.

Ordnance.

Under the head of "ordnance works" may be mentioned the provision of lightning conductors on an improved system for all the magazines in Fort William, which is now in progress; improvements to the Garrison arsenal and to the arsenal shed at Coolie Bazar; additions and alterations to the gun cap factory at Dum Dum; and very extensive additions to the Ishapore powder works.

Commissariat.

The storage for commissariat beer at Coolie Bazaar has been largely increased by both permanent and temporary sheds for that purpose.

Naval.

Three building sheds and a spar shed have been constructed in the Kidderpore Dock Yard, and large estimates prepared for the extension and improvement of the yard. The preparation of materials for the large new dock has also been in progress.

Judicial.

The works executed for the Judicial Department comprised chiefly the construction of lines for two police battalions at Dorunda and Rampore Bauleah; the commencement of new court-houses for the sudder ameens at Kishnaghur and Mozufferpore; alterations to the Magistrate's court-house at Kishnaghur; and the commencement of three new sub-divisional Magistrates' houses, each consisting of court-room and residence, in the District of Cuttack.

Revenue.

Among the works undertaken for the Revenue Department, the chief were the commencement of a spacious new opium godown on the Strand Road at Calcutta, capable of affording safe stowage for 30,000 chests of opium; a new export shed on the customs wharf at Calcutta, measuring 300 by 50 feet, and ten new *temporary* sheds adjoining the Custom House premises at Calcutta for the storage of goods. Besides the above, various additions and alterations have been made during the year to the collectorate cutcherries at Pooree, Balasore, Patna, and Chupprah, while the extensive new court-houses, on the standard plan, for the collectorates of Bhaugulpore and Pubna, suspended since 1857, have been lately put in hand again, and are fast progressing towards completion.

Ecclesiastical.

Under this head is reported the completion of a new Roman Catholic Chapel at Barrackpore, and the commencement of a new one at Hazareebaugh.

Educational.

For this department a new school house has been completed at Purneah, and a new one commenced at Pooree.

General.

Under this head may be mentioned the new building in course of erection in the Government Iron Bridge Yard for a steam saw mill; the construction of a jetty, with tramroad, at the Akra Brick Yard, to facilitate the shipment of soorkee, bricks, and other materials. The appointment of an officer to prepare estimates for erecting the new General Post Office, according to Mr. D. Wyatt's designs. The enlargement of a portion of the Mint premises, and the clearance of ground for the erection of the new copper mint.

New district Post Offices have been in progress at Berhampore and Rajmahal.

Municipal.

The construction of a road and embankments at Mutlah Port, as well as of tanks for fresh water, has been continued.

Marine.

Under the head of Marine the Chief Engineer reports the thorough repair of the jetty at Chittagong; and the construction of groynes for the protection of the marine bungalow at Akyab.

Agricultural.

Great improvements have been made in the condition of most of the embankment divisions, as testified by the greatly diminished number of complaints of breaches, &c.

Those in the Burdwan Division are in excellent order, and the result of the removal of a portion of the embankments on the right bank of the Damoodah is reported to be satisfactory.

Gour Bazar, Sathcooria, Jehanabad or Singhee.

All the embankments on the Adjai River have been abandoned, with the exception of those at the three places noted in the margin, where local circumstances necessitate their continuance.

The levels and surveys requisite for the submission of the heavy estimates for the completion of the South Hidgelee sea embankments continue under preparation. The embankments in Amersee and North Hidgelee have been completed.

As showing the improved state of the embankments in the Cuttack District generally, it may be mentioned that no remissions of land revenue have been made either in Cuttack or Balasore, for the years 1858-59 or 1859-60, while in Pooree the remissions have been only 10,526 Rupees and 5,807 Rupees respectively.

Communications.

Metalled Roads.—The Patna branch road still remains incomplete, pending the result of the surveys being carried on to determine the best route for it to take in the third or northern section. The Ganges and Darjeeling road is now nearly completed as regards earth raising. From the Ganges to Purneah, 18 miles out of 30, including the 7 miles of heavy embankment over the submerged country near the Ganges, have been completed. From Purneah to the Mahanuddee River, 17 miles out of 20 have been completed, and 3 nearly so; and between the Mahanuddee and Titalyah the road (58 miles) is completed.

The work, which amounts to 65 millions of cubic feet of earth-raising, has been reported on in high terms of praise by the Superintending Engineers, who have inspected it; and all the earth-work, it was expected, would be completed by the rains.

The Jeagunge and Nulhatty road, 27½ miles in length, is about one-half completed as regards earth-work. Two inspection bungalows are in progress on this road, and materials are being collected and manufactured for masonry bridges and culverts, and for metalling.

The southern portion of the road from Sooree to Bhaugulpore, or that part between Sooree and Hansdiha (54 miles) was in progress up to December last, and 51 miles of earth-work, 23 miles of metal, and 29 of turfing, have been completed. The construction of temporary wooden bridges on the portion between Sooree and Doomka (30 miles in length) has been sanctioned, and is in progress.

It is to be regretted in respect to this line of road, that the most useful part of it, *i. e.* the northern portion, from Bowsee to Bhaugulpore, a distance of 33 miles, which is of pressing importance, in consequence of being in connection with the line of Railway, was not first commenced upon. The work began with the Sooree section or southern portion of the road, which is comparatively unimportant, because it passes through an uninhabited and jungly tract of country; but the object at the time was to afford employment and relief to the suffering Sonthals.

Orders have, however, now been issued for the cessation of work on the southern portion, and for the commencement of the Bhaugulpore end of the road, leaving the southern portion to be finished hereafter.

The earth-work on the northern portion has been commenced, and it is expected to be nearly completed by the rains.

The following extract, from a recent letter from the Commissioner of Bhaugulpore, shows the great benefit of opening up this part of the country by a good road :—

"In the dry weather carts can travel every where in the Sonthal Districts, and they are "largely increasing in number, in consequence of the demand for the rail, coal mines, Grand "Trunk Road, &c. Produce, which three years since, was removed almost entirely by pack "bullocks, now goes on carts, though still there seems no visible diminution in the immense "herds of bullocks carrying grain from the Sonthal Districts to Bengal, and the stations on "the Trunk Road. Cart hire now varies from 8 annas to 12 annas per diem, where, a few "years ago, it was not more than 4 annas. Rails are sent by cart from Raneegunge, *vid* "Deoghur to Lukhiserai or Monghyr, in great numbers, and at a fabulous cost to the great "profit of the villagers on the line of road, which is one very largely used both for traffic "and by travellers from the North-West. I hope that next year a sum of money may "be devoted to its improvement, and toll bars established to keep it up. The Commis- "sioner of Bhaugulpore is of opinion that the roads from Bowsee to Bhaugulpore, and "through the Damun-i-koh to Sreekoond, on the Rail, will be of the utmost advantage to "the country.

The improvement of the road, 22 miles in length, between Burhee on the Grand Trunk Road, and Hazareebaugh, was commenced in January, and about 4 miles of earth-work have been completed, and alterations made to four drain bridges, two* out of four small bridges are in progress, and the rest of the work is being pressed forward ; but labor here is scarce.

*Biscowra Sindoor.

Progress has been also made on the Southern Trunk Road, from Calcutta to Cuttack *vid* Midnapore. From Calcutta to the Hooghly, at Budge Budge (15 miles), a metalled road already exists. From Ooloobariah, on the west bank, to Koilah Ghât, on the Roopnarain River (16 miles), is an unmetalled road—an estimate for metalling which is under consideration. From Koilah Ghât to Paneh Koorah (13 miles) the road earth-work is now being rapidly completed, and the work of collecting metal for it, in which there is much difficulty, and also of burning bricks, is in progress. From Bouchkoorah to Midnapore (25 miles) is already metalled. The metalling of the two portions above noted (29 miles) will complete a metalled high road between Calcutta and Midnapore (71 miles). An estimate has been called for, for continuing the road from Midnapore to Balasore, a further distance of 86 miles. This, it is hoped, will be taken up in 1861-62.

A road from Barreepore to the new town of Mutlah, commenced by the civil authorities, has been transferred to the Department Public Works, and is now in progress. Barreepore is distant about 15 miles from Calcutta, and a metalled road already connects the two places. The length of the new road, including the portion through the Mutlah town, is 16 miles ; part of the earth-work has been roughly thrown up for the whole length, and about 4 miles have been properly formed. Brick metal is being prepared.

At the close of the year orders were issued for the transfer to the Public Works Department, from the local authorities, of the following roads, to be formed into

Imperial metalled roads acting as Railway feeders; no work has, however, yet been done to them—preliminary surveys and estimates being in progress.

1. From Cynthea on the Railway to Berhampore.
2. „ Burdwan to Midnapore
3. „ Burhait in the Damun-i-koh to Sreekoond on the Railway.
4. „ Monghyr *viâ* Segowlie and Mozufferpore, to Batsura on the Nepal Frontier.
5. „ Dehree to Arrah, and from Baroon to the Railway near Dinapore.
6. „ Hajeepore to Mozufferpore.

Engineers will be placed upon these roads to prepare the necessary plans and estimates for them.

The line of road connecting Rajmahal with Maldah is also under survey and report.

On the Grand Trunk Road toll houses have been built at Mooneah, Muggrah, and Burhee, and two others are under construction at Doorgowtee and Baroon. These have been stopped under the late orders of the Supreme Government, abolishing toll gates on Imperial roads

A bridge of two arches of 20 feet has been nearly completed in the 1st division Grand Trunk Road, to re-place a drain bridge of 15 feet span, which was destroyed during the rains of 1859. Two small drain bridges have been nearly completed in the 186th and 229th miles of the Grand Trunk Road, and a third is in progress in the 206th mile. An estimate has been passed for constructing retaining walls and protecting the dangerous places on the Grand Trunk Road, between the Barrakur and the Kurrumnassa Rivers, and the work has been commenced.

Unmetalled Roads.—A rough hill survey of a new line, by which it is expected a road for carts can be constructed from Titalyah to Darjeeling, has been made, and a portion of it cleared. The unmetalled roads in Assam have been transferred from the charge of this Department to the local authorities, with exception only to the following main or Imperial lines:—

1. Gowhatty *viâ* Golaghât to Debrooghur.
2. Gowhatty to Cheera Poonjee.
3. Kudea Ghât to Munguldye.
4. Nowgong to Luckeah Ghât.
5. Debrooghur to Jeypore.
6. Debrooghur to Saickwah.
7. Jeypore to Doom Doomah.
8. Ditto to Makoom.
9. Makoom to Doom Doomah.
10. Golaghât to Borpathar.

A survey has been made for a road from Hazareebaugh to the Grand Trunk Road, at or near Bagodur, by which the distance between Calcutta and Hazareebaugh may be

reduced by about 20 miles. A survey is also being made of another road, from Dorundah to Govindpore, on the Grand Trunk Road.

Bridges.—The new Warren's Girder Bridge over the new canal at Ooltadangah, near Calcutta, was completed early in the year, and is a handsome structure. A new bridge, on the same principle, 102 feet span, has been constructed on the old abutments of the Balliaghatta Bridge, in lieu of the timber trussed bridge, put up in 1855, which had fallen into decay. It has been determined by Government that in future all bridges over the Circular Canals shall have a clear headway of fifteen feet at high water, that is 15′ × 13′ (the height of highest water over the sill of the Chitpore Lock) = 28 feet over the datum of Chitpore Lock gate sill—this height has been kept both for the Balliaghatta and the Railway bridges. The bridge over the new canal is 1 foot higher than this, or 29 feet above datum. The approaches to the Balliaghatta Bridge have been raised, and the work is now nearly completed.

The Goolsunkree Bridge, on the Grand Trunk Road, has been in progress during the year; much difficulty was experienced in the excavation for the foundations in pure sand, both from the difficulty of keeping down the water, and from the debris of the old bridge. The piers and abutments are now nearly completed, and ready to receive the iron girders and the masonry arches. The bridge, which will consist of one span of 155 feet Warren's Girder, and two masonry arches of 20 feet span, will be completed early in next working season.

Nothing has been done to the Barrakur, the Morhur, or the Booryah bridges during the year. Estimates for the Botana and Leelajun bridges are under preparation.

The works on the Soane causeway have been stopped, owing to all available labor of the District having been employed on the extensive barrack works at Dehree.

Boat Bridges and Ferries.—A new iron ferry boat has been constructed for the Piallee Ferry, on the Mutlah Road. The usual temporary bridges and causeways for the dry season's traffic were constructed over the unbridged rivers on the Grand Trunk Road.

An experiment, which was tried with corrugated iron boats in the Circular Canal Division, with a view of adopting them for boat bridges, having proved successful, more accurate estimates for the same purpose are now being prepared under orders from Government.

Navigable Canals.

The new canal has been completed, that is, joined into the old one, and opened to trade. The old or Circular Canal has been laid dry, and excavated to an uniform depth of 1 foot below the sill of the Chitpore lock gate, throughout its whole length of 5½ miles. This work, a very heavy one, will be completed before the rains. The Chitpore lock has been thoroughly repaired, and a new stone facing has been given to it—new gates have also been provided, with increased sluicing power. Boats pass through it, in consequence, in one-third the time that

was previously necessary. The portion of the new canal near the Dum Dum bridge will be formed into a boat dock, but the work is not yet completed—all available resources having been concentrated on the canal itself.

With a view to the improvement generally of the vicinity of the canal, and to provide means of depositing the soil excavated, the ground in its vicinity has been raised and levelled. Upon it ware-houses or godowns, on uniform and approved design, will be constructed and rented out, by which means the whole of the neighborhood will be much improved in appearance and substantial comfort. The additional land taken up includes a strip all along the straight reach on the south side, from Tremonee to Dhappa, along which will be formed a metalled road, with a row of ware-houses on one side.

The steam dredger has been employed during part of the past year in the neighborhood of the canal, and two barges to attend on the dredger, which were built in the Iron Bridge Yard, the Marine Department not having leisure to undertake them, have been completed; two others, also building there, are nearly so, and alterations are about to be made to two old iron cargo boats, to adapt them to the same purpose. The dredger works well, and has proved very useful.

A design and estimate for opening out permanently the Ooloobariah Canal, between the Hooghly and Damoodah Rivers, has been submitted to Government; but as it appeared probable that there would be some delay in the matter, the clearance for this year, of the old Bansputtee canal or channel, to admit of a passage for boats at high water was authorized, and the work was completed by the end of the year, at a cost of less than 3,000 Rupees. It is expected that this amount will be re-paid by the toll receipts of the next six months.

The Ghyghatta Khall, between the Damoodah and the Roopnarain Rivers, has also been re-excavated during the past season. The usual excavations have also been made to the salt canals in the Midnapore and Tumlook Divisions.

River Improvements.

On the Nuddea Rivers great efforts were made, under very discouraging circumstances, to keep open the Bhagiruttee. These fortunately proved successful, owing to the energy and determination of the Executive Engineer, Mr. Armstrong. To aid in the removal of the sand bar and the usual operations with bandels, an experiment with a small steam gun-boat was authorized during the fall of the inundation. This boat was employed in dragging harrows over the entrance bar, with the object of raking up the sand, which would then be carried off by the stream. She was of too little power to be of any use, and experience was gained, which will be turned to account in a repetition of the application of similar artificial means, with increased power next season. The result of the exertions of the Executive Engineer was, that the river was kept open throughout the year, the least depth of water being in the month of February, when there was 1 foot 9 inches on the bar.

The total receipts from the tolls of the Nuddea Rivers and the Calcutta Canals, during the past year, have been as follows:—

Nuddea Rivers 1,83,858 Rupees; Calcutta Canals 2,82,868 Rupees—showing a decrease of 13,292 Rupees on the former, and of 23,713 Rupees on the latter. The latter is owing to the Circular Canal having been closed for six months during the time of its excavation and improvement. It speaks creditably for the arrangements of the Canal Officers, that, notwithstanding the main canal having been closed so long, the falling off in the receipts has been so small.

The usual bandel and spur works were successfully constructed along the navigable channels of the Nuddea Rivers on a very extensive scale.

The river bank at Moorshedabad having been much eroded, thereby endangering part of the city, including the burial ground of His Highness the Nawab of Moorshedabad, some fixed brush-wood and floating bamboo break-waters were laid down for its protection; these produced a very favorable effect, having prevented all further erosion, and averted the necessity for costly stone groynes, which had been recommended, and were under consideration for the same purpose.

On the Matabangah two cut-offs have been excavated near Bauleah, at the head of the Pangassee River, with a view to restore to the Matabangah the volume of water which, of late years, has been carried off from it by the Pangassee, which leaves it at this point near its head. These works involved excavations on a very large scale. They were completed by the end of the year, and the effect will be seen after the next rainy season.

At Naraj, at the head of the Mahanuddy Delta, the stone spur or groyne designed to restore to the two channels of the Mahanuddy and Kujoree their proper proportions of the flood volume of the main river, has been nearly completed, and will be so before the rains. Up to the present time it has been found to answer the expectations of the designer. The quantity of rubble stone used for the spur, up to the close of the year, was 2,286,000 cubic feet, of which 1,343,000 were thrown in during the past year.

Accommodation for Travellers.

The staging bungalows at Mohunneah, on the Grand Trunk Road, and at Jehanabad, on the Patna Road, have been completed. The bungalow at Dowlutpore, on the Bargatchee and Dinagepore Road, is about one-third completed, and is now in active progress. A new staging bungalow has been nearly completed at Berhampore, and alterations and improvements have been made to the Dhurmsallah, at Balasore.

Miscellaneous.

The Iron Bridge Yard and the Akra Brick Yard at Calcutta have afforded much aid to the department in the supply of materials; but the utility of both is capable of much extension and improvement; and this, it is hoped, will be effected in the present year.

The manufacture and use of pressed and of bevilled bricks has been introduced into the department, and will, it is hoped, be hereafter much extended.

One of Clayton's latest patented steam brick machines has been in operation, and has hitherto worked successfully, although the out-turn is not so great as it should be, owing to the engine which works it (an old one belonging to the factory,) being of insufficient horse power.

The three small steam soorkee mills sent out from England have proved most useful. One in pumping foundations dry at the Goolsunkree Bridge works, by means of a centrifugal pump; another in making soorkee at Berhampore; and the third in emptying the Circular Canal, also with a centrifugal pump, preparatory to its excavation and clearance.

An attempt has been made to import some good roofing slates found in the Cossya Hills. They were first tried at Cherra Poonjee with complete success, and arrangements were then made to work the quarries by contract by the Sub-Engineer in charge of the Sylhet Division. A cargo of the slates is now on its way to Calcutta.

During this year, for the first time, some lime (65,000 maunds), received as Government seignorage, on account of the quarries in Sylhet, has been sent down to Calcutta for the department. The means of carriage by boat are so imperfect, that it is only with great difficulty a small proportion of the above mentioned quantity has been obtained here as yet. It is to be hoped more success may attend the operations of next year; but boats are, scarce and accidents numerous.

The usefulness of the Iron Bridge Yard will, it is anticipated, be much increased by the addition of the steam saw mill before mentioned, under the head of *Public Works*, which will be in work by the next season.

Some experiments have been commenced with a view to test the efficiency of Ransome's patent process for the preservation of masonry from damp, &c. The results will be reported and noticed in due course.

Measures have been in progress during the year for completing the record of all plans of Government property, and defining the boundaries of Government lands.

In the last Report, page 207, it was mentioned that a commencement had been made of the use of photography in the department, by the employment of a sergeant of sappers as a photographer. After careful practice and preparation in and about the Presidency, the photographer was despatched on a tour to several of the stations in the interior; and the number of successful views of buildings and works at stations up-country, which he has submitted, bear very favorable testimony to his skill and diligence. The Chief Engineer had endeavored to train as an assistant to the photographer a native, who had received some instruction in the Industrial School of Art, but when the time came for leaving Calcutta to travel in the interior, difficulties arose, and he was unwilling to go.

It will be apparent from the above sketch of the operations of the Department Public Works that, notwithstanding the restrictions on the department in regard to expense, much work has been actually done, and much put in train to be done this year

with the means available. These, however, bear such a very small proportion to the extent and importance of the public works pressed on the attention of the Government in the Lower Provinces, that the Lieutenant-Governor has been obliged to adopt a principle of expenditure, differing entirely from what has been hitherto practised, in order to secure the largest possible return for the money laid out. The object being how to spend a very small sum of money so as to tell with most effect upon the crying wants of the country, it seemed to the Lieutenant-Governor to be an unsound principle to fritter away the small means available in carrying on, in a languid manner, a number of great works, none of which would, in consequence, be materially advanced. Great works, he remarked, are generally of little or no use until completed, and it therefore appeared to him that obviously the true economy is to spend nothing upon any such work, until money became available to carry it out to completion as fast as possible, and to spend whatever can be spared upon smaller works which there will be money enough to carry out to completion in a short time, and which, whenever completed, will tell fully, each in its proper degree, and in proportion to its cost, towards supplying the wants of the country. On this principle the recommendations in the Budget for the present year have been framed.

Accounts.

The Central Office of Account has not yet furnished a correct classified statement of the expenditure on public works during the past year, but the total is approximately estimated to have been 45,24,797 Rupees, as shown in tables Nos. 11, 12, and 13 in the Appendix. This amount includes the expenditure, of 4,23,166 Rupees, as per margin, for the Calcutta and Eastern Canals and the Nuddea Rivers, which will be charged to the gross collections from the tolls levied on these water communications. Expenditure to the extent of two or three lakhs on account of sums expended as advances to officers of other Presidencies, and for the despatch of stores to other Provinces, is not, however, included in the above sum of 45,24,797 Rupees.

Nuddea Rivers...	Rs.	1,77,369
Bhaugiruttee ditto	„	10,185
Jellinghee ditto	„	4,969
Matabanga ditto	„	4,648
Circular and Eastern Canals... ...	„	2,25,995
Rupees ...		4,23,166

It has been ruled that local worksc hargeable to local funds shall be excluded from the works set down in the Budget as Imperial, and from the forty-five lakhs, to which the Imperial Public Works expenditure of Bengal has been limited.

The progress has not been great in bringing up the arrears of the office of account; but in February a grant of 10,050 Rupees was made to be employed in bringing up these arrears by contract, and since then the progress has been much better.

The arrears in bills are very heavy and still accumulating. Similar measures have been since proposed to dispose of these by contract, as well as considerable arrears in the stock accounts of divisions, and in the accumulated balances unsettled against Executive Engineers.

The strength of the office will require to be increased to bring it into effective working order.

Under present arrangements these works also fall under the general control of the Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government of Bengal in the Department Public Works.

Amalgamated District Road Fund.

The cost of these works is defrayed from what is called the "Amalgamated District Road Fund," consisting of the net proceeds of the ferry collections; the surplus of the tolls collected in the Nuddea Rivers and the Calcutta Canals, and the tolls at such gates as have been established on Ferry Fund Roads.

An allotment of these funds is made annually to each division, according to its wants, and the Commissioner of each division is required to submit an Annual Return, showing how the funds assigned to each District in it have been expended. Unfortunately these annual returns are seldom ready for submission in time for this Report. Up to the present time few of them have been received, bu as some material changes were introduced, when the assignment for 1859-60 was made, it may not be uninteresting to enter here the terms of the Resolution recorded by the Lieutenant-Governor on that occasion.

The approximate net proceeds of the "Amalgamated District Road Fund" for the year 1858-59 amounted to 5,35,387 Rupees, thus—

Net collections from tolls on ferries and on district roads	... Rs.	3,09,675
Ditto ditto on Nuddea Rivers and Calcutta Canals	... „	2,25,712
Total, Rupees	...	5,35,387

This sum of 5,35,387 Rupees represented the total amount at the disposal of the Lieutenant-Governor for the proposed Ferry Fund operations of 1859-60.

The net collections from tolls at ferries and on district roads, to which, for the future, will be added the net profits of jail manufactures, will constitute what is to be called the *local fund*, and will be considered as available for repairing district roads in general, and making such new roads of the same sort in each division as it may be practicable to make, after providing for the general repair of the existing district roads.

The net proceeds of tolls on the Nuddea Rivers and Calcutta Canals will be denominated the *general fund*, and will be employed in opening out feeders in connection with the several Railways now open and in progress, and in improving the navigation of the Eastern Canals.

Allotments for 1859-60.

In distributing the *local fund* for the operations of 1859-60, the Lieutenant-Governor has been guided by the following considerations:—

Each District is permitted, as a general rule, to receive the amount of its own contributions to the local fund from tolls on ferries and roads, or so much of that amount as it is thought necessary to expend during the year upon its own district roads.

In those Districts where the sum thought necessary to be expended during the year upon the district roads falls short of the contribution towards the local fund, the balance of the collections has been carried to the credit of the general fund.

In those Districts where the Ferry Fund collections are very small, and the local funds are, consequently, quite inadequate for the repair of existing roads, or the continuance of an urgent and important nature, grants have been made, with due consideration to other demands, from the general fund.

Backergunge ...	The entire ferry collections of these three Districts are appropriated, as they have sufficient funds in hand to complete the works proposed to be undertaken in them	771
Chittagong ...		6,112
Tipperah ...		2,335
	Rs.	9,218

	Ferry Collections.	Requirements.	Difference.	
Sarun	27,835	20,000	7,835	
Tirhoot	51,753	34,000	17,753	
Arracan	39,360	11,640	27,520	
				53,308
		Total, Rs. ...		62,526

In accordance with the principles above indicated, the items noted in the margin have been deducted from the local fund, and carried to the credit of the general fund. These funds, after this adjustment, stood respectively: local fund, at 2,47,149 Rupees; and general fund, at 2,88,238 Rupees.

And the sums marginally noted have been contributed from the general fund towards the maintenance of the local fund works of the Districts named opposite those sums.

Hooghly	12,000
Jessore	4,000
Bancoorah	3,000
Beerbhoom	1,800
Behar	2,325
Shahabad	5,000
Furreedpore	1,500
Dacca	2,000
Dinagepore	2,500
Bograh	1,500
Total, Rs.	35,625

The large sum awarded to the Hooghly District was granted as an acknowledgment of the spirited liberality of its inhabitants, who have raised a sum of equal amount by voluntary subscription, to be expended in the improvement of the communications in that District. The Lieutenant-Governor will endeavor to meet in a similar manner all subscriptions similarly obtained for such purposes, whenever it may be in his power to do so consistently with a due regard to all other interests which may at that time be under his consideration.

The total amount of the general fund given above, at 2,88,238 Rupees, was thus reduced to 2,52,613 Rupees, which amount the Lieutenant-Governor resolved to hold available for making new roads as feeders in connection with the Railways; for metalling or otherwise improving existing feeders; for commencing contemplated improvements of the navigation of the Eastern canals, and for any small contingencies that might require to be provided for during the year.

The Lieutenant-Governor accordingly determined to authorize, from the above available amount of the general fund, the following grants for the construction of the thirteen following Districts, or local roads, to act as feeders to the Railways:—

For the East Indian Railway.

District.	Road.	Amount assigned.	Remarks.
1. Bancoorah ...	Bancoorah to Raneegunge, 25 miles ...	20,742	This will complete the metalling, and also include 8,000 towards a causeway over an unbridged river.
2. Beerbhoom ...	Soorce to Ahmedpore station, 12 miles ...	6,000	This will complete the metalling, and the only bridge necessary.
3. Ditto ...	Elambazar to Soorool, 9 miles ...	1,000	This will finish all that is required for this road.
4. Beerbhoom and Burdwan ...	Cutwa to Soorool, 31 miles	18,000	It is expected that this will complete the earth-work and drain bridges, besides paying for a portion of the land.
5. Hooghly and Burdwan ...	Pundooah Station to Culna, 17 miles ...	50,000	This will suffice to complete this line as a metalled road, the earth-work being already finished.
6. Moorshedabad and Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	Sooty to Nobinnugger Station, 13½ miles ...	8,000	Expected to be sufficient for the purchase of some of the lands, making earth-work and drain bridges.
7. Moorshedabad ...	Jungypore to Dhetara Station, 14½ miles ...	10,000	Expected to be sufficient for the purchase of some of the lands, making earth-work and drain bridges.
8. Monghyr ...	Chuckye to Luckesarie, 48 miles ...	10,000	This road will be made under the superintendence of the Railway Company's Engineers, and the sum entered opposite has been paid in advance.
9. Monghyr and Bhaugulpore ...	Rurruckpore to Kurhurea, 11 miles ...	8,000	Expected to be sufficient for earth-work, drain bridges, and purchase of some of the lands.
10. Tirhoot ...	Mozufferpore to Hadjeepore, 34 miles ...	15,000	Estimated to be sufficient for repairs, and 6 miles of metalling from Hadjeepore.

For the Eastern Bengal Railway.

11. Nuddea ...	Kishnaghur to Bagoolah Station, 11 miles ...	7,500	Expected to be sufficient for earth-work, compensation for lands, drain bridges, &c.
12. Ditto ...	Santipore to Ranaghat, 11 miles ...	10,000	Expected to be sufficient for the earth-work and drain bridges, and a portion of the lands.
13. Patna ...	Comercolly to Kooshtee, 12 miles ...	8,000	Expected to be sufficient for earth-work, purchase of land, &c.
	Total, Rupees ...	1,72,242	

In those roads, where a sum has been named as sufficient to complete the work, that amount has been given; but for those for which no data have yet been obtained, 500 Rupees a mile has been allowed as the probable cost of earth-work and drain bridges, together with a small margin for the purchase of land when required.

The progress made on five of the roads, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, and 13—the first four of which are within the Burdwan Division, and the last in the Rajshahye Division—has been very satisfactory.

(No. 1.) The road from Bancoorah to Raneegunge has been a little delayed in its completion, owing, as stated by the Commissioner, to the time occupied in measuring, surveying, and making other arrangements for the land required for a deviation of part of the line. But a causeway over the Gundessaree River, which is crossed by it, has been finished, and is said to be an excellent piece of work. The road itself is being metalled thoroughly where this is required, and it is reported to be a good and passable road for carts all the year round.

(No. 2.) The Commissioner expected that this road, from Sooree to Ahmedpore, would have been completed by the end of July 1860. The 6,000 Rupees granted for it was to complete the metalling, and a bridge that was required.

(No. 3.) This road, from Elambazar to Soorool, has been metalled where necessary, and two small culverts on it only remain in an unfinished state.

(No. 5.) Pundoocah station to Culnah. The large sum allotted to this road was for completing it as a metalled road, the earth-work having been previously finished. The Commissioner states that the metalling is expected to be completed by September, and provision will be made for any drain bridges required.

(No. 13.) This, the last of the five roads, which have progressed favorably, is the one from Comercolly to Kooshtee. The sum of 8,000 Rupees granted for it was expected to suffice for the earth-work, purchase of land, &c., and the Commissioner reports that, besides the completion of the embankment throughout the entire distance, and of a masonry bridge, an old silk bund has been converted into an excellent branch road of 1½ mile in length, within the amount in question, and that, with such petty repairs to the earth-works as may be necessary after the rains, the road will be ready for metalling during next season.

No great progress has been made towards completing the rest of these feeders. The carrying out of the two in the Rajshahye Division, Nos. 6 and 7, where there is no Ferry Fund or Divisional Engineer, will be properly provided for, however, if, as is expected, their construction is undertaken under the control of the Engineers of the East India Railway Company. The feeder in the Patna Division, No. 10, has been made over to the Department of Public Works, and the other feeders are all situated in divisions, to each of which the Lieutenant-Governor has been enabled to authorize the appointment of an

Engineer. Under such circumstances, and with the aid of the further grant which will shortly be made for the local or general fund, at the disposal of this Government, so far as may be practicable, the Lieutenant-Governor anticipates that fair progress will be made during the next working season.

An outline map has been prepared to accompany this Report, on which are shown all the roads enumerated therein, as well as the existing *Imperial Roads.*

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

There are three Railways under the Bengal Government in progress of construction, each by a private association working under a contract with Her Majesty's Secretary of State in Council; which contract guarantees and provides for the payment of interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the capital paid on account into the Bank of England or into a Treasury in India.

These associations are.—

The East Indian Railway Company.
The Eastern Bengal Railway Company.
The Calcutta and South Eastern Railway Company.

In the following Report of the proceedings in the Railway Department, for the year 1859-60, the above three Railways will be noticed separately.

East Indian Railway.

The facts relating to the East Indian Railway in Bengal will be stated under the heads of

"OPEN LINE"

AND

"LINE UNDER CONSTRUCTION."

Open Line.

The line open at the commencement of the year, extended from Howrah to Beddia, with a branch from the Khanoo junction to Raneegunge,—in all a distance of 142 miles. A further length of 23 miles was opened to Synthia, in the South Beerbhoom District, in September, so that the open line at the end of the year extended from Howrah to Synthia, 121 miles, with the branch line to Raneegunge of 45 miles length.

The section from Howrah to the Khanoo junction is a double line, and was completed as such in October. For the other length the line is single.

Traffic.

The entire traffic on the open line, during the first half of 1859, returned a profit of 8½ per cent. per annum on the cost of construction. For the second half of 1859, the profit was 6 per cent. per annum on the cost of construction, which, however, in this half year, included the cost of doubling the line from Howrah to the Khanoo junction, and of making the single line to Synthia.

The approximate cost of the open line is as follows :—

				Rupees.
75 miles of double line...	@ Rs.	1,57,000 per mile	= Rs.	1,17,75,000
91 miles of single line...	„ „	1,20,000 per mile	= „	1,09,20,000
		Total, Rupees ...		2,26,95,000

The number of miles run by Railway trains during the year amounted to 6,46,988 miles.

The number of passengers carried were :—

	No.		Rupees.
First Class	14,777	paying Rs.	60,671
Second Class	64,176	„ „	1,02,489
Third Class	13,09,761	„ „	7,09,963
Making an aggregate of Passengers carried	13,88,714	„ „	8,73,122

	Maunds.		Rupees.
The amount of coal carried was :—	59,16,702	paying Rs.	10,01,821
And of ordinary goods ...	22,01,402	„ „	4,80,782
So that the total merchandize traffic aggregated ...	81,18,104	„ Rs.	14,82,603

The gross earnings of the open Railway, including profits on every account, amounted to	Rs.	25,78,251
The expenses of working the Railway amounted to	„	11,74,243
Leaving for the next earnings or profits	Rs.	14,04,008

These returns are for the calendar year 1859, which is the year of the Railway accounts, and no separate returns have been formed for the official year.

Accidents.

There were twenty accidents in all during the year 1859. Four of these happened to passengers, one resulted fatally. Thirteen happened to servants of the Railway Company, of which eight ended fatally. Three persons trespassing on the line were killed. Besides these accidents, one

case of suicide occured. A European serjeant of one of Her Majesty's regiment threw himself out of the train when at full speed, and was killed.

Rolling Stock.

During the last half of 1859 the running stock of engines and carriages in use have been as follows:—

	19	Passenger Engines.
	30	Goods Engines.
Total ...	49	Locomotives.
	14	First-class Carriages.
	12	Composite ditto.
	1	Saloon ditto.
	36	Second-class ditto.
	96	Third-class ditto.
	351	Coal Hoppers.
	100	Coke Wagons.
	15	Horse Boxes.
	4	Carriage Trucks.
	31	Cattle Trucks.
	603	Miscellaneous Goods Wagons.
Total ...	1,263	Carriages and Wagons.

Improvement of Stations.

The subject of the improvement of the Railway Stations between Howrah and Burdwan has been under the consideration of Government; but the final orders approving of the proposed arrangements, which involve an expenditure of 2,63,134 Rupees, were not issued till ten days after the close of the official year.

This expenditure, however, does not include the cost of arrangements for Howrah Station, the consideration of which embraces many matters not yet matured.

The work at the Khanoo junction station, which is to be made an engine changing station, superseding "Burdwan" as such, has been commenced upon and is in rapid progress.

Sitting-room Accommodation for 3rd-class Passengers.

The number of passengers per third class carriage has been reduced from fifty-six to fifty-two, giving 17 inches sitting space for each person; but this reduction is considered insufficient by the Government of India, and it has only been accepted temporarily, with the remark that 20 inches per passenger should be the standard.

Communication between Guards and Drivers of Trains.

The subject of establishing communication between the guards and drivers of trains has had the attention of the Railway Department, and a report is awaited from the Agent and the Locomotive Superintendent of the East Indian Railway Company, as to the practical working of the card and bell arrangement, which is believed to be the simplest method of communication, and the one least liable to derangement.

Two wooden jetties have been in progress of erection at Howrah on the ground purchased from the Docking Company;—one of these is finished, and the other is in a forward state. These jetties will be of great service to the steam boat department of the Railway in landing stores.

An extensive new "coal wharf" at Raneegunge has been completed, so as to admit of coal being loaded there, and the Chief Engineer reports that, "so far as can at present be ascertained, it seems well adapted to its intended purpose."

Line under Construction.

The promise made by the Chief Engineer to link in the line to Rajmahal by the 1st of July 1860 has been fulfilled.

Progress.

Great energy has been shown in the progress of the works, and the Lieutenant Governor, after expressing his satisfaction at the exertions of the Engineers, has congratulated Mr. Turnbull, on the prospect which he now has, of seeing an early completion of the magnificent series of works, which he has so skilfully laid out and carried into execution in the face of very great difficulties.

The headings of the Monghyr tunnel, which is 900 feet long, met on the 27th March, a length of 30 feet 6 inches of solid quartz rock having been cut through during that month.

The progress making is such, that it is thought the North Rajmahal District, and the line through Colgong to Bhaugulpore, may be opened before the commencement of the rains of 1861.

Soane Bridge Works progressing satisfactorily.

The Soane Bridge will have twenty-eight spans of 150 feet each, covered over with iron girders, carrying the Rail at top, and an ordinary carriage road, 11 feet wide below. The progress made with the works has been very satisfactory. The whole of the foundations have been commenced, and the wells have been sunk, on an average, 17 feet. The two abutments and several of the piers, will be ready for the iron superstructure as soon as the staging can be fixed, which must be done after the rains. It will take two months to erect and fix the iron work of one span, and seven sets of staging are being prepared to allow of this number of spans being erected together. This great work will be completed as soon as the minor but very difficult bridges across the Keeul and Hullohur Rivers.

The Keeul Bridge will consist of nine spans of 150 feet, covered with iron lattice girders. The foundations of the west abutment and five piers have been completed—those for the east abutment and three piers are nearly ready.

The Hullohur Bridge will have five spans of 150 feet each ; it is very backward. To the south of the bridge there is a viaduct to carry the Railway over the low part of the valley, which will consist of 180 arched spans of 15 feet each—this long masonry work has been built up to the spring line of the arches.

The rapid progress and early completion of these important Bridges depends on the transmission of the iron work, and arrangements must be made to secure the conveyance of the bridge-parts up to the sites during the coming rainy season.

The stations to be constructed on the line have been sanctioned ; and a list of the stations from Howrah to the Kurumnassa, showing their positions, and the distance apart, and the distance of each from Howrah, also pointing out the stations at which engines are to be changed, is annexed.

Arrangements for opening to Rajmahal.

The contemplated opening to the public of the Railway line up to Rajmahal, in October in 1860, made a practical investigation necessary into the requirements, in regard to rolling stock, and establishments, for working this great extention of the open length ; and these matters were discussed fully, and determined, in a note drawn up by Major Strachey the Consulting Engineer, which was approved of by Government, and has formed the basis of the operations for providing for the prospective wants of the public traffic on this extension of the open line.

Store and Transport Department.

The unsatisfactory management of the store and transport departments of the East Indian Railway having had the attention of the Railway Department, the Consulting Engineer determined that a formal enquiry should be made into the administration of these departments, which enquiry was unfortunately postponed, owing to Major Strachey's ill health. The information elicited by the enquiry will come into the Report for the next year.

The following table shows the strength of the Company's fleet during 1859, and also the tonnage it could convey :—

Description of Boat.	Number of each kind made.	Number Wrecked.	Number now available.	Available tonnage of each.	Total available tonnage.
Large Flats (Iron)	6	.....	6	300	1,800
Engine Flats (Iron)	7	1	6	65	390
Ordinary Flats (Iron)	95	3	92	20 to 80	3,275
Engine Flats (Wooden)	6	1	5	50	250
Ordinary Flats (Wooden)	123	3	120	40 to 75	6,995
Oolakhs	278	5	273	30	8,190
Soane Bridge Flats (Iron)...	30	.....	30	15 to 35	710
" " (Wooden)	14	.....	14	35 to 40	475
Hullohur Flats (Iron)	20	2	18	7	126
Total... ...	579	15	564	.....	22,211

The actual despatches by this fleet and by private boats, during the year, may be approximately stated at

27,931 tons for Bengal.
10,572 tons for the North Western Provinces.

Land Plans.

It has been found necessary to have the whole of the land plans for the East Indian Railway revised, district by district, and the work of revision is now proceeding. The new plans are being prepared by the Chief Engineer on a scale of 150 feet to the inch in continuous sheets, based on the fixed mileage marks of the Railway, with proper schedules of reference, in which the areas are to be recorded in accordance with the revenue boundaries of mouzah, pergunnah, and zillah; and the classes, in which the land is held, are to be shown in detail.

Classification of land.

The following classification has been adopted to distinguish the circumstances under which the land is held. The land required for Railway purposes has been divided into four classes, A, B, C, and D.

Class A is for land which a Railway Company receives free of charge under the contract with the Government for permanent occupation.

Class B is for land also provided free of cost, but only for temporary occupation.

Class C is for land which the Railway Company has to provide at its own cost.

Class D is for land which does not come into the possession of the Railway Company at all.

A Deputy Collector has been appointed on the part of Government, to prepare from these plans, a correct register of title to the land taken over by Government for construction of the Railway; and the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, has declared that the Consulting Engineer and the local revenue authorities will respectively be held responsible for the careful record of land plans drawn out in regular sequence, and corrected up to date in their several offices.

New works.

Barrakúr Extension and Singarun Valley Lines.

The great question of the year has been that of the extension of the Raneegunge colliery line to the Barrakur River, with a branch along the Singarun Valley; having for its object the development of the mineral resources of the neighboring districts, and the establishment of greater facilities for the conveyance of coal from the mines which are already worked.

The Barrakur line will be 22 miles long, and the Singarun line about 7 miles long. The sections for these lines have been forwarded to the Consulting Engineer to the Railway Company in England, and the necessary measures for carrying out the works have been sanctioned by Her Majesty's Secretary of State in Council (10th December 1859). The accounts of the expenditure for these lines are not to be kept separate, but are to form part of the capital account of the main line. The only stations it is proposed to construct are terminal stations.

An indent has been passed for the disbursement of three lakhs of Rupees for the preparation of materials, &c., &c., so as to enable the Chief Engineer to make arrangements for the progress of the works, before the submission of detailed estimates.

An indent has also been passed for 10 miles of Greave's cast-iron sleepers, for experimental use on these colliery lines, where they will be subjected to the test of a heavy slow traffic.

The extension to the Barrakur is to be laid out so that it may form part of a main line direct to the North-West Provinces, in the event of such a prolongation being ultimately determined upon.

Care has been taken in laying out the colliery lines to meet the requirements of all the mining interests, and to place, as far as practicable, all upon an equal footing as regards accommodation.

Bridging the Hooghly.

The project of bridging the Hooghly at Calcatta is "finally dropped." The proposition to construct a bridge at or near to Fultah Ghaut, to connect the East Indian and the Eastern Bengal Railways has been generally approved of by the Governor-General in Council, and the Chief Engineer of the East Indian Railway has undertaken the survey necessary for fixing the site and for preparing a design and estimate for the bridge.

The borings in the bed of the river have accordingly been commenced upon, and the terms of the arrangement made in regard to the expenditure to be incurred in the preliminary operations are as follows:—

The account of the cost will be kept separate.

If the bridge and branch line are eventually constructed by the East Indian Railway Company, the cost will be borne by the East Indian Railway Company.

If by any other Company, that Company will pay.
If not at all, the Government will pay.

The question of the actual construction of the bridge is thus left quite open for future consideration.

The practicability of giving the East Indian Railway a line alongside of the Eastern Bengal Railway from the proposed Hooghly bridge junction to Sealdah, with a common terminus for the two Railways at Sealdah, has been discussed; but the plan was considered very inadvisable, because of the double cost of the land to Government, and the cost of an unnecessary new piece of Railway to the East Indian Railway Company, and it has been judged sufficient, that the East Indian Railway should account to the Eastern Bengal Railway, for mileage run upon the rails of the latter, and for terminal expenses in respect of all down-trains.

The Eastern Bengal Railway similarly accounting to the East Indian Railway for all up-trains, retaining only the proportion of receipts due for terminal and booking charges, and the mileage run upon its own rail. Arrangements of this nature between Companies are commonly in force, and worked perfectly under much more complicated circumstances in England.

EAST INDIA RAILWAY.

List of Stations, &c., on the Bengal Division, from Howrah to Chowsa :—

Number.	Names of Stations.	Distance		
		From Howrah.	Between each Station.	Engines Change.
1	Howrah	0	0	0
2	Bally	6	6	0
3	Connagur	8½	2½	0
4	Serampore	12	3½	0
5	Bydabatty	15	3	0
6	Chandernagore	20	5	0
7	Hooghly	24	4	0
8	Mugra	29	5	0
9	Pundooah	38	9	0
10	Boinchee	43½	5½	0
11	Mymaree	51	7½	0
12	Saktighur	59	8	0
13	Burdwan	66	7	66
14	Junction	74	8	0
15	Gooskarah	87	13	0
16	Beddeah	94	7	0
17	Bulpore Soorool	98	4	0
18	Ounnoodpore	110	12	0
19	Synthia	118	8	0
20	Mullarpore	128	10	0
21	Rampore	136	8	70
22	Nulhattee	144	8	0
23	Maradoi	154	10	0
24	Pakour	168	14	0
25	Bahawa	184	16	0
26	Tinpahar	195	11	0
27	Rajmehal	202	7	66
28	Tinpahar	209	7	0
29	Mirajpore	222	13	0
30	Sahebgunge	233	11	0
31	Peerpointee	247	14	0
32	Colgong	259	12	57
33	Ghogah	269	10	0
34	Bhaugulpore	278	9	0
35	Sultangunge	292	14	0
36	Burriarpore	303	11	0
37	Monghyr	311	8	52
38	Durrarh	320	9	0
39	Kujra	330	10	0
40	Luckeesarai	341	11	0
41	Burhea	351	10	0
42	Mokameh	361	10	49
43	Barrh	376	15	0
44	Bucktearpore	388	12	0
45	Futtowah	404	16	0
46	Patna	412	8	0
47	Bankipore	417	5	0
48	Dinapore	424	7	63
49	Behta	0	11½	0
50	Arrah	447	12½	0
51	Beehea	459	12	0
52	Rogonathpore	469	10	0
53	Doomraon	480	11	0
54	Buxar	490	10	66
55	Chowsa	497	7	0

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

The Eastern Bengal Railway, which will be the Great Trunk Railway of this Government, is under construction by contract, with the Firm of Messrs. Brassey Paxton Wythes and Henfry. The line sanctioned, and so contracted for, terminates at Kooshtee, on the Ganges, opposite Pubna, and starts from a point just without the eastern boundary of Calcutta, in the suburb of Sealdah. This line is 109½ miles long, and it will enable merchants from the Eastern Districts to avoid the Soonderbun route. It follows the Hooghly River sufficiently near to make the connection of this line with that of the East Indian Railway a short and easy matter, provided the river can be bridged at a cost not out of proportion to the advantages to be gained from its construction and from the junction of the two lines. The consideration of this junction has been noticed under the previous head of the "East Indian Railway."

The engineering staff arrived in November and December 1858, and the necessary working surveys were at once taken in hand. The actual work of constructing the line was commenced in May 1859, on the 10th of which month the first portion of land was made over to the Company, so that the whole of the progress made falls within the year under review.

Progress of Works.

Under the terms of the contract, the line to Kooshtee should be completed by the 30th April 1861; but the contractor's agent in this country has complained of the delay in making over the land, and of the consequent postponement of the commencement of the works, which may affect the date of completing the line. The works, according to the contract, should have been commenced on the 1st December 1858, but possession of the land for 75 miles was only obtained by the Company on the 31st October 1859, the transfer of the remaining 35 miles being completed by the end of that year. About 18 per cent. of the earth-work has been thrown up during the year under review, ending 31st April 1860. Of the bridges on the line, those across the Ishamuttee and the Koomar Rivers are of the greatest importance; their foundations and piers are to be constructed with iron cylinders driven by the pneumatic process. The works at the Ishamuttee have made good progress; the foundations, cylinders, and the pneumatic apparatus are upon the ground, and the staging and other arrangements have progressed under skilled hands. The Chief Engineer considers that this structure will be completed before the rainy season up to low-water-level, when the superstructure can be proceeded with.

The other bridge, meanwhile, must wait till the apparatus and other requisite materials can be removed from the Ishamuttee to the Koomar site.

The remaining bridges are of small size. The line of Railway has to cross the canals and some khals, but no other rivers. Five important roads will be crossed by the Railway, with under-bridges and flat iron tops, giving head-ways of 13 feet clear for three of the roads, and of 15½ feet on the main road to Dum-Dum, and on the Dum-Dum and Chitpoor road. These under-bridges are structures of some consequence.

The brick abutments of the Circular Canal Bridge, at the Calcutta Terminus, have been built above the water level of the canal, and will soon be completed; when this is done, the other canal bridge, which has also had its foundations completed, will be finished: both bridges are to have a superstructure of iron.

The screw pile bridges over the Ishapoor Nulla and the Bagaree Khall have not yet been commenced; but the iron works have arrived, and their erection can be carried on during the rainy season.

Sanction has been recently accorded to the sites selected for the Railway Stations, and the station plans have been discussed and determined upon. The position of the Metropolitan Terminus was formally sanctioned in December 1858, and in July 1859 the plan and arrangements for the station buildings were approved of, and the brick-work of the extensive foundations at Sealdah has since progressed fairly, as also the preparation of materials.

Stations.

The following is a classified list of the stations, showing their distances apart from each other, and from the Calcutta Terminus:—

Nos.	Names of Stations.	Class.	Distance	
			From Sealdah.	Between each Station.
1	Dum-Dum and Chitpore* junction,	3rd	0	0
2	Barrackpore	2nd	13¾	9¾
3	Samnuggur	4th	18½	4¾
4	Nyehattee	3rd	23½	5
5	Kauchraparah	4th	28	4½
6	Hamidpore for Chogdah ...	3rd	38	10
7	Ranaghat	3rd	45	7
8	Bugoolah	3rd	57½	12½
9	Kissengunge	3rd	65	7½
10	Ramnuggur	3rd	74½	9½
11	Choadangah	4th	83½	9
12	Alumdangah	3rd	93	9½
13	Khoostea Terminus	special	109½	16½

Crossings.

The positions and character of the several crossings to be provided for, have been settled in communication with the civil authorities.

Chitpore Branch Line.

The Government of India formally suggested to the Directors of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company the expediency of making a Branch Railway from their line to the Hooghly River at Chitpore. The Board have adopted this suggestion, and have applied to carry it out, and the necessary surveys and examinations of the ground have been made by the Chief Engineer, who has prepared his plans and estimates for submission. This branch will wholly avoid the town of Calcutta, and traversing a slip of ground on the north side of the canal, which is the property of Government, will have a clear run to the river, and a valuable river frontage. This Branch Railway will afford the means of uninterrupted conveyance to the port of Mutlah for heavy country produce landed from boats on the bank of the

* Awaiting sanction to the Chitpore Branch and the junction curve.

Hooghly, and for heavy imports, such as salt and iron from the port of Mutlah to the Hooghly River, as well as for the uninterrupted conveyance of heavy goods from the line of the Eastern Bengal Railway to the Hooghly, and from the Hooghly to the Eastern Bengal Railway.

The Government permission to prepare the plans and estimates for this branch line was accorded in August 1859.

Extension line beyond Ganges.

The contract between the Honorable East India Company and the Eastern Bengal Railway provides that the Railway shall ultimately be carried to Dacca, &c., and the extension of the line in this direction has accordingly been under careful and anxious consideration. The line of country which the Chief Engineer has proposed to take was inspected under the orders of Government in December 1859, by the Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government, and by the Chief Engineer of the Railway, who separately reported on the matter, which is still under consideration. Mr. Purdon's views generally in respect to the construction of this line were, before this inspection, submitted to the Government of India, and the following notice shows the high estimation in which they were then held:—

"Mr. Purdon's reports appear to the President in Council remarkable for the grasp "they take of one of the broadest engineering questions of the day, and for the clearness "with which he explains all real difficulties."

The Chief Engineer has proposed to take a curvilinear course from Koshtee, crossing the Ganges with a short ferry, and keeping to the west of Pubna, making the passage of the Oora Sagur the most salient and northern part of the line, and from thence curving back to Dacca, in preference to facing the difficulties on the straight road to Dacca; and the necessary surveys have now been sufficiently carried out to enable him to prepare the estimate of the cost, which, with his matured project for the construction of the line, will come under the next year's Report. The importance attached to this extension by the Supreme Government may be gathered from the following expression of opinion:—

"In the view of the President in Council, without the extension, both to Naraingunge, "beyond Dacca, and to Serajgunge on the main stream of the Jaboonah or Brahmaputra "more than three-fourths of the value of every mile of the Eastern Bengal line of "Railway will be lost to the country."

The terms upon which this survey has been undertaken are similar as regards final adjustment to those which have been already stated under the head of "bridging the Hooghly." The manner in which it is proposed to connect this Railway with that of the East India Company, and to work the Eastern Bengal line between Calcutta and the junction, has already been explained.

THE CALCUTTA AND SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY.

The operations of this Railway Company, which—after an unsuccessful attempt to obtain capital for the undertaking, without the protection and assistance of a guarantee from Government, subsequently received this aid—were commenced in the year under review.

The line crosses the low flat alluvial formation of the Gangetic Delta, where it is well within the influence of the tides, and has been projected for the purpose of connecting Calcutta with the new Port of the Mutlah River. It will be about 29 miles long, and the estimated capital to which the guarantee of 5 per cent. at present extends, is only £250,000. The contract between the Railway Company and the Secretary of State in Council was entered into on the 15th March 1859, and the operations of the Company are limited to the line between Calcutta and the Mutlah.

Metropolitan Terminus.

In December 1858, when fixing the site of the Metropolitan Terminus of the Eastern Bengal Railway at Sealdah, the Government of India laid down that this Railway to the Mutlah, whenever it should be carried out, should also have its terminus at the Sealdah station, which site, indeed, had been fixed originally for this Railway, when the project was first reported upon in 1853, by Lieutenant-Colonel Baker; who also originated the idea of connecting it with the commercial parts of Calcutta and the Hooghly River bank by horsed tram-ways, a project which has recently been brought forward, and enquired into practically by a Committee appointed for the purpose in connection with both Railways.

Junction Line.

The Mutlah line will be connected with that of the Eastern Bengal by a short junction line, with a gradient of 1 in 400, the level of the Eastern Bengal Railway at Sealdah being 6·02 feet higher than the level of the Calcutta and South Eastern line. The proposed branch of the Eastern Bengal to Chitpore, when carried out, will connect both lines of Railway with the Hooghly River.

Works on the Line.

The only river crossed by the Calcutta and South Eastern Line is the Pialee, a large tidal-way, requiring, at the place where the line crosses it, a bridge of at least 170 feet span. It was at first projected to cross this tidal channel, with a solid dam, and the question of thus closing this river was carefully discussed and finally negatived by Government in June 1859. The arrangement for the bridge then came under consideration—the site, headway, and width were determined, and also the manner of building the foundations. The bridge is to be an iron girder bridge of one clear span of 170 feet, giving a headway of 12 feet. The iron superstructure is to be designed by the Company's Consulting Engineer, with the stipulation from this Government, that the clear width to be afforded by the girders is not to be less than 26 feet 6 inches, which is the minimum clear width fixed for bridges to carry a double line of rails.

The crossing of Tolly's Nullah is the only other work of any magnitude on this line. The head-way is fixed at 16 feet above the high water to allow of the canal traffic passing under the bridge.

Entally Canal Crossings.

There are also the crossings of the Entally Canal, both for the junction line from the Eastern Bengal, and also for the main line leaving Sealdah.

These bridge crossings might have been avoided if the Agent of the Calcutta and South Eastern Railway had come into the proposal made, and had accepted the terms offered to him with the sanction of Government, by the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta; who had established their project for terminating the low level drainage of that section of the city, upon the Entally Canal, filling it up for a certain length, and erecting their pumping station by the side of the Canal above and west of the line subsequently fixed for the Railway crossing.

Their proposal was to remove the pumping station below and east of the line of Railway, prolonging the city low-level sewer for the distance to be removed, and filling up the canal past the Railway, so as to allow of the rails being brought into the terminal station at the level of the ground, and the terms were, that the Railway Company should pay the Commissioners 55,000 Rupees, which was the estimated cost of prolonging the main low level sewer.

The advantages to the Railway Company were, that whereas the bridges would necessitate the provision of a head-way for ordinary boats passing to the top of the canal, which, if not filled up, must be utilised, and would therefore cause an increased expenditure in all the terminal station buildings due to the extra height of Rail, as well as be in themselves somewhat costly structures, all this expenditure and extra work might be avoided by paying for the extension of the city drain.

The agent of the Railway not being satisfied with the arrangement proposed, declined it on the part of the Company, and the project of removing the pumping station, which had been some time under discussion, was authoritatively considered as at an end. The point then left for decision was, the head-way to be afforded by the Railway bridges; which was not finally settled till after the close of the year under review, but has been made as favorable as possible for the Railway Company, the height at first insisted upon being reduced so much as to allow of the Rails being brought into the station at the required low level.

Road crossings.

The road crossings of the Railway have been finally determined upon by the Consulting Engineer, on inspection with the Chief Engineer and the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Transfer of Land.

The land for 18 miles out of the 29 has been made over to the Railway Company.

Road side Stations.

The sites for the stations have been determined upon; besides the terminal stations, there are to be three intermediate stations at 5, 10, and 20 miles from Sealdah, two of which have been completed, and are made use of as residences by the District Engineers.

Progress of Works.

The earth-work formation of this line was commenced in October 1859, and has been nearly two-thirds completed. The brick-work has been commenced, and a good progress made in the preparation of materials.

The permanent way has been laid for the first 3 miles out of Sealdah, and progress has been made in delivering the permanent way along the line.

The preparation of bricks and ballast has progressed fairly. No actual steps were taken, till after the close of the year, in the construction of the rolling stock. The Chief Engineer expects to complete the works and to open the line for traffic at the end of 1861.

The arrangements for the terminal station at Sealdah, and for the work-shops and sheds to be erected in connection with it have been matured, and the plans submitted; although they were not finally approved during the year with reference to the pending question of the Entally Canal Crossing.

The question of the terminal station at the Mutlah has not been far advanced; but it has been decided by the Supreme Government to make the change in the site of this terminus, which was advocated at home by Mr. Longridge, the Consulting Engineer. The plan of the Mutlah Committee placed the site of the terminus north of that selected for the customs house, which latter was flanked by an inlet from the Mutlah, called the Mallee Khal. This khal will be of the utmost importance to the Railroad, and the sites of the customs house and of the Railway Terminus have accordingly been exchanged. The question still remains to be settled of giving up the road that was to have been constructed south of the first site for the customs and on the north bank of the Mallee Khall, making over to the Railway Company the undisturbed and entire possession of this bank of the khal, with a view to the formation, by the Company, of wharves, docks, and other appliances for the convenience of loading and unloading cargoes.

A matter of general importance, which has been adverted to under the head of the "Pialee Bridge," was discussed at the Consulting Engineer's office on the 10th March 1860, with some of the leading Railway officials present, all having been invited to attend. This conference was held for the purpose of publishing, in a more complete shape, and with every detail supplied, the minimum guage dimensions to be observed in construction on all the Railways in India. This was no new project, but the plan originally received with this object of securing safety and uniformity from Her Majesty's Secretary of State in 1856 was not sufficiently explanatory in detail, and there were points left doubtful, which required to be definitely settled. Two plans, showing the dimensions to be allowed in the clear in stations, and for the line generally, with sections of a passenger carriage on the Rails, were accordingly prepared with the recorded approval of the meeting, and were submitted by the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, for consideration and for authoritative adoption. It was at this meeting that the clear width to be given on a bridge-way for the passage of two trains was fixed at 26 feet 6 inches in near accordance with the original guage plan prepared by the late Mr. Brunal, and forwarded to this country by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for adoption on all the Railways under construction in India. The orders of the Government of India have not yet been passed on this reference, but the rule, as before stated, has been applied to the proposed bridge structures of the Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.

MARINE.

Master Attendant's Department.

This Department has continued throughout the year under the control of Captain Reddie, Master Attendant.

The Pilot Service.

	Effective List.	On leave.	Total.	Number of the Pilots in Free List.	
Branch Pilots	9	3	12	1	None.
Acting „	3	0	3	0	
Master „	23	4	27	8	
Acting „	7	0	7	0	
Mate „	22	1	23	7	
Acting „	14	0	14	0	
Sr. 2nd Mate „	1	1	2	0	
Acting „ „	11	0	11	0	
Jr. 2nd Mate	1	1	2	0	
Acting „ „	8	0	8	0	
Volunteer „	37	1	38	0	
Licensed Pilot, Uncovenanted, with the Pilot Service	0	0	0	6	
Total ...	136	11	147	22	

The strength of the pilot service, as it stood on the 30th April 1860, is represented in the margin.

There are twenty-four licensed pilots, of whom sixteen belong to the regular service, and eight are out-siders.

The cost to Government of maintaining the pilot service amounted, during the year, to 8,26,522 Rupees. The receipts came to 5,39,909 Rupees, including the subscriptions of officers to the Pension Fund—the excess of expenditure being 6,86,612 Rupees, compared with an excess last year of 1,73,970 Rupees.

Trials of Pilots.

There have been seven trials of officers of the pilot service during the last year. In one instance the offender was dismissed the service for drunkenness, three officers were acquitted, and three suffered suspension and loss of steps.

Loss of the *Alma*.

The lamentable case of the wreck of the *Alma* took place on the 5th June 1859, when she struck with a heavy sea in the middle ground in the Eastern Channel, and went down in 4¼ fathoms.

Mr. Branch Pilot Laing, who was in pilotage charge, his servant, the Captain, his wife and child, a lady passenger, and three of the crew, were unfortunately drowned.

The conduct of the men who left the wreck in the boats and pinnace had been very justly stigmatized as shameful. Despite the cries of helpless women, exposed to certain death, no attempt was made by the seamen, who owed their lives to the humane exertions of others, to near the wreck.

The disreputable conduct of the boatswain and carpenter, on this occasion, has been brought to the notice of the Board of Trade.

Twelve men, who left the ship in the boats, or in pieces of wreck and spars, were washed ashore on the sea face of Saugor Island, where they were picked up and brought

to town by Captain Tapley, 2nd Assistant Master Attendant, who had been sent in search of the ship-wrecked crew.

The acknowledgments of Government were duly conveyed to the pilot and commander of the *Nimrod*, also to the commander of the *Como*, and to Captain Tapley, for their valuable and humane exertions in rescuing the survivors of the wreck.

Use of the Lead by Pilots.

The attention of the Lieutenant-Governor was attracted to the frequent loss of vessels caused by the carelesness and negligence of pilots in not attending to the lead.

In the latter end of April last, the French vessel *Giaour* was wrecked on Saugor Sand, while in pilotage charge of Mr. Mate Pilot Manger. A few weeks prior to this event, another vessel was also run aground from the culpable neglect of the pilot of this paramount duty. Hitherto the punishments inflicted on the pilots convicted of this offence were very inadequate, such as suspension from employment for a few months; and the Lieutenant-Governor was of opinion that slight punishments for conduct which endangered life and property to an extent which it was painful to contemplate, could not but have the effect of impressing the pilots of the port with the idea, that a very small degree of culpability was attached by Marine Courts to the guilt of inattention to the lead, which, even when it led to the greatest disasters, would be treated as a light fault.

The inadequacy of the punishment imposed by the Marine Court was, it was believed, owing to the light view taken by the Judge of offences which should be treated as criminal in a very high degree.

In order, therefore, to impress the Judge of this fact, the Lieutenant-Governor forwarded to him for his guidance the subjoined paper, drawn up by the Superintendent of Marine, and it is hoped that the sentences of the Court will no longer be disproportionate to the gravity of the offence referred to.

MEMORANDUM.

"The lead has been emphatically described to be the Pilot's compass, and is an "infallible monitor in weather, when buoys or marks are obscured; and at all times, by "day or night, when approaching sands or crossing channels."

"The neglect of the lead is inexcusable, and has been followed by most lamentable "results. It is the paramount duty of a Pilot to keep the lead going when a vessel is "in pilot's water, and it is the only safe guide when approaching a sand or shoal; indeed, "without its aid pilotage would be deprived of half its efficiency, and the risk to the vessel "proportionally increased.

"Serious accidents happen to the most careful and experienced pilots, in spite of "every precaution; but when this occurs, consequent upon neglect of the lead, no punish-"ment short of dismissal can be considered adequate for the default of the pilot."

Fifteen vessels are reported to have grounded in the river while under charge of pilots, compared with forty-five cases in the previous year.

A comparative statement of the last three years of the number of ships arriving at and departing from the port is shown in the margin. A great decrease is here exhibited in the amount of tonnage in the port during the past year, to the extent of 184,429 tons, as compared with the previous year. The large number of troops and immense quantity of Government stores sent out to this country during the year of the mutiny, and the succeeding year, may, in a measure, account for this diminution.

Arrivals and Departure of ships.

	Arrivals.	*Departures.*	*Total.*	*Tonnage.*
1857-58	1,007	960	1,967	1,429,280
1858-59	970	978	1,948	1,443,300
1859-60	832	880	1,712	1,258,871

The River Survey.

Owing to the stranding of the buoy vessel *Grappler*, the duties of the River Surveyor have been very heavy. The Superintendent reports that the channels generally have undergone no material change.

The *Grappler* buoy vessel was driven from her anchors in the gale of June 17, 1859, and was stranded on the south end of Balcherry Island, having lost four anchors, with her boats and rudder. As nothing could be done during the South-west monsoon she was stripped, every thing landed and brought to town, and the vessel housed in. In October Captain Tapley was sent down to use every effort to float her, but great difficulty having been experienced in getting lascars or *coolies* to work there on account of sickness, the Master Attendant went down and inspected the vessel and locality. It was found that the vessel was embedded in the sand 8 feet, about 200 yards from low water marks, and it appears that the only chance of floating her would be to dig a dock. This proved to be a most difficult and laborious undertaking, the sand being so fine that when the rollers came in on the spring flood tides, the dock was filled up. After many failures Captain Tapley finally succeeded in floating the vessel on the 6th February last, after which she was brought up to Calcutta, and on examination was found to have sustained but little injury.

Light Houses.

The light house at False Point has not been visited this year, but it is always favorably spoken of. The district is so unhealthy, that both Europeans and natives alike suffer from fever. The Government have on this account lately sanctioned a more liberal salary for the native doctor at this station, in order to secure the services of an efficient medical officer.

Saugor Light House.

The light houses at Saugor and Cowcally have been visited every three months by the senior officer at the station, who reports favorably of the way they are kept.

Houses of Refuge.

The houses of refuge on Saugor Island were inspected by Mr. Behrend, the Commander of the steamer *Despatch*. In No. 1 both water and biscuit had been broached, and some rats were found drowned in the tank. The tank was cleared out and refilled with water, and the

biscuit replaced. The house was repainted, and the flagstaff erected. The same measures were adopted at the other houses, altogether five in number, which were all left in good order.

New House of Refuge.

As the tide sets strong through Channel Creek, and a house of refuge had been sanctioned to the north east of Sydney Point, Mr. Behrend erected one there, and painted it white, marked A. It bears north east from Sydney Point and east ½ north from Docall, and is very conspicuous.

Port Dues.

There has been considerable falling off in the receipts under this head, in consequence of the decrease in the number of arrivals of ships, as already noticed.

The total amount received has been 1,42,762 Rupees compared with 1,69,808 Rupees of the previous year, showing a decrease to the extent of 27,046 Rupees.

Shipping Master.

The office of shipping master has been held throughout the year by Mr. Sevenoaks, who has performed its duties very satisfactorily.

The number of ships which have been passed through the office, since its commencement, is 727, of which 707 were British, 2 American, 16 Arabs, 1 Russian, and 1 Italian.

The number of seamen of all countries shipped through the office during the same period was 19,277, and the number of seamen discharged in the office 19,141.

Naval Store-keeper's Department.

The demands upon this department, which has been under the control of Captain Weston throughtout the year, have been very heavy, partly in consequence of a considerable increase of work having been thrown upon it by the China Expedition.

The Surveyor and Builder.

This department has continued under the control of Mr. Melany.

The following summary contains an account of the principal works executed during the past year :—

The completion of the construction of the new sea-going steamer *Arracan ;* inland steamers *Adjai, Tonge,* and *Mor,* the cargo boat *Megna ;* Nos. 1 and 2 barges ; two-thirds of the new steamers *Ganges* and *Jaboona,* besides erecting two barges received in pieces from England.

The repairs to the several vessels of Her Majesty's Royal and Indian Navies and to the sea-going vessels belonging to this Presidency have been heavy and numerous.

A considerable amount of work also has been performed in fitting up twenty-nine vessels for invalids and troops returning to England, also forty-four vessels for the China expedition, besides several others which were employed in conveying convicts to Port Blair.

At the same time the current work on the vessels under the Government of Bengal, employed in connection with the pilotage and buoyage of the Hooghly, and in the Inland Steam Department, has been carried on as usual.

New Vessels.

The undermentioned vessels have been launched during the year at the Kidderpore Dock Yard :—

Sea-going Steamer	*Arracan.*
Inland Vessel	*Ganges.*
„ „	*Adjai.*
„ „	*Tonge.*
„ „	*Mor.*
„ „	*Megna.*
No. 1 Barge.	
„ 2 Barge.	
Teesta lengthened.	

The cost of all the new work and repairs executed during the period under review has been 6,78,252 Rupees, *viz.* :—

Repairs ...	Rs.	3,97,936	8	0
New Work ...	„	2,80,315	8	0
Total, Rupees		6,78,252	0	0

1857-58 ..	Rs.	7,18,532
1858-59 ..	„	7,01,619
1859-60 ..	„	6,78,252

A comparison of which with the two previous years is exhibited in the margin.

Steam Dock Yard and Foundry.

This branch has been presided over throughout the year by Mr. Sandeman, Chief Superintending Engineer.

The principal work performed in the factory has been in connection with a large number of vessels of the Bengal Marine.

Of the Royal Navy, the under-mentioned vessels have received repairs from the Department :—

Her Majesty's ships *Adventure* and *Sparrow-hawk*, and the following of Her Majesty's Indian Navy :—

Coromandel,	*Victoria,*
Dalhousie,	*Zenobia,*
Punjaub,	

Teesta lengthened.
Adjai.
Jaboona.
Ganges.
Mor.
Tonge.
No. 1 to 4 Cargo Barges.
Winter's No. 1 Steam Tug.
Winter's 1 and 2 Cargo Boats.

Ordinary and extraordinary repairs have been effected to the different vessels of the Ganges flotilla, and new work executed on the vessels noted in the margin.

The factory continues to labor under the disadvantage of a very inadequate supply of steam power for the work

of the factory machinery generally. It is hoped that this state of things will be shortly remedied; and amongst other aids and improvements, that the steam hammer, from the use of which much benefit will be secured, will, in a short time, be erected and set to work.

Engineer School.

From the 1st May 1859 to the 30th April 1860, the number of lads admitted into the Engineer school was forty-eight, of whom thirty-two have been classed and distributed amongst different vessels, seven were discharged for misconduct and disobedience of orders in refusing to proceed on service when directed to do so.

With a view to counteract this evil, an apprentice indenture was introduced in April last, for the purpose of binding the lads to serve a stipulated term of five years.

The lads, on admission, are generally found to be backward in education, and could only work the simple rules of arithmetic. They are divided into three classes; those of the senior class have been taught fractions, a little mensuration, the rudiments of proportional drawing, lessons in dictation, writing, geography, and the primary mechanical principles of steam and the steam engine. Those of the junior classes have been taught the simple rules of arithmetic, lessons in dictation, and writing, with a slight knowledge of rough sketching machinery.

During the factory hours they are regularly stationed and kept at work, and, with a few exceptions, their progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

The service having been repeatedly put to great inconvenience by Engineers, who, when serving afloat on distant stations, throw up their appointment and leave their duties at a moment's notice, a covenanted form of agreement has been introduced, whereby all Engineers serving in the Government steam service are bound under penalty to serve for a period of twelve months certain from the date of signing covenant. At the expiration of the year three months' notice is required in writing should an Engineer be desirous of quitting the Government service, and this clause is binding as long they continue to serve beyond the twelve months stipulated.

Fresh Engineers from England.

Since the 1st May 1859 nine Engineers have arrived from England for general service in the Steam Department, all of whom are regularly covenanted for five years, subject to the Rules and Regulations of the India Navy, but on detached service.

The Government Boat office.

This Department is under the control of Mr. White, who is reported to have conducted its duties satisfactorily.

The Ganges steam flotilla was composed during the year under review of eleven Steamers and nine flats and troops boats (exclusive of the several gun boats and steam ferry boats). These vessels have made thirty-four trips to the North-West, and eight to Assam during the year, besides five trips on the Gogra.

Steam communication between Dinapore and Fyzabad.

In the month of June 1859 regular steam communication was opened between Dinapore and Fyzabad, on the Gogra.

Three trips were made at regular intervals between these two points, but, owing to the exigencies of the public service, the communication was interrupted in September last.

Direct steam communication opened between Calcutta and Fyzabad.

In the month of December however a direct line from Calcutta was opened, and two voyages were made between Calcutta and Fyzabad up to the close of the year.

Port of Chittagong.

The establishment maintained at this port continues to be the same as that reported last year.

The light-house at Kotabdea is reported to be in good order, but the sea is gradually encroaching upon its base.

				Tonnage.
1857-58	Arrivals	253	..	28,768
„	Departures	303	...	33,648
	Total	556	...	62,416
1858-59	Arrivals	304	...	28,944
„	Departures	340	...	31,129
	Total	644	...	60,073
1859-60	Arrivals	351	...	37,366
„	Departures	426	...	41,669
	Total	777	...	79,035

A statement of the number of arrivals and departures of ships in connection with the Port of Chittagong, during the year 1859-60, is exhibited in the margin, with the usual comparison for the last three years.

Province of Arracan.

Number of Arrivals and Departures of Vessels from Akyab, with their tonnage, from 1857-58 to 1859-60.

				Tonnage.
1857-58	Arrivals	370	...	161,607
„	Departures	350	...	145,095
	Total	720	...	306,702
1858-59	Arrivals	339	...	109,830
„	Departures	351	...	118,285
	Total	690	...	228,115
1859-60	Arrivals	219	...	77,983
„	Departures	233	...	84,009
	Total	452	...	161,992

No change of any importance has taken place in the Government establishments in this Province, except that the light on the table-land of the Borongo has been discontinued.

Buildings and Docks.

The value of the public buildings and docks in the Marine Department is reported to be the same as it was last year, *viz.* 9,12,850 Rupees.

The value of the machinery and implements belonging to the steam foundry at Kidderpore amounts to 1,45,543 Rupees compared with 1,46,836 Rupees of last year.

Entire Expenditure and Receipts of the Marine Department under the Government of Bengal, for the official year 1859-60.

	1857-58.		
Receipts	...	Rs.	17,35,869
Expenditure	...	„	23,05,630
Deficit	...	„	5,69,761
	1858-59.		
Receipts	...	„	23,28,198
Expenditure	...	„	27,14,902
Deficit	...	„	3,86,704
	1859-60.		
Receipts	...	„	20,23,931
Expenditure	...	„	33,08,275
Deficit	...	„	12,84,344

The receipts of the Marine Department have been 20,23,931 Rupees, while the expenditure has amounted to 33,08,275 Rupees—the excess of expenditure over receipts being 12,84,344 Rupees.

The difference in excess between the total amount of expenditure in 1859-60 and that of the previous year, is 5,93,373 Rupees. This general increase is accounted for by the Superintendent of Marine in the following manner:—

The construction and other charges of three new steamers, *Ganges*, *Adjai*, and *Jaboona* ...	Rs.	2,64,243	0 0
The transfer of the steamers *Sir Henry Lawrence* and *Mechanic* from the Railway Company, and debiting this department with their cost ...	„	2,83,904	0 0
Costs of moorings purchased from the P. and O. Company in 1858-59, brought on this year's accounts ...	„	40,100	0 0
Costs of coal, 1858-59, brought on this year's accounts ...	„	1,07,000	0 0
Expenses of four ferry boats and five gun boats, formerly debited to Government of India ...	„	28,388	0 0
Expenses of one additional troop boat, *Konai* ...	„	23,900	0 0
Extra expenses under the head of channel buoys and *Grappler* ...	„	41,046	0 0
Increase of Engineer's establishment at the factory.	„	32,243	0 0
Expenses of Steamer *Indus* transferred from Pegu ...	„	16,500	0 0
	Total, Rupees	8,37,324	0 0

MEDICAL.

Lunatic Asylums.

There are no private lunatic asylums in this country. The public asylums are five in number, *viz.* at Bhowanipore, Dullunda, Patna, Moorshedabad, and Dacca.

Bhowanipore Asylum.

The Bhowanipore asylum at the Presidency is maintained exclusively for European and East Indian patients. The number of patients treated in it during 1859 was 144, being about 50 per cent. above the cases of the preceding year. Of these 25 patients were cured and discharged, 3 died, 50 were sent to England, leaving 66 still under treatment.

Dullund Asylum.

The number of native insanes treated in the Dullunda asylum, also at the Presidency, during 1859, amounted to 470. The cures effected are shown to have been 9·14 per cent. The cures with the cases in which the patients were sufficiently improved to be transferred to their friends amounted to 24·68 per cent., and the mortality to 17·44 per cent.

The abuse of spirituous liquors and narcotics appears to be the chief cause of insanity among the natives.

The patients in this asylum continue to be employed in light work, such as rope making, spinning, &c. The jute used is cultivated and manufactured by themselves. A variety of occupations has been tried for the inmates of this asylum, but the manufacture of rope and twine has hitherto been found to be the best suited for both the men and women.

The labor of the patient is perfectly free, and is the result of persuasion and habit, neither threats nor mechanical restraint being allowed.

The Patna Native Lunatic Asylum.

The management of this institution, during the year under review, has been particularly successful. Only 6 deaths occurred out of a total of 171 treated. This was one of the lowest death rates that has occurred of late years in any of the Bengal asylums.

The Lieutenant-Governor inspected this asylum when on tour last cold season, and was most favorably impressed with the excellent results attained by the care and ability with which the Superintendent, Dr. Sutherland, has carried out the industrial system. Labor is entirely voluntary, but the returns show that the cures have increased in a ratio with healthful occupation. It is a striking fact that during the whole year there was no death among the industrious insanes.

The Dacca Native Lunatic Asylum.

The number of insanes treated in this Asylum, which was also visited by the Lieutenant-Governor in the course of the year, was 274, of whom 51 were cured, and only 14 died, showing a very marked diminution in the rate of mortality of the last five years. This satisfactory result is assigned to the many improvements which Dr. Simpson has introduced in the conservancy, sleeping arrangements, clothing and diet, in all of which important changes have been made during the year.

The voluntary employment of the insanes appears to have been especially attended to; two-thirds of the patients, on an average, having been usefully engaged in occupations of one kind or another, and without coercion or accident.

The Moorshedabad Native Lunatic Asylum.

The returns from this institution are not satisfactory: the death rate among the patients, 34 out of the 114 treated, being one of almost unparalleled severity. This is attributed to the influence of an unusally sickly season, and to fact that the additions and alterations sanctioned for the improved accommodation in the hospital had not been carried out up to the end of

the year. Measures have been taken to expedite the completion of the necessary works, and the Lieutenant-Governor, who, when he visited this institution, came to the conclusion that a large expenditure of money on the present buildings would be wasted, has desired that the proposition for the construction of a new hospital at Berhampore, or at some more suitable site than Moydapore, may be brought forward for consideration in the next Public Works Budget.

The Calcutta Opthalmic Hospital.

The great usefulness of the eye infirmary attached to the Medical College Hospital has been more than ever demonstrated by the large increase which took place, during the year 1859-60, in the number of patients operated upon at the institution.

This result is all the more gratifying as it was apprehended, not without reason, that a falling off in the attendance of in-door patients would be the result of the great change introduced in the system of dieting, by substituting rations for daily money payments. The latter system of dieting the patients not only interfered with proper medical supervision, but held out a form of eleemosynary relief, which, on the first establishment of the hospital, was probably desirable, but the necessity for which does not now exist.

The principal forms of Eye Diseases treated.

Cataract, catarrhal, and chronic opthalmia were the principal forms of eye diseases treated. The number who sought relief from cataract was very large, but the result was not so satisfactory as could be wished, owing to the rooted aversion, on the part of the high caste and respectable natives, to become inmates of the hospital, a residence in the institution being considered by them almost tantamount to a loss of caste. The skill and advice of the Superintendent were also frequently frustrated by the inattention, neglect, or loss of confidence of the patient, owing principally to the influence of native pretenders in the bazaars.

Subjoined is a statement of the number of Christians, Mahommedans, Hindoos, and people of other religious denominations that have daily attended the *out-door* dispensary during the year :—

Christians.....	2,238
Mahommedans.....	3,299
Hindoos.....	12,958
Other denominations	102
Total ..	18,597

The number of in-door patients treated during the same period amounted to 528.

The expenses of the institution amounted, during the year, to Rupees 16,848-13-5, of which nearly three-fourths went in the salary and allowances of the Superintendent, Dr. Archer, and the remainder in native establishments, medicines, dieting, &c.

Charitable Hospitals and Dispensaries.

The usual statement, shewing the number of patients treated at all the charitable hospitals and dispensaries in the Lower Provinces, and the expenditure incurred in each of them during the twelve months ending 30th June 1860, is appended.

The Akyab General and Seamen's Hospital and the Howrah Hospital continue, it will be seen, to be the most expensive of all the institutions. This, however, is owing chiefly to a large proportion of the patients treated in them being European seamen and others, whose dietary is much more expensive than that of natives. The expenses of the Howrah Dispensary, during the past year, have been swelled above the usual rate, by the erection of a new building.

The marked increase in the number of patients who received gratuitous medical treatment in the Mitford Hospital at Dacca, which was opened only three years ago, is a gratifying proof that the munificent bequest of the late Mr. Mitford has been wisely applied for the attainment of the testator's wish, that his money should be applied to "charitable, beneficial, and public works, for the exclusive benefit of the native inhabitants of Dacca."

Number of Patients.	
1858–59.	1859–60.
5,193.	13,013.

TABULAR STATEMENT showing the number of Patients, and the average Expenditure per head, &c., &c., during the period, from 1st July 1859 *to 30th June* 1860, *in the following Charitable Dispensaries in Bengal.*

Dispensaries.	Total number of patients treated.	Cost of Establishment.			Total expenditure.			Average expenditure per head.			Remarks.
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
Akyab General and Seamen's Hospital	2,177	3,675	1	8	5,388	0	5	2	7	7	This is an average expenditure both for European and Native patients.
Allipore	5,113	2,171	0	0	2,304	15	9	0	7	2 3/5	
Balasore	909	426	8	0	1,034	1	2	1	2	2 1/4	
Baraset	7,106	492	0	0	724	1	6	0	1	7 1/2	
Bancoorah	1,195	323	10	6	1,135	13	3	0	15	2 1/2	The charge for repairing the dispensary building is included in the contingent account.
Bauleah	2,689	807	3	5 1/2	1,115	2	11 1/2	0	6	7 1/2	
Beerbhoom	789	177	4	9	270	5	0	0	5	0 3/4	
Bhudruck	1,052	169	0	0	351	1	9	0	5	4	
Bhowanipore	8,217	3,648	0	0	3,920	8	3	0	7	7 1/2	
Bhaugulpore	2,244	350	0	0	430	6	8	0	3	0 3/4	
Bograh	1,494	218	0	0	468	13	6	0	5	0 1/4	
Berhampore	6,761	2,854	5	0	4,270	4	3 1/2	0	10	1 1/2	Ditto ditto.
Buddibatty	1,999	690	0	0	795	0	6	0	6	4 1/4	
Burrisaul	3,101	689	2	7	1,148	13	7	0	5	11	
Burdwan	3,352	347	9	3	913	12	3	0	4	4 1/2	
Chittagong	6,982	2,127	0	0	2,509	4	6	0	5	9	
Cuttack	2,769	1,557	3	3	4,432	9	1 1/2	1	9	7 1/2	
Dacca Mitford Hospital	13,013	5,496	0	0	9,228	0	4 1/2	0	11	4	Charges for purchasing hospital furniture and Europe medicine are included in the contingent account.
Dwarbassiney	1,881	674	4	2	750	10	7	0	6	4 1/2	
Gowhatty	1,865	250	0	7	463	0	10	0	3	11 3/5	
Gowalparrah	864	665	1	0 1/4	856	10	9 1/2	0	15	10 1/4	
Gyah	539	2,396	0	0	3,503	1	0	0	11	10 1/2	
Howrah	6,043	2,113	8	0	22,710	12	2	3	12	1 1/2	The sum of Rupees 19,897-10 included under the head of contingent charges, expended for erecting a new dispensary, which is now in progress.

TABULAR STATEMENT showing the number of Patients, and the average Expenditure per head, &c., &c., during the period, from 1st July 1859 to 30th June 1860, in the following Charitable Dispensaries in Bengal.—(Concluded.)

Dispensaries.	Total number of patients treated.	Cost of establishment.	Total expenditure.	Average expenditure per Head.	Remarks.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Hooghly	6,433	3,747 5 0	6,034 2 3	0 15 0	
Jessore	2,625	878 7 7½	1,322 15 4¼	0 8 0¾	
Kishnaghur	4,262	2,550 0 0	3,655 11 0	0 13 8½	
Midnapore	5,089	596 12 0	1,847 3 1½	0 5 9½	
Monghyr	3,316	1,326 14 2	2,279 0 7	0 11 0	Charges for repairing the dispensary building, and for purchasing certain instruments and apparatus, are included in the contingent account.
Mozufferpore	14,215	426 0 0	1,259 0 1	0 1 5	
Mogoorah	841	754 11 1	965 8 1	1 2 4½	
Moteeharry	6,820	202 0 0	271 12 6	0 0 7¼	
Moorshedabad	7,662	3,207 7 8	3,663 1 5	0 7 7¾	
Malnath	2,392	The expense is defrayed by Indigo Company.		the Bengal	
Mymensing	1,917	387 0 0	548 3 1¼	0 4 6¾	
Nattore	2,324	1,116 0 0	1,177 8 0	0 8 1½	
Ootterparrah	*3,303	920 15 6	1,656 7 0	0 8 0½	The charge for erecting an additional dispensary building is included in the contingent account.
Patna	13,455	4,270 0 0	5,931 11 3½	0 7 0½	The charge for repairing the Dispensary building is included in the contingent account.
Poorce	2,755	1,661 0 0	2,446 15 5	0 14 2½	
Pubnah	919	499 12 6	791 12 9	0 13 9½	
Purneah	1,577	416 9 10	535 3 1	0 5 5	
Rungpore	2,462	287 7 3	697 13 2	0 4 6½	
Sarun	2,599	189 8 0	795 4 8	0 3 6½	
Serampore	5,560	1,002 0 0	1,830 11 8	0 5 3½	Ditto ditto.
Serajgunge	1,949	769 14 6½	937 15 4	0 7 8¾	
Sukea's Street (in Calcutta)	6,696	4,486 14 10	4,995 10 10	0 11 11½	
Tipperah	2,751	662 4 9	1,043 7 10	0 6 0¾	
Tumlook	3,449	364 11 9	588 14 6	0 2 8¾	

THE CALCUTTA MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

The number of cases admitted during the year of Report were slightly in excess of the admissions of the previous year, but they fell considerably short of the admissions in 1856.

In 1856 there were 7,095 patients.
„ 1858 „ „ 4,514 „
„ 1859 „ „ 4,616 „

Of the 4,616 patients treated during the year, 2,282 were Christians, and 2,334 were natives. Among the Christians 222 died, being at the rate of 9·64 of deaths on the total number treated. Among the natives the deaths amounted to 645, being at the rate of 27·61 per cent. The chief medical authorities account for the great falling off in the number of patients by stating that the accumulation of hopeless cases in the wards, and the consequent large mortality, deter patients from entering the hospital, unless constrained to do so by the direst necessity.

The cause to which the great falling off in the number of patients is attributed.

This explanation appears to receive corroboration in the returns of mortality exhibited in the Report, which, increasing progressively since 1856, show this year a ratio of 27½ per cent. of deaths to admissions in the native wards, and this, notwithstanding every attention which skilful medical officers could give, and the advantages secured by many improvements to the building.

Under these circumstances, the Principal Inspector General of the Medical Department strongly advocated the advisability of arrangements being made for sending all cases which are past hope of recovery to some other building, where proper shelter, good food, and humane tending would afford all the relief that was possible.

In former years such cases appear to have been transferred to the Police Hospital, but this practice has since discontinued.

The Principal Inspector General was told in reply that there can be no doubt of the propriety of not transferring, as a rule, hopeless cases from the Medical College Hospital to the Police Hospital; but that there seemed to be no reason why manifestly hopeless cases should not, in the first instance, be sent to the Police Hospital, instead of being admitted into the Medical College Hospital. It was also observed that the Medical College Hospital was never intended to answer the purpose of a Lazar House; that it cannot be put to such a use without destroying its fitness for its own proper purpose of an hospital, and that the means of relief for those suffering being limited, it is obviously the part of intelligent humanity so to arrange them as to do most real good. It has therefore been suggested to the Principal Inspector General, that the desired object can best be attained by providing a place, where cases offering a chance of recovery shall be received in the greatest numbers, and under the least disadvantages, leaving any surplus that may remain to be devoted to hopeless cases in such a way as not to lessen the favorable chances of those much more numerous cases which are not hopeless.

Ratio of deaths to cases treated.

Subjoined is a table which has been prepared by the House Surgeon of the hospital, and which shows the percentage of deaths to treated in each of the great classes of diseases, and in most of the important diseases separately.

EUROPEANS.

Classes of Disease.

Zymotic Diseases	14·99	per cent.
Diseases of Nervous System...	7·89	„
„ of Respiratory „	19·14	„
„ of Digestive „	8·99	„
„ of Genito-Urinary System	1·43	„
Rheumatic Affections	1·40	„
Of uncertain and variable seat	4·45	„
Diseases of the Eye and Ear	2·50	„

Specific Diseases.

Diarrhœa	7·40 per cent.
Dysentery	23·17 „
Cholera	49·57 „
Febris Intermittens	1·16 „
„ Remittens	23·40 „
„ Continuæ	0.00 „
Phthisis	46·66 „
Hepatitis	10·25 „
Wounds and Accidents	3·70 „
Pneumonia	50· „
Apoplexy with Coup-de-soleil...	83·8 „
Delirium Tremens...	4·68 „

NATIVES.

Classes of Disease.

Zymotic Diseases	41·31 per cent.
Diseases of Nervous System	26·76 „
„ of Respiratory „	42·45 „
„ of Circulatory „	30·00 „
„ of Digestive „	19·28 „
„ of Genito-Urinary System	6·77 „
Rheumatic Affections	4·7 „
Accidents and Injuries	12·21 „

Specific Diseases.

Poisoning	25·00 per cent.
From causes not specified	29·12 „
Cholera	49·08 „
Dysentery	57·14 „
Diarrhœa	42·32 „
Febris Intermittens	5·71 „
„ Remittens	51·66 „
„ Continuæ	1·61 „
Apoplexy and Coup-de-soleil	60·00 „
Tetanus	59·92 „
Bronchitis	8·00 „
Pleurisy	38·46 „
Pneumonia	35·71 „
Phthisis	81·25 „
Hepatitis	45·00 „
Splenitis	24·59 „
Wounds and Accidents	8·80 „
Fractures	21·73 „

Percentage of Deaths to Admissions.

Medical cases ...	Europeans		12·61
	Natives		35·72
	All		24·19
Surgical cases ...	Europeans		3·50
	Natives		11·09
	All		7·53

	Total treated.	*Deaths.*
Cholera, Natives...	271	133
„ Europeans	117	58
	388	191
Percentage of deaths to all treated		49·22

Other cases than Cholera treated.

Europeans and Natives—total treated	4,218
Ditto ditto „ died	676
Percentage of deaths to all treated	16·23

Midwifery Wards.

	Europeans.	*Natives.*
1856 ...	32 ...	39
1857 ...	33 ...	57
1858 ...	21 ...	49
1859 ...	29 ...	56

In the midwifery wards there have been twenty-nine confinements of Christians, and fifty-six confinements of native patients. The number of confinements during the past four years are noted in margin. The Principal Inspector General remarks that, for the purposes of practical instruction in obstetric medicine, these numbers are very insufficient, and that special measures are necessary for making this branch of the hospital more popular than it is at present.

The total number of persons who have received assistance in the male and female out-door dispensaries of the hospital, during the year, has been about 17,000, and upon these patients probably not fewer than 1,500 minor operations have been performed, which are not included in the table above entered.

The following improvements have been carried out during the year:—

Improvements to premises.

The enclosure of the hospital compound has been in part carried out, and it is hoped that in a few weeks this will have been completed. This measure will conduce materially to the maintenance of discipline in the hospital and to the security of the Government property.

Improvements in attendance on patients.

A most efficient addition has been made to the nursing establishment of the hospital during the year, through the efforts of a number of the ladies of Calcutta.

Four respectable European nurses have already been furnished to the hospital through the efforts of these ladies, by whom the nurses are paid and maintained by subscriptions obtained from the public.

One nurse has been attached to each European ward, and they add much to the comfort of the patients by attending and nursing such as are helpless and bed-ridden.

Increased efficiency has been given to the establishment of servants for the hospital, by a large increase which has been sanctioned by Government for the purpose, the allowance having been raised from 644 Rupees per mensem to 878 Rupees.

Improvement in Accommodation.

A great improvement in the accommodation of the female patients of the hospital has been effected by collecting all the European and Christian patients in the female wards into a single ward, and separating it from the other female wards (now devoted entirely to natives) by venetianed partitions. This has been effected from a sum of money (a Police fine) bestowed on the hospital.

Improvement in cleanliness.

Increased cleanliness has been secured in the European male wards by asphalting their floors, which has also been effected by means of a charitable legacy. The floors of all the wards of the hospital (with the exception of the midwifery,) are now asphalted, which admits of their being thoroughly washed out at frequent intervals.

Improvements in diet.

During the year the Government has raised the diet allowances materially, 6½ annas having been allowed for the daily maintenance of each European, and 3 annas for the maintenance of each native patient, instead of 4 annas for the former and 1½ annas for the latter, as formerly.

New diet tables have been drawn up, and it is believed that much improvement has been attained in this respect.

Epidemic in Behar.

An extraordinary epidemic prevailed in Behar between October 1859 and January 1860. Fever and ague raged virulently throughout the land, prostrating nearly one-half of the population, and carrying off a large number. In some of the villages so many of the inhabitants were sick that there were none to till the ground, and the rice crops, though ripe, remained uncut. To check the epidemic and afford relief to the sufferers, the Government ordered out some extra subordinate Medical Officers, with a large supply of quinine and other medicines. The local medical authorities, who were desired to report on the probable cause of the epidemic, are unanimous in attributing it to the quantity of rain which fell unseasonably in the early part of October, inundating large tracts of country, and saturating the surface soil every where. With the evaporation thus induced, the epidemic began. The rural population suffered most. The poorer, exposed and ill clad, were the first who fell victims, afterwards the disease spread almost universally, attacking Europeans and all classes.

The fever was seldom fatal when properly treated early in the attack; but many of those who recovered from the fever were subsequently attacked by dysentery and cholera, and in many instances cholera gradually merged into dysentry of a peculiar type, so associated with fever, that Medical Officers were in doubt under which disease to class the sick.

Never was the superiority of European Medical treatment more obviously and decidedly exemplified than in the treatment of this terrible epidemic—quinine was nearly always successful.

EMIGRATION.

The operations of this department have been, during the year, under the supervision of the Master Attendant, Captain J. G. Reddie, and appear, on the whole, to have been efficiently and successfully conducted. Much additional work has been imposed upon the department by the establishment of three new separate agencies in Calcutta, connected with the West India Colonies of Demerara, Trinidad, and Jamaica, for the furtherance and development of the system of emigration to those islands. The new impulse given by these arrangements has shown itself in a marked increase in the number of emigrants to those places; seven ships more than in the preceding year having taken their departure for the West Indies.

The total number of coolies who emigrated from this Presidency, during the year, amounted to 23,312 statute adults. Of these 15,980, more than two-thirds of the entire number, were received by Mauritius, and the rest in the following proportions were divided among the other colonies :—

Demerara	4,394
Trinidad	1,618
St. Lucia	670
Jamaica	650

As regards Mauritius the numbers do not vary very perceptibly from those of the past season.

The general body of the emigrants who have left this Presidency during the year are reported to have been a fine and healthy set of men, well adapted physically as agricultural laborers for service in the Colonies, and looking forward eagerly for the change of scene and pursuits to which they had voluntarily devoted themselves.

Every care has been taken by personal communication with the coolies attached to the different depôts to secure the intending emigrants against fraud and oppression, and to ascertain their entire willingness to enter on their speculation; and as regards the District recruiting agents, not only have no instances of misrepresentation or abuse been brought to light, but it has been found that, on many occasions, coolies have presented themselves alone at the depôts to offer themselves as emigrants. Difficulty is however

still experienced in obtaining the proper proportion of women. The health of each emigrant is attested previous to embarkation by the Medical Officer appointed by Government for the purpose, and all the regulations connected with the survey of the vessels employed, and the examination of the provisions and water for the voyage, have been strictly enforced.

A slight increase has been made during the year in the dietary scale provided for emigrants proceeding from Calcutta to the Mauritius, and at the instance of the Mauritius Government representing the objections raised by Masters of vessels and many medical men in charge to the absence of platforms (which had been discontinued upon the report submitted by Dr. Mouat in 1858,) the Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned their being brought again into use experimentally for six months, subject to further report at the end of that period.

It is to be regretted that the accounts of mortality of emigrants to the West Indies during the year has not been received: and for Mauritius the average, which comes to only 2 per cent. of those embarked, has been calculated from May to November last, the latest date received—during this period thirty-one vessels left this port.

OPERATIONS OF THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

The municipal revenues of Calcutta are reported to have increased to some extent during the year 1859, by a revision of the assessment and valuation of houses. This increase is stated to have been based upon returns furnished by house proprietors themselves, and bears of itself evidence of the growing prosperity of the town. It is to be noticed, however, that the enhanced price of labor and of material, and of almost every requirement of the Conservancy Department, has absorbed such a considerable portion of the increased income, that the town has not benefited in equal proportion to the larger revenues which have been obtained from its residents.

The income derived during the year from every source of the department, excepting the lighting rate, was Rupees 7,84,862-9-10, and the expenditure Rupees 7,05,027-14-1 —leaving a balance at the close of the year of Rupees 79,834-11-9.

The total amount of rates and taxes levied on the inhabitants was as under:—

House Rate	5,35,683	14	6
Lighting Rate	1,30,640	15	6
Carriage and Horse Tax	86,104	4	0
Total, Rupees ...	7,52,429	2	0

House Rate.

The amount collected in the previous year was Rupees 7,09,598-5-4, showing an increase of Rupees 42,830-12-8 for the year under report. Of this increase Rupees 36,669-15-2 has been realized by the revision of the valuation of a further portion of the town, which, together with that

effected during the preceding two years, or since the Municipal Act of 1856 came into operation, has produced an increase of more than one lakh of Rupees in the revenue derived from the house assessment rate.

Lighting Rate.

The result of the lighting rate shows an increase of Rupees 9,266-1-0 during the year under review, which, together with that effected in 1858, shows an augmentation of exactly 10 per cent. since the lighting rate was first brought into practical operation.

Carriage and Horse Tax.

In the carriage and horse tax there has been a decrease this year as compared with last of Rupees 3,105-4-0. The cause of this difference is explained by the circumstance that, since the introduction of the same tax into the suburbs, the horses for which the tax was formerly paid to the Calcutta municipality are now included in the returns furnished to the Collector of the tax in the 24-Pergunnahs, entailing a reduction in the town collections of nearly Rupees 3,000 per annum.

City improvements.

Many improvements to the city have been commenced upon, or completed during the year under report.

"Halliday Street," named after the late Lieutenant-Governor, which forms a section of a project for opening a thoroughfare right through the town from Dhurrumtollah Street to Baug Bazar, has been completed from Colootollah Street to Muchooa Bazar Street, and opened to the public. This street measures 1,733 feet in length, and 100 feet in breadth, and since the opening of even the small portion above noticed, has afforded immense relief to the over-crowded thoroughfare of Chitpore road.

A new road, 1,030 feet in length, has been laid out from Theatre Road to Short's Bazar Street, of an uniform width of 36 feet right through.

The tank in Dunkin Bustee has been completed, and has proved of much benefit to the residents of the neighborhood. This locality, which but two years ago consisted of a cluster of filthy native huts, is now already filled up by substantial houses occupied by Europeans.

The ground of "Money Bustee" has been cleared, and space for a road to be carried right through the centre of it obtained, without any outlay from the Municipal Funds; the rest of the ground having been divided into building sites, and sold for more than what the owner of the property had asked for the whole of it. The arrangements have been attended with complete success. A large mass of thatched huts has been removed, and in their place a new road is being constructed, a two-storied building has been completed, two large stately buildings are in the course of erection, and materials are in course of being collected for the construction of three others.

Arrangements have been made for the clearance of Bamun Bustee on a similar plan.

Gas Lights.

The number of gas lights has been increased by 137, of which 70 have been fixed in the northern and 67 in the southern division. The total number of gas lights in the northern division now is 217, and in the southern division 389. The inequality of numbers in the two divisions is owing only to the difficulty which has been experienced in laying down mains and pipes, and in fixing posts and brackets. To some extent this difficulty has since been removed, but the extension of gas lights can still be but gradually worked out, and the southern division will for years to come be in advance in this respect.

The repair of roads and streets during the last year has been effected at an increased cost of 20 per cent., owing to the decrease in the importation of stone ballast and other causes over which the Municipal Commissioners had no control.

Public Tanks.

Of the public tanks, that in Cornwallis Square has been deepened and piled at an outlay of 9,314 Rupees, and this improvement has been of great convenience to a large number of poor people residing in that neighborhood. The tank in College Square has also been repaired, and one of its ghâts entirely reconstructed. The entire outlay for the construction and improvement of tanks was 28,120 Rupees, exclusive of 8,132 Rupees expended on aqueducts.

The question of water supply still in abeyance.

The question of water supply remains still in abeyance, but pending a final decision on it, a 25-horse power condensing engine has been ordered out from England to be put up at Nimtollah Ghât, with a view to secure to the northern division of the town a supply of river water independently of that pumped up by the engine at Chandpaul Ghât.

Statistics of the Town.

The statistics of the town are exceedingly defective, there being no official registry of births, marriages, and deaths, nothing to afford an insight into the extent of the floating population: no public record of arrivals and departures of Europeans, and no public return of the general causes of death.

Population.

Of the population of the town no accurate estimate can be made. The number of arrivals from Europe was, adults 3,220, and children 324; and the number of departures, adults 2,147, and children 607. By adding to these figures the arrivals and departures of inland passengers, being Europeans, the total arrivals of Europeans amount to 12,189 persons, and the total departures to 10,689 persons, which exhibits an increase of 1,500 European souls to the fixed population, exclusive of the addition by local births, and the reduction by local deaths.

The rate of mortality among all classes.

The whole reported mortality was as under:—

Hindoos	..	...	9,796
Mahomedans	...	...	4,146
Christians, &c.	...	...	958
		Total ...	14,900

Of the 958 Christians and others, 136 died of fever, 183 of cholera, 163 of dysentery, and 476 of other diseases. Of the Hindoos 3,126 died of cholera, 44 of small pox, and 6,626 of other diseases; and of the Mahomedans, 1,550 died of cholera, 10 of small pox, and 2,586 of other diseases.

European Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

The number of purely European children born during the year was 99 boys and 83 girls; the number of marriages contracted among Europeans was 116, and the number of Europeans who died was 118, as under:—

Males	..	...	52
Females	...	...	30
Children	...	...	86
		Total ...	118

SURVEYS.

Revenue Survey—professional.

The following approximate return exhibits the operation of the professional branch of the survey from 1st October 1859 to 30th September 1860:—

Divisions.	Pergunnahs. Completed.	Pergunnahs. Portions of.	Number of Hulkas or Village Circuits.	Average size of Village Circuits in acres.	Approximote total area in square miles.
1st or Northern	0	17	1,045	563	1,520
2nd or Southern	12	0	2,143	26,383	885
3rd or Eastern	4	0	1,899	332	1,084
4th or Western	0	0	1,757	52,234	1,434
5th or Arracan	9	2	95	29,170	2,280
6th or Hazareebaugh	0	5	1,350	55,087	1,162
Total	25	24	8,289	163,769	8,365

In the 1st division six hundred square miles of the area surveyed belonged to Cooch Behar, and the rest to the District of Dinapore; in the 2nd, the operations were confined within the Dinagepore District only; in the 3rd, the area surveyed was a portion of the Dacca District north of the Ganges; in the 4th, the survey was carried on in Furreedpore, south of the Ganges, and in Backergunge; in the 5th it was confined to the tract adjoining Chittagong in the north, and to three islands to the south of Akyab; and in the 6th to an uneven tract of country in Pergunnah Kurruckdea, north of the Trunk Road.

The total area surveyed was 8,365 square miles, comprising 8,289 hulkas or village circuits.

Non-Professional.

The work performed in the non-professional branch was as under :—

Divisions.	Number of Villages demarcated.	Probable area demarcated in square miles.	Thakbust Maps made over to the Surveyor.	Boundary disputes decided.	Other cases disposed of.	Pergunnah registers made over as completed.
1st or Northern	1,098	225	5,917	360	1,783	14
2nd or Southern	965	700	0	70	57	0
Burdwan Collectorate	0	0	0	6	2,555	83
3rd or Eastern	1,619	1,100	2,322	564	4,282	0
Mymensing Collectorate	0	0	0	21	1,523	0
4th or Western	2,563	2,064	1,543	312	5,925	20
6th or Hazareebaugh	2,659	1,628	350	149	59	1
Total	8,904	5,717	10,132	1,485	15,284	118

In the 1st division the demarcation of the Dinagepore District was all but completed ; in the 2nd a field was prepared for professional survey in the District of Tipperah, the area demarcated ; in the 3rd division was confined within the District of Sylhet ; in the 4th division it lay in the District of Backergunge ; and in the 6th Division the operations were carried on in the Hazareebaugh District. The work in the Burdwan and Mymensing Collectorates consisted of the compilation or completion of registers.

The total estimated expenditure of the season for the non-professional work was Rupees 2,18,503-1-4, or an average of about Rs. 38-3-6 per square mile.

TEA CULTIVATION.

Progress of Tea Cultivation in Assam.

An enquiry made by the Secretary of State for India in regard to the success which has attended the cultivation of the tea plant in Assam, elicited special reports on the subject from the Commissioner and from the several District Officers. The subject, therefore, has, during the year, been prominently brought under the consideration of Government, and it is gratifying to find that clearances of land are steadily advancing throughout the Districts of the North-East Frontier Ageney, and that large beneficial results attend every advance so made, not only by the reclamation of extensive tracts of waste and jungle lands, but also by the larger introduction of capital into the Province, and its employment under European direction in the highly remunerative cultivation of tea.

In the Appendix to this Report a statement* is given, which, compiled from the returns sent in by the Commissioner of the Division, shows that 7,599 acres of land, in a more or less forward state, are now under cultivation in Assam for tea ; the produce of which, for the last year, was 1,205,689 lbs. It is stated that an acré of land well

* No. 15.

cultivated will give something more than six maunds of tea, and if the land now under cultivation was only giving the low average of five maunds per acre, the produce would be upwards of three millions of pounds. The present out-turn, therefore, is but small, compared to what it will be when all the lands reported under culture are in full bearing, and it shows very clearly the backward state of the present plant on this land.

The Sibsaugur Division is the first, by far, in importance as to tea culture, and is likely long to remain so. This arises, not only from its lands being more suitable for the growth of the plant, but because it comprises within its limits the principal plantations of the Assam Tea Company, which had made the first start in the speculation in that part of the country. There appear to be other advantages which tell in its favor, inasmuch as it possesses a less scanty population than the neighboring division, and a large extent of waste lands conveniently situated for the conveyance of the produce by the Berhampooter to Calcutta.

Satisfactory, however, as the reports are as to the general prospect of the tea cultivation in Assam, the productiveness of the soil and its fitness for this particular plant, there is a great obstacle to the increased cultivation of tea in the difficulty of procuring sufficient labor in the Province, which is attributable partly to the scantiness of the population, and also to the natural indolence of the Assamese, who, from habits of excessive indulgence in the use of opium, are found unequal and unwilling to exert themselves. Within the last few years the value of labor has increased very largely. Formerly, previous to the demand for coolies, which has been caused by the operations of the planters, the hire of laborers was from Rupees 2-8 to Rupees 3 per mensem. It has now risen nominally to 4 Rupees, and at times it is even requisite to offer as high as Rupees 4-8 to secure services required; but in reality these sums do not fully represent the rates of wages, because, under a system of payment of a day's wages for fixed quantity of work, much more than what is called a day's wages can be earned by the laborer. To remedy the want of labor, and to afford encouragement to the cultivation of tea, the adoption of the following measures has been proposed:—

1*st.* To prohibit the cultivation of opium in the Province, supplying its place by Abkarry opium.

2*nd.* To allow grantees of land for tea cultivation to redeem the land-tax.

3*rd.* To increase greatly the revenue assessment on all other cultivated lands.

The first proposal had already been before Government so far back as in 1840, when, on a full consideration of the opinions given for and against the measure, Government decided against interfering with the poppy cultivation in Assam. After an interval of nearly twelve years, the question was again agitated by the Assam Civil Officers, supported by Mr. Mills and the Board of Revenue, who were unanimously in favor of such interference; but it was again decided by the late Lieutenant-Governor that, to prohibit the cultivation of opium in such a sparingly cultivated country as Assam, with a scanty population of migratory habits, was a measure which would not result in checking

the evil complained of. The consideration of the question having again come under the notice of Government on the present occasion, the Lieutenant-Governor, upon a review of previous reports and proceedings, while he concurred fully in the opinion that the arbitrary prohibition of the use of opium in Assam would be unwise and wrong, did not see why the introduction into Assam of the system of excise upon opium, which is in operation in all other part of India, should not be carried out, and unless some specialty could be shown in regard to Assam, which did not exist elsewhere, there could be no good ground for refusing to introduce the general system there.

The Commissioner was accordingly informed that, if he and the District Officers subordinate to him felt themselves in a position to assure the Lieutenant-Governor that they had the power practically to enforce the prohibition, by the establishment of the Abkarry system, he would be prepared to sanction the attempt being made. The reply of the Commissioner, supported by the opinion of the District Officers consulted, was favorable to the proposition, and with the approval of the Government of India the suppression of the cultivation of opium in Assam was sanctioned from and after the close of the year under review.

A step towards the adoption of the *second* proposal had already been made, in accordance with the authority given by the Government of India, by the intimation published in the *Gazette* of the 17th August 1859, of the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State to the commutation of annual payments of land-rent by one payment, whereby persons desirous of availing themselves of the offer were requested to make application to the Collector of the District for the purpose. In the meantime a correspondence was passing between this Government and the Board of Revenue, with the view of fixing the precise terms under which such commutations might be effected. These terms have now been calculated and fixed, and they were officially notified, in a tabular form, in the *Gazette* of the 19th of May 1860.

With respect to the *third* proposal, it appeared from the reports received, that a good number of the planters concurred with the local officers in the opinion that an effective means, whereby to secure the labor of the population, would be to raise the Government demand for land revenue. It was represented that the wants of the ryots were so few, and that they were so easily satisfied by the means already at their hands for supplying those wants, that, except by the pressure of an extra assessment, they would not betake themselves to active and industrious habits. It was hoped that the additional energies thus called forth would be devoted to the further development of the tea plantations, and result in the improvement of the people, both morally and physically.

The Commissioner himself was opposed to the proposal, and the Lieutenant-Governor agreeing with him in the inexpediency of increasing the land tax on such considerations as were advanced, observed that the land revenue should be fixed at a proper rate, on *general* considerations; but that the proposal to drive established cultivators away from the cultivation of their lands by imposing on them an inordinate assessment, for the purpose of forcing them to work, could not be entertained. It has since been explained that the object of those who recommend an increased land tax is to induce cultivators to increase their produce, by working more assiduously on the land.

The great want is a sufficiency of labor for the proper cultivation of land already obtained for, and in part cultivated with tea, and for the proper gathering and manufacture of the leaves. This is work in which the men, women, and grown children of a whole family could be employed, and it is therefore most favorable for the importation of labor at a moderate charge, and the fixing of a new laboring population in the neighborhood of the tea plantations. As this plan is followed by the sugar planters of Mauritius and other Colonies, and is found to work well, the Commissioner was informed that, if the Assam tea planters would organize a system somewhat of the same character and if a law for the regulation of such a system, on sound and equitable principles, should be found necessary, the Lieutenant-Governor would be prepared to move the Legislature for such a law.

This proposition is still under the consideration of the parties who are interested in the question. The Commissioner has been desired to give every aid in his power to the planters to enable them to arrive at some generally approved plan on the subject, and papers showing the cooly emigration system at present in force have been forwarded for distribution among them.

Tea cultivation in Lower Assam commenced only about five years ago, and at first with only small experiments, as there was a supposition that tea would not thrive in Lower Assam. But the experience the planters have now had gives every reason to conclude that, though the plant may not grow so luxuriantly as in Upper Assam, it will yield a sufficient produce to make the cultivation fairly remunerative.

It is admitted on all hands that the introduction of tea cultivation into Assam has proved a blessing to the laboring classes.

The time is not far distant when tea will be one of the chief Indian staples. Act X. of 1860 exempts tea from export duty.

Tea cultivation in Cachar.

Although tea cultivation was commenced in this District only about four years ago, it has made considerable progress. A large area of ground has been cleared. Last year's crop gave about 1,000 maunds, and a portion of it has already found its way to the London market, where it realized 2*s.* $2\frac{1}{16}$*d.* per lb., and was pronounced quite as good as, if not superior, to the teas grown in Assam.

The opening out of such a remunerative cultivation has already had the effect of bringing several European planters into the District, and the benefits derived by the large outlay made in carrying on the operations of the cultivation and manufactures, are already perceptible.

Field labor is the great want of the tea planter in Cachar, as it is in Assam; its present scanty population being already too well occupied on their own lands to be able to supply the demand. The planters have therefore been obliged to import coolies from the plains. Those who have already gone up to Cachar were provided with a free

passage, and are under contract to serve as agricultural laborers for five years. They are comfortably hutted, and are provisioned at the most moderate rates. Their nominal wages are 3 Rupees per mensem, but under the system of task work which prevails, each man can make from Rupees 4-8 to 6 a month, and they do so. When sick, they receive a ration allowance of nine pies per diem.

Darjeeling Tea Plantations.

Tea cultivation among the hills of Darjeeling is progressing on a considerable scale. Several hundreds of acres are now under cultivation.

The small samples of tea hitherto prepared here have been very satisfactory indeed, and though the plantations may still be said to be in their infancy, the Superintendent of Darjeeling confidently anticipates that the Darjeeling teas will soon rank with the very highest class of Indian teas.

The Darjeeling tea planters do not labor under the same disadvantages as those of Assam and Cachar in respect of want of laborers, coolies being almost always obtainable from the adjacent hill territory of Nepal. Beyond this, the tea planters of Darjeeling enjoy the additional benefit of residing and working in a climate which, for salubrity, is scarcely second to any in the world. The Government have, from time to time, distributed tea seed from Kumaon among the planters, but from some cause or other it does not appear to have germinated well.

SUPPRESSION OF THE CHURRUCK POOJAH.

It was stated in the Administration Report for 1856-57, that the Calcutta Missionary conference had urged upon Government the propriety of prohibiting hook-swinging at the festival of the churruck poojah. The degrading nature of the spectacle and the sufferings the votaries were supposed to undergo, were the grounds upon which the interference of Government was solicited. But it appeared to the late Lieutenant-Governor that, as the pain was voluntarily undergone, it would be better to discourage such ceremonies by legitimate indirect means than to prohibit them by a direct act of authority. Subsequently, a petition of the same tenor was presented by the missionaries to the Legislative Council, and was forwarded among the proceedings of the Council to the Secretary of State. The views of Her Majesty's Government upon the subject were in accordance with those which the late Lieutenant-Governor had expressed. They were of opinion that every opportunity should be taken of discountenancing the practice, and they suggested the propriety of insisting, in all leases for Government lands, a provision hostile to the celebration of the festival ; of enlisting in the same direction the sympathies of the leading members of the native community, and of quietly making known the disapprobation with which such spectacles were regarded by the Government. Should such measures fail to produce any perceptible diminution of the practice, it would then, the Secretary of State considered, be time enough to think whether more decided steps should be taken for putting an end to observances opposed to the dictates of humanity. Upon these observations being communicated to this Government, a report was called for from the several Commissioners

regarding the celebration within their respective divisions of the ceremonies of the churruck poojah.

Confined to Bengal and Orissa.

From the replies to these reports, it appeared that the observance of the churruck pooja was almost exclusively confined to Bengal; that in Assam, Arracan, Darjeeling, and Cachar, the practice of hook-swinging was unknown; that in Behar, Bengalee pilgrims were the only persons who participated in the ceremony; and that it was only in Bengal Proper and in Orissa that the practice of hook-swinging could really be said to prevail. But vicious as the practice was, the Lieutenant-Governor was of opinion that it was not an evil of sufficient magnitude to call for legislative interference. The ceremony, as actually practised, involved no risk of life, limb, or health; nor could the pain inflicted be severe, which a churruck-swinger readily underwent for 2 or 3 Rupees, and a few sweetmeats. It was trifling in comparison with the tortures which many religious votaries undergo in many ways, and which no police regulations can prevent. The public nature of the spectacle, with its demoralizing tendencies, might perhaps be thought to be a ground for interference. But where the ceremony of churruck-swinging was inveterate, there were none to be shocked, and probably few to be degraded by the spectacle.

Measures taken to discourage it.

As the evil therefore was a moral evil, the compulsory cessation of any particular outward observance connected with it would be no substantial remedy. The cessation of the practice in a single Pergunnah would be a truer sign of progress than its forcible prevention throughout a whole Province. Instructions were issued by the Lieutenant-Governor to the Commissioners of Divisions in conformity with these views. Where the practice of hook-swinging existed as a long established custom, the local authorities were directed, by using their personal influence, and by obtaining the co-operation of the zemindars and other influential native gentlemen, to induce the people voluntarily to abandon the practice. On the other hand, where churruck-swinging was not an established custom, but a mere occasional exhibition, the Magistrates were authorized to prohibit its celebration as a local measure of police for the preservation of order and decency.

Their salutary effect.

Several Commissioners have now reported that the practice of churruck-swinging is gradually dying out within their divisions; and that there are good grounds for believing that the zemindars and other native gentlemen, knowing the wishes of Government, are disposed to use their influence and example to put a stop to this revolting exhibition.

THE SONTHAL PERGUNNAHS.

The administration of the Sonthal Pergunnahs during the past year has been very ably conducted by Mr. Commissioner Yule, and a marked improvement has taken place in the condition of the people. For a year or so after their insurrection, the Sonthals suffered much; their harvests had been neglected, their villages destroyed, and poverty and discontent had soured the minds of the people. But now this gloomy aspect of affairs has

changed. A fair rice crop has enriched the agricultural portion of the population, and the great demand for labor which the railway has created, affords a remunerative occupation for those who are not engaged in agricultural pursuits. The people now seem generally contented and happy. The Commissioner, who spent two months of last cold season in the District, was told by the people that they had all rice in their houses, and that the only grievance of which they had to complain, was the increased price which the potters demanded for their wares. But it is not only the social but the moral condition of the people which has improved. The churruck poojah, with its debasing spectacle of men swinging on hooks has been put a stop to, not by the active interference of the Magistrate, but by the legitimate influence which the heads of villages have been induced to exert.

System of bondage which prevailed in the Southal Pergunnahs.

A system of bondage has been long in existence in the Southal Pergunnahs. The bondsmen are of two descriptions, and are known by the names of Kameotee and Hurwahee bondsmen. A Kameotee bondsman is one who, in consideration of a sum of money, binds himself and his heirs to serve the giver of the loan until the money is repaid with interest. The Hurwahee bondsman similarly binds himself to work for the money-lender whenever his services may be required. The Kameotee bondsman generally lives with the bond-holder, and is, in fact, his domestic servant. The Hurwahee bondsman, on the contrary, is a sort of out-door laborer, and is only employed when his services are required. No stipulation is made in the bond for wages, food, or clothing, though it is generally understood that the bondsman is to be fed in return for the services he renders.

Its hardships.

It is almost impossible for these bondsmen to free themselves from the debt. The entire service of the Kameotee bondsman is given up to the bond-holder, and it is therefore impossible that he can ever earn sufficient to liberate himself from the engagement he has made. The condition of the Hurwahee bondsmen is nearly as bad. They cannot cultivate any considerable portion of land, for when their own fields and crops demand attention, they are required to assist the bond-holder in his cultivation, and so far from being able to liquidate the fatal debt, their utmost aim is to keep themselves from starvation during the period their services are not required by the bond-holders. But the evils of this system are not confined to one generation. The liabilities, which a bondsman has contracted, descend to his children. In one case, which was brought to the notice of the local authorities, a son had been working for four years to clear off a debt of 7 Rupees, which his father had contracted. In another case, a boy of twenty had been working for three years without remuneration, because his uncle had absconded, and he had been entered as security to a bond for 14 Rupees which his uncle had given. In another case a bond-holder transferred the services of his bondman to a third party in liquidation of a debt.

Gradual abolition of the system of bondage.

These bonds are invariably written on stamped paper, and are executed with all the formalities of the legal contract. The bond-holders for the most part consist of shop-keepers, merchants, and chowdrees, who find it profitable to take land and cultivate it by slave labor. The existence of this system of bondage was not fully known until 1858. In that year several cases were brought to the notice of the authorities, and the bondsmen were at once released from

their servitude. These decisions were regarded by the bond-holders as a gross infraction of their rights, while they encouraged the bondsmen to assert their freedom. The system may now indeed be said to be almost extinct. The railway and the coal mines afford employment to all who are willing to work, and the bondsmen, at length aware that they are free agents, are not backward in availing themselves of an opportunity which permits them to work for themselves and their families, and affords them a prospect of saving a sufficient sum to enable them to return to their native villages, and set up ploughs and cattle of their own. Thus a system of bondage which once extensively prevailed throughout the Sonthal Districts, has gradually disappeared under the protection afforded by a vigorous administration to every class of the people.

POLITICAL.

The Nawab Nazim's services.

The numerous and valuable services rendered to the British Government by His Highness the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, during the Sonthal rebellion in 1855, and at the more serious crisis which followed the mutiny of the native troops of the Bengal Army, in 1857, having attracted notice, the Government of India marked its high sense of the Nawab's praise-worthy loyalty and zeal, by declaring His Highness to be entitled, in future, to a salute of nineteen guns on his arrival at, and departure from, the Presidency. The Governor General also cancelled so much of the orders of 1854, as required, that when the Nawab left Moorshedabad, his camp should be accompanied by a responsible Police Officer on the part of Government; and it was further directed that the practice under which, previous to 1854, the expense of His Highness's hunting excursions was defrayed from the Nizamut Fund, should be revived.

The title of Rajah Bahadoor was also conferred upon the Nawab's Dewan in recognition of the ability and zeal with which, under His Highness's direction, he co-operated with the British authorities in maintaining tranquillity on both the occasions above referred to.

Rewards bestowed for services during the Mutiny.

It may be as well in this place to call attention to Appendix No. 16, in which a detailed account is given of the various rewards which have been bestowed on Rajahs, native gentlemen, and others, for conspicuous loyalty during the troubles of 1857-58.

Restoration of the petty Hill State of Nungklow, in Upper Assam, to Native Rule.

In the Administration Report of this Government for 1856-57, it was stated that a vacancy had occurred in the Raj of Nungklow, a semi-independent State in the Cossiah Hills, by the death of Rajah Jeedur Sing. As there were no direct heirs to the succession, and as Nungklow, from its situation, its salubrious climate, and its extensive tracts of waste land, which are well adapted for the cultivation of tea, coffee, and other productions, appeared a favorable spot, both for the settlement of Europeans and the location of troops, it was thought advisable to bring the District under the direct control of British Officers. This measure, as stated in the Administration Report for 1857-58, was, however, disallowed by the late Court of Directors, who ordered that steps should

be taken for appointing a successor to the Raj according to the usage of the country. A second reference having been made to the home authorities for a re-consideration of the question, the Secretary of State ordered that immediate steps should be taken for placing the Nungklow District under the government of a Native Chief, upon whom certain restrictions were to be imposed, with a view to the promotion of the internal improvement of the country. In obedience to these orders, Bor Sing was elected Rajah by the chief men of the District assembled in Durbar; and the following are the restrictions which the Government, in confirming the Rajah's election, have thought proper to impose:—

The conditions imposed upon the new Rajah.

1st. The Rajah is to consider himself under the general control and authority of the Political Officer at Cheera Poonjee, to whom he must refer all disputes between himself and the Chieftains of other Cossiah States; and he is clearly to understand that he holds his appointment under authority from the British Government, which reserves to itself the right of removing him from office, and of appointing another Chieftain in his stead, if he should fail to give satisfaction to the British Government, and to the people of the District.

2nd. The Rajah must reside in the Nungklow District, and he is to be permitted to decide in open Durbar, with the assistance of his muntrees, sirdars, and elders, according to the ancient and established customs of the country. All civil suits and criminal cases occurring there, that are beyond the cognizance of the Police, and in which only the people of the Nungklow District may be concerned. All cases in which Europeans and inhabitants of the plains, or of other Cossiah States, are parties, are to be tried by the Political Officer at Cheera Poonjee.

3rd. The Rajah is to obey all orders issued to him by the Political Officer at Cheera Poonjee, and to make over, on demand, to the local authorities, all refugees and civil and political offenders coming to, or residing in, the Nungklow District.

4th. The Rajah is to furnish full information regarding the Nungklow District and its inhabitants, whenever he may be required to do so by Government Officers; to render every assistance in developing the resources of the country; to give every help and protection in his power to Government officials and travellers passing through the country, or to settlers residing there; and to use his best endeavors to facilitate free intercourse and trade between the people of the country and British subjects, and the people of other Cossiah States.

5th. The British Government reserves to itself the right of establishing military and civil sanataria, cantonments, and posts in any part of the Nungklow District, where they may be required; of occupying rent-free any lands that may be required for these or other Government purposes, and of opening roads in any direction through the country, in which matter the Rajah must render his utmost assistance when requisite.

6th. The Rajah must make grants of the waste lands in Nungklow upon the same terms as those that may be adopted at the time being by the British Government in ranting out its own waste lands.

The Booteah Aggressions.

The outrages committed by the Booteahs have, of late years, been a constant source of most serious annoyance to our frontier subjects in Assam. Villages have been plundered, and our subjects have been carried off from their homes, and redress for these injuries has been generally demanded in vain. Since 1856 we have had a standing cause of complaint against the Bootan Government. In that year, one Aurung Sing, a man of considerable local importance, and a British subject, was forcibly carried off from our Territories, while at his house in the District of Gowalpara. A demand was made for his immediate release, accompanied by a threat that possession would be taken of certain Booteah Dooars (Frontier Districts bordering on Bengal), if due satisfaction for this aggression was not speedily made. To this demand a vague and unsatisfactory answer was returned; and two other cases of aggression, which shortly afterwards occurred, showed how hopeless it was to expect redress from the Bootan Government. But even under this fresh provocation the Government acted with remarkable forbearance. Before sanctioning any decided measures of retributive coercion, the Supreme Government requested the late Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Halliday, to ascertain, by personal enquiry (for he was then upon his tour) the condition of the central Government of Bootan, and its relation to the local Governors of the border Districts. As a precautionary measure, a regiment of infantry and a squadron of cavalry were at the same time moved up to our Eastern Frontier, and eventually stationed at Julpigoree, on the right bank of the Teesta.

Government of Bootan.

The country of Bootan is administered by two rulers, who exercise respectively supreme jurisdiction in temporal and spiritual affairs. The Deb and Dhurm Rajahs are the names by which these civil and spiritual rulers are known. Neither of these offices is hereditary. The Deb Rajah is not even a Governor for life; he is chosen by election, from time to time, from among the great functionaries of State. The Dhurm Rajah, on the contrary, holds his office for life; and is regarded as an incarnation of the deity, miraculously vested in infancy with the supreme spiritual authority. Shortly before Mr. Halliday's visit to the Frontier, the central Government had been paralysed by a series of disputes between the Deb and Dhurm Rajahs. Death at length put an end to these intestine quarrels; and while Mr. Halliday was at Julpigoree, a new Deb Rajah was said to have been installed in office, with the full concurrence of the contending factions. This change in the administration, it was hoped, would prove favorable to the cause of order and good government in the border Districts. All measures of coercion were, therefore, suspended, and the Government determined to make one further demand for redress, and not till that failed, to have recourse to measures of coercion.

Evasion of our demands for redress on the part of the Bootan Government.

Such was the state of affairs when the mutiny broke out. This event naturally diverted attention from our relations with Bootan. It was thought inexpedient to press our claims upon the Bootan Government, at a time when we had no troops to give weight to our menaces, in case compliance with our demands was refused. No further action was therefore taken in the matter until the close of 1858, when, in obedience to an order of the late Court of Directors, the Agent to the

Governor-General, North-East Frontier, was directed to ascertain whether our subjects had been released. It appeared from the Agent's report that they were still in confinement, that further aggressions had been committed, and that redress had, in no single instance, been obtained. It appeared, too, that in addition to the men carried off from our Territories, twenty persons, the subjects of our ally, the Rajah of Cooch Behar, had either died or were then languishing in captivity. The Governor-General in Council, to whom the Agent's report was submitted, was of opinion that the time had arrived for once more demanding the release of our captive subjects, the restoration of all plundered property, and the condign punishment of the offenders. The demand was made and again evaded; and, at last, after four years of fruitless forbearance, the Government was compelled to carry into execution a threat, long since made, of taking possession of that portion of the Booteah Territory which is situated on the west bank of the Teesta, within the District of Rungpore. This tract of country, formerly included within our Territories, had been given up to the Bhooteahs in 1779, by the orders of Mr. Hastings, from political considerations, and a desire to avoid all misunderstandings with the Bootan Government. In 1842 it again came into our possession, subject to a yearly rental of 2,000 Rupees, which we have regularly paid to the Bootan Government. This annual payment will now no longer be made, but it is still doubtful whether this single measure of retributive justice will bring the Bhooteahs to their senses, or to what extent it may be successful in ensuring to our border villages immunity from future aggressions, and in procuring the release of our still captive subjects.

The Kookie outbreak—an account of the Hill Tracts of Chittagong.

The hill tribes who dwell in the District of Chittagong have, for a long time, been a serious source of annoyance and trouble to Government. The nature of the country they inhabit, not only shelters them from our observation, but renders it a matter of extreme difficulty to take any effectual steps of retaliation against them. The District of Chittagong itself consists of two portions—the level land, which runs along the coasts; and the hilly tracts, which lie to the east of this plain country. This hilly tract is bounded on the north by Independent Tipperah, on the south by Arracan, and on the east it extends to the Burmese Frontier. This vast extent of country is known by two appellations—it is called the cotton mehal, from the fact of its producing and exporting cotton; and it is also known as the "joom" tract, from the people being *Joomeas*, or cultivators by the hand. The inhabitants are Mughs, and other cognate tribes. Those nearest to the plains are, for the most part, Joomea Mughs; while further to the east are the Koomeas, Kookies, Morungs, and others.

Social condition of the inhabitants.

Isolated in their hills, and with little friendly communication with the people of the plains, these tribes are, in their social condition, but little removed from savages. The manner in which they cultivate the soil is of the rudest description. The side of a hill covered with jungle is the spot which they generally select for cultivation. In the month of December the jungle is cut, and is then left to dry upon the ground, until the month of April, when it is set on fire and burnt—nothing more is done to the soil until the rains fall. When the ground has become well moistened, the Joomeas dibble a number of holes with a dâo, and into each hole they drop five kinds of seed—cotton, rice, pepper, gourds, and Indian corn. There is no attempt

to relieve the exhaustion of the soil by a rotation of crops; when the land becomes unfruitful, the tribes decamp in search of fresh ground to cultivate. Once a year they barter their cotton and surplus rice for salt, dried fish, tobacco, dâos, powder and guns (when guns are procurable) with the petty dealers of the plains, who yearly ascend the hill streams for the purpose of carrying on the trade; but beyond this there is little friendly communication between the people of the hills and the plains.

Great difficulty in checking the incursions of these tribes.

For several years this tract of country has been the scene of murderous raids committed by the border tribes. The Shendoos, a numerous and powerful race in the south-east of the Chittagong District, and the Koomeas, are the chief perpetrators of these outrages, and their incursions extend from Munipore to Arracan. The causes of these raids are various. A private quarrel with a neighboring clan; a scarcity of women and domestic servants, and the consequent necessity of procuring a requisite number of captives to supply the wants of the tribe; the simple desire of plunder, or of obtaining heads to grace the obsequies of some departed Chieftain, are the principal causes which lead to the commission of these outrages. When an outrage of this nature has been committed, it is very difficult to reach the offenders. Before troops can arrive upon the spot, the marauders have retired with their booty to their labyrinth of hills, and pursuit is almost hopeless in a country every where intersected with precipices and water-courses, and covered with the densest jungle. The villages, too, in which these savages reside, are stockaded, and the paths are strewed with caltrops and other devices to render the approaches as dangerous and difficult as possible.

Policy hitherto pursued by the Government.

Hitherto it has been the policy of Government to manage these wild tribes as much as possible through the influence of a powerful family called the Poangs, whose authority is considered to extend over the whole country south of the Chittagong River, to the borders of Arracan. Arms and ammunition were distributed to the Poangs, and a considerable remission of revenue was made to enable them to keep up the necessary stockades for the defence of the frontier. To some extent these measures have been attended with success. But forays are still made upon our subjects of the plains, and the marauding tribes seldom meet with the punishment they deserve. The Government accordingly resolved to commence a different policy. The hill tracts to the east of the plain country of Chittagong have been withdrawn from the operation of the general regulations; and a Superintendent, with Magisterial powers, has been appointed to exercise due supervision and control over the numerous tribes who inhabit that almost unknown country. It is hoped that by the information which frequent intercourse with the various Chiefs will enable the Superintendent to collect, the Government will eventually be able to adopt measures for the civilization of these wild tribes, and for the effectual check of these border raids, which have hitherto proved so disastrous to the inhabitants of our eastern frontier.

Recent incursion of the Kookies.

The necessity for exercising a stricter control over these tribes of savages has become more apparent than ever from the disastrous events which occurred at the commencement of the present year. A tribe of Kookies, who dwell in the hills between the Kurnafullee and the Fenny, left

their mountain fastnesses and attacked some hill villages which are under our protection, near the source of the Fenny River. Following the course of the stream, they attacked and destroyed the village of Ramghur: and from thence, inclining to the north-west they made a sudden descent on the plains of Tipperah. The attack was as murderous as unexpected. Neither men, women, nor children were spared, 187 persons were killed in the plains alone, and 100 more were carried off as slaves. Fifteen villages were set on fire, a large number of cattle were wantonly destroyed, and all property of a light and movable nature was carried off. The outrages committed in the hills were equally atrocious, and it is believed that 300 persons in all were killed, and 200 more carried away into captivity. So great was the alarm caused by this inroad, that whole villages along the frontier were deserted; and even in the town of Comillah serious apprehensions of an attack were for a time entertained. But the savages had no intention to face the attack of an organised body of troops. Before the military police had arrived upon the spot, the marauders had retired to their hills, and the season of the year rendered it inexpedient to pursue them. The punishment of this barbarous tribe has, therefore, of necessity, been deferred until the next cold season admits of military operations.

Supposed cause of this incursion.

This incursion of the Kookies was upon a larger scale, and was attended with far greater atrocities than is usually the case. It is supposed that some of the members of the Rajah of Tipperah's family, who are on bad terms with the Rajah, were the secret instigators of the outrage; it is supposed that they wished to bring the Rajah into disgrace with the British Government, by showing the weakness and disorganization of his hill state. The savages were, for the most part, armed merely with bows, poisoned arrows, and long handled dâos. A few guns, indeed, they had, but their powder was bad, and their bullets were mere hammered balls made out of pewter lotahs. This incursion shows how necessary it is to take some decisive measures for keeping these savages in order. It is intended, if possible, to act through some Hill Chiefs on the Frontier, and so to strengthen their hands, as to enable them to keep off the attacks of the savage tribes who dwell beyond them. By strengthening these Hill Chiefs, we keep off all hostile attack from our own Territories.

Rising among the Cossiahs of the Jynteah Hills.

The Koookie outbreak had scarcely been suppressed when intelligence was received of a rising among the Cossiahs of the Jynteah Hills. The Jynteah Hill Territory lies to the north of the District of Sylhet, and adjoins Cachar on the west. This country came into our possession in 1835, when the Rajah Raj Indra Sing voluntarily resigned his authority over an unprofitable tract, for a pension of 500 Rupees a month.

Circumstances under which this Territory came under British Rule.

The circumstances under which the Rajah resigned these Territories were as follows:— In 1821 an attempt was made by certain of the Jynteah Rajah's subjects to kidnap a British subject, who dwelt in Sylhet, for the purpose of offering him up as a sacrifice at the shrine of Kali. The man was rescued, and the affair was brought to the notice of Government. Upon that occasion the then Rajah was solemnly warned that if any similar atrocity was committed and the instigators thereof, however high in rank they might

be, were not handed over to our Government for condign punishment, he would be considered as having taken the guilt of the crime upon himself, and would be dealt with accordingly. Nothing further was heard of human sacrifices in the Jynteah Hills till 1832. In that year two British subjects, while passing along the high road in Assam, were suddenly seized and carried up into the Jynteah Territory, where they were decked out with new clothes and jewels, and led away to be sacrificed with two other British subjects. One of the men escaped, and on his return to the plains, brought to the notice of the authorities the dreadful atrocity which had been committed. The Rajah, when called upon to give up the perpetrators of this outrage, was not only guilty of screening them from punishment, but, was with good reason, suspected of having himself been cognizant of the crime. Lord William Bentinck, the then Governor-General, determined to carry into execution the threat which had been made to the Rajah's father in 1821, and accordingly confiscated the whole of the Rajah's possessions in the plains, leaving him only his District in the hills. Deprived thus of his resources from the plains, and being unpopular with the Cossiahs of the Hills, the Rajah resolved to abandon his Territories, as it was very doubtful whether he would be able to maintain his authority even if he were inclined to attempt it. The Territories were accordingly given up to the British Government, and the Rajah was granted in return a pension of 500 Rupees a month which he still enjoys.

Form of Government in these hills.

The area of the Ceded District is said to be about 25 square miles; and it is divided into nineteen Distrits; fifteen of which are presided over by Village Chiefs called Doloies, and the remaining four are under the charge of thirteen headmen, called Sirdars. The constitution of these villages is essentially democratic. The Doloies are elected, and are subject to removal by the people. Unfortunately there was no fixed rule to regulate the elections, no determined period for which the candidate was to hold his office. There was a perpetual struggle among the influential inhabitants of the District to procure the dismissal of the Doloie in office, and the appointment of a partisan of the opposite faction. These electioneering struggles kept the country in such a perpetual turmoil, that the Political Agent was at length compelled to interfere, and by deciding that the office of Doloie should be held for three years, he put an end to much of the ill feeling which these contests excited, and imparted a degree of independence to the elected Doloies, which it was impossible for them to feel when compelled to be subservient to those who had the power of summarily ejecting them from office.

Duties of the Doloies.

The duties of a Doloie are various. He adjudicates civil suits to the value of 50 Rupees, and is empowered to try in public durbar all criminal cases which are not of a heinous nature: and he is also expected to conduct the public business of his District.

Immunity from taxation long enjoyed by the inhabitants.

This Hill Territory long enjoyed an immunity from taxation. The late Rajah derived almost all his revenue from his possessions in the plains. He received indeed annually, from each village, a he-goat, a few seers of parched rice, and a few bundles of firwood for poojahs at his palace, and each village was expected in turn to supply the Rajah with laborers to

cultivate his private domains; but besides these presents and a few perquisites, from fine and fees, he received no revenue whatever from his hill subjects. But in 1858 the Government resolved that the Cossiahs should make some slight return for the protection they enjoyed, and it was determined to impose a house tax upon the country, as it was the form of taxation best adopted to the habits and customs of the people.

Imposition of a house tax and disaffection of the Cossiahs.

This tax could not be objected to on the ground of novelty. The neighboring tribes of Meekies, from their first settlement in the hills, had paid a tax of 2 Rupees a house. The tax assessed upon the Cossiahs was even lighter than this—1 Rupee a house was the extent of the Government demand; but, unfortunately, it was made by certain designing men a handle for exciting disaffection among the people. Meetings were held in several villages, at which the people resolved to resist the realization of the tax, or, if compelled to pay, to pay the assessment to the Jynteah Rajah alone. In one instance, a feast of pork was given by a discharged agent of the Rajah to about 400 persons, at which a resolution to this effect was passed. This meeting the accredited agent of the Rajah attended. In the month of March 1860 the preparations for a rising were complete, and the Jynteah Rajah was requested to put himself at the head of the movement. This, however, he prudently declined to do, and at length, when the plot was ripe for execution, he withdrew from the scene of action, and gave information of the proposals that had been made to him.

Rising at once suppressed.

The rising, if it can be dignified by such a name, was suppressed at once, and without the loss on our side of a single man. From one village the tuhseeldar, who had been sent to count the houses, was violently expelled: and when the Magistrate, with a body of troops, proceeded to the village, he was attacked by a number of armed Cossiahs, who had collected in considerable force upon the heights on which the village stands. But the attack was easily repulsed, and two stockades, which the Cossiahs had erected on the hill, were carried without loss. Of the Cossiahs a few were slain, and the rest dispersed. Another slight engagement also occurred, and with similar results. The hopeless nature of the struggle was soon apparent; the Cossiahs quietly returned to their villages; the ring-leaders in the disturbance were punished; and the tax was paid by the village communities without demur.

INDIGO DISTURBANCES.

The disputes connected with the indigo cultivation in Bengal have long been a subject of anxiety to the Government. In the year 1856 reports were called for from the several Divisional Commissioners as to how the indigo sowing season of that year had passed off in respect of such disputes; but nothing of importance calling for the immediate interference of the Government, or of the legislature, was then brought to notice. It was not till the commencement of 1859, a little before the time when the present Lieutenant-Governor succeeded to the Government, that the question began to press itself unavoidably upon the Government. In April of that year, a planter in the District of Baraset complained of a general disinclination among the ryots of his concern to cultivate indigo. This feeling he attributed not to the unremunerative price paid for the crops, but to the conduct of the District Magistrate, which he averred was openly hostile

Disinclination of the ryots to cultivate indigo attributed by the planters in one instance to the alleged hostility of the local Magistrate to their interests.

to the interests of indigo planting. On enquiry, however, it appeared that the conduct of the Magistrate complained against had been perfectly legal and impartial. In cases of such disagreement, it is manifestly the duty of the Magistrate to leave the parties to make their own bargains as their mutual interest may direct, and this was what the Magistrate appeared to have done. At the desire of the late Lieutenant-Governor the Magistrate used his good offices to bring the complaining planter and the ryots together, but no good seems to have come of the attempt.

The Magistrate's conduct found, on enquiry, to have been legal and impartial.

About the same time a difference of opinion arose between the same Magistrate (The Honorable Mr. A. Eden) and Mr. A. Grote, the Commissioner of the Division, on the question of the general interference of the Police in cases of disputes arising from planters sowing or attempting to sow the land of the ryots with indigo against their will, on the plea of a contract. An application had been made to the Magistrate by certain ryots for protection against a planter, who, they said, was going forcibly to plough up their lands, and to sow them with indigo. The Magistrate had ordered the Police to proceed to the spot, instructing them, if the land appeared to be really the property of the ryots, not to allow any one to interfere with it. Mr. Grote objected to this order, on the ground, chiefly, that it imposed upon the Darogah undue responsibility. This difference of opinion was referred for the decision of Government, as a general question, respecting the employment of the Police. The Lieutenant-Governor gave it as his opinion, that Mr. Eden's principle stated above was a true exposition of the law as it stood, according to which the Police were bound to protect persons and property from unlawful violence, and to abstain from entering into disputes respecting alleged contract, which are only cognizable by the Civil Courts. In the case in question no claim is made to the ownership or possession of the land entered upon, which are confessedly the ryots.

In the month of August the Lieutenant-Governor proceeded on a tour by water through a part of the Bengal Districts. In the course of this tour he received petitions from numerous ryots of the Nuddea District, complaining that in indigo cases they did not obtain due protection and redress from the Magistrate; that ryots obnoxious to the factory were frequently kidnapped, and that other acts of great violence were committed with impunity in open day. These complaints met with the consideration their importance deserved. It appeared, after due enquiry, that, on the whole, the petitioners had not always received that redress from the law, and that practical protection from the police to which they were entitled. Some of the cases, though many months old, had not been disposed of, and one case, in which a ryot, after having been wounded in an affray in which the factory people were the aggressors, was carried off from factory to factory, and undoubtedly died in durance from the effect of his wounds, was most weakly and improperly treated at the commencement. The local authorities were admonished that such remissness on their part could not fail to produce in the minds of the natives a suspicion of partiality. They were directed vigorously to prosecute all pending cases, and to bring them to such a termination as might satisfy the ends of justice.

As the year advanced complaints on both sides began to thicken. In November 1859 an influential planter in the Nuddea District represented to Government that a spirit of opposition to the factory was manifesting itself in the conduct and action of his ryots, and that to encourage this opposition a rumour had been sedulously circulated that the Government was opposed to indigo planting. On the other hand numerous petitions were received from the ryots, complaining of cruel oppressions practised upon them by the planters, and of the compulsory cultivation of a crop, which they represented, not only as unprofitable, but as entailing upon them a harassing, vexatious, and distasteful interference.

Complaints of the Planters against the Ryots.

Complaints of the ryots against the planters.

On the 10th of February 1860, a representation was submitted by the Commissioner of Nuddea from another planter in the Nuddea District, alleging that mischief had been done in the indigo factories under his management, by the issue, from the Deputy Magistrate's Court at Kalarooah, in the District of Baraset, of a perwannah, on the subject of the interference of the Police in indigo disputes. This perwannah was said to be based on the correspondence of 1859, of which mention has been made before. It appeared on enquiry that, although the publication of the perwannah by the Deputy Magistrate was certainly not a discreet measure, there was no proof that it had done any harm anywhere, whilst all circumstances of time and place were against the supposition of its having had any influence in Nuddea, where no one probably ever knew of it.

To petitions from ryots complaining of indigo cultivation, the Lieutenant-Governor's reply was, that ryots who had contracted to cultivate indigo must be expected to be forced to fulfil their obligations; but no ryot was forced to contract to cultivate who did not choose to do so.

The ryots were informed by Government that they could not be forced to contract to cultivate indigo; but that those who had contracted must fulfil their obligations.

In March, when the Lieutenant-Governor returned to the Presidency from his tour in Behar, his attention was directed to reports regarding misunderstandings between the planters and ryots, which were represented as likely to lead to serious consequences. A very general indisposition on the part of the ryots to cultivate indigo during the ensuing season had been manifested. The same subject was pressed upon the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor by a deputation from the Indigo Planters' Association, who had an interview with him, and who laid before him a petition from their main body.

Serious consequences anticipated from the continued wide spread indisposition on the part of the ryots to cultivate indigo.

The Association represented the state of feeling manifested by the ryots, attributing it in part to a mistaken belief as to the views of Government in regard to the cultivation of indigo. To protect their interest, thus endangered, the Association petitioned for two things. *First*, that the Government would take steps to remove the mistaken impression stated to exist amongst the ryots. *Secondly*, that a

The subject pressed upon the attention of Government by a deputation from the Indigo Planters' Association.

special law should be enacted to make the breach of an agreement to cultivate indigo punishable summarily by a Magistrate. To the first prayer the Lieutenant-Governor at once acceded. A notification was issued, having for its object the correction of any erroneous ideas as to the wishes and policy of the Government, and impressing upon ryots the necessity of fulfilling existing engagements.

Notification issued to correct the erroneous ideas alleged to have been entertained by the ryots as to the wishes and policy of Government.

The second prayer involved questions of a very serious nature. On the one hand there was reason for believing that a great commercial calamity was threatened by the feeling which had suddenly manifested itself; on the other, there was the fact that laws and courts already existed to redress any grievances proceeding from breach of contract or other causes. After due consideration, the Lieutenant-Governor came to the conclusion that a special law of limited application as to time was called for. The danger was a great, a sudden, and a pressing one. An exceptional evil required an exceptional remedy. The regular procedure was inadequate to the occasion and to the dangers springing from a combination among a mass of ryots. In the interest of both parties it was desirable to ensure time for calm consideration and mutual concessions, to enforce, by summary process, for the approaching season, the fulfilment of lawful contracts duly entered into, on which actual cash advances had been received, and thereby to save from sudden ruin a great commercial interest. Acting upon these considerations, the Lieutenant-Governor recommended to the Legislature the passing of a law of the nature above referred to, which should extend to the current season only, and which should be accompanied by a promise of full and thorough enquiry into past practice, and thereafter of a well considered law, which shall afford practically, equal, and complete protection to the ryot, as well as to the planter. Accordingly Act XI. of 1860 of the present year was passed.

Special law enacted for the current season only, to make the breach of an agreement to cultivate indigo punishable summarily by a Magistrate.

In the meantime the excitement against the cultivation of indigo had become so strong as to lead to acts of violence in some of the Indigo Districts. The first disturbances occurred in the Aurungabad Sub-Division, where the Ancoorah factory, belonging to Mr. D. Andrews, and the factory at Bunnyagaon, belonging to Mr. Lyon, were attacked by a mob of lattials and ryots. In the District of Maldah the Buckrabad factory, also belonging to Mr. Andrews, was similarly attacked and plundered. It appeared upon enquiry that the ryots in this part of the country had been goaded into rising by the long continued oppressions and extortions of the factory servants. While, therefore, the rioters, who were concerned in the above disturbances, were promptly punished, stringent measures were ordered to be taken to bring to justice those whose oppressive acts lay at the root of all this evil.

The ryots in one part of the country goaded into rising by the long continued oppressions and extortions of the factory servants.

In the Districts of Nuddea and Jessore, although the excitement was as strong as any where else, no disturbances of a serious nature occurred. In the District of Pubna, a Deputy Magistrate, with a small party of the military police was (partly in consequence of his own injudicious conduct) repulsed by a body of armed lattials, who had assembled to

Encounter between the Military Police and a body of armed lattials who had assembled to resist the cultivation of indigo.

resist the cultivation of indigo. On receipt of intelligence of the first of these occurrences the Government at once acted with promptness and vigor. Troops were rapidly collected in the Districts where the excitement prevailed, and by a judicious display of force in suitable places the ryots were overawed, and all tendency to any violent out-break was suppressed. The best available Magistrates were placed over the Indigo Districts, and the staff of magisterial Officers in those Districts was considerably strengthened. On the passing of the new Indigo Act the Lieutenant-Governor issued certain instructions to the Local Magistrates, enjoining them carefully and patiently to sift the evidence and to decide in the truest spirit of equity all cases instituted under it. Subsequent results have proved that these cautions were needed. Legal opinion on several doubtful points connected with the practical operation of the law was obtained, and circulated for the information and guidance of all Officers engaged in carrying it out. The number of suits under the Act in the Nuddea District increased so largely towards the end of May, as to threaten to stop all the regular magisterial and revenue work of the District. Upon an application from the Commissioner, two Principal Sudder Ameens, with magisterial powers, were therefore specially deputed to Nuddea for the trial of the breach of contract cases, the magisterial officers reverting to their own proper work, including the trial of cases under the penal clauses of the Act.

The ryots ultimately overawed by a judicious display of force, and the outbreak suppressed.

Additional special agency employed for the trial of cases under the new law.

Except in Nuddea the Indigo Act was not worked to any very great extent. And, notwithstanding the great excitement displayed at the commencement of the season in three out of the four excited Districts, the usual or nearly the usual quantity of indigo was sown.

In the month of June some apprehensions of a breach of the peace were entertained in the District of Pubna, in consequence of certain differences between the ryots and Planters of two of the largest concerns in that District; but these differences were amicably adjusted by the exertions of the district authorities.

Difficulties had also been experienced by planters in the District of Jessore in obtaining delivery of the ripe indigo plant; but these were met by some judicious concessions on their own part.

Meanwhile all parties being eager for the proposed Commission of Enquiry, the gentlemen named in the margin were appointed to form the Commission, and are now busily engaged in this important duty.

A special Commission appointed to enquire into Indigo matters.

W. S. Seton-Karr, Esq., C. S., *President.*
R. Temple, Esq., C. S., *Member.*
Rev. J. Sale to represent the interests of the ryots in the Committee.
W. F. Fergusson, Esq., nominated by the Indigo Planters' Association to represent the interests of the body, and
Baboo Chunder Mohun Chatterjee nominated by the British Indian Association to represent the landholders' interest.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S TOURS.

The Lieutenant-Governor made several tours during the year under Report, in the course of which he has visited most of the principal stations in the Lower Provinces.

The first tour was made by water in August and September. It comprised a visit to each of the river stations of Kishnaghur, Berhampore, (where, in company with the Chief Engineer, the expensive works in progress for the improvement of the military buildings were inspected,) Moorshedabad, Rajmahal, Bhaugulpore, and Monghyr. At the three last-named places the Railway works in progress were viewed. From Monghyr the Lieutenant-Governor returned down stream, and after visiting Rampore Beauleah, he proceeded to Kooshtia, where the new South Eastern Railway from Calcutta to Dacca will be intersected by the Ganges. At this place the Lieutenant-Governor examined both banks of the river, in company with the professional Officers of Government and of the Railway Company, with regard to the question of crossing the Ganges by a ferry here. The spot was pronounced by all the professional authorities to be admirably suited, not only for the purpose, but also for a railway bridge across that great river, eventually, should the expediency of such a work be hereafter indicated by the progressive traffic of the line, as it extends itself over Northern and Eastern Bengal. This place has been since finally fixed upon as the crossing station, and land has been ordered to be taken up for the purpose.

After visiting Pubna on the Issamutty, and Furreedpore on the great river, the Lieutenant-Governor proceeded to Dacca. At this station the Lieutenant-Governor gave on the ground his careful attention to the question on which his opinion had been invited, as to the best site for the new barracks for European troops proposed to be built at Dacca, on which much difference of opinion existed. In returning from Dacca by the Soonderbund's route, Burrisaul and Koolna were visited.

The Lieutenant-Governor in the tour was much struck with the magnificence of the river known at different parts of its course, by the several names of the Gorai, the Balasur, the Ellen Khalli, the Burashi, and the Hooringottah. This river leaves the Ganges at Kooshtia, and seems likely soon to carry off the whole or the greater part of the Ganges from that spot. It is, as a large river, in its upper point, a new formation, having increased in width from about 200 yards to upwards of 600 yards between 1848 and 1856. It is very deep, and it is the channel by which steamers and other boats pass between Calcutta and the North-West Provinces for eight months of the year. From enquiries it has been ascertained that the sea approach is promising. If a port can be established on its banks any where between Cutchooah, which is in the latitude of Calcutta, and the sea, the advantage to trade will be incalculable. This question will not be lost sight of.

The next tour was a land journey, which extended over a period of upwards of two months, in January, February, and March. Starting by Rail from Calcutta on the 3rd

of January 1860, the Lieutenant-Governor stopped at the foot of Parisnath Hill, which he ascended in company with the Chief Engineer, the Superintending Engineer, and several other Officers, for the purpose of judging personally of its eligibility as a small sanatarium. Two days were spent on the Hill. The result has been reported at length to His Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council, with the Lieutenant-Governor's strong recommendation, that advantage be taken of the peculiar advantages of this beautiful hill, which is upwards of 4,000 feet high, by erecting on it a barrack for about sixty invalid soldiers, with bungalows for a few Officers and other European gentlemen. The space on the top is too small for a large sanatarium, but the accessibility of the place from Calcutta and the excellence of its climate make it very eligible as a small local sanatarium.

At the foot of Parisnath the camp was formed, and the Lieutenant-Governor marched to Hazareebaugh, and thence through the Chota Nagpore Country to Ranchee and back. At both of these places the new barracks for Europeans were inspected in company with the Chief Engineer and the Superintending Engineer. The progress made in the road from Burhee, on the Grand Trunk Road, through Hazareebaugh to Ranchee and Dorundah, was found to be most satisfactory. In this march the Lieutenant-Governor arranged with Captain Dalton, the Commissioner, and the several District Officers, and the Executive Engineer, for opening two new lines of road, one from Hazareebaugh to the Grand Trunk Road, in an easterly direction, to suit traffic to and from the Presidency, and one from Ranchee and Dorundah to Govindpore, near the new terminus of the Raneegunge Railway, on the Barakur.

At Ranchee, the head quarters of the Chota Nagpore Division, the Lieutenant-Governor held a Durbar, at which several Native Chiefs and others who had distinguished themselves by their loyalty during the late mutiny, were rewarded by khiluts and presents. The Governor-General's sunnud, bestowing upon the Rajah of Jushpore the dignity and title of a Bahadoor, with a dress of honor, was read in Durbar; and the Rajah was formally invested. After leaving Chota Nagpore, the Lieutenant-Governor visited Gya, the old hill fortress of Rotas, (which he made arrangements to hold always available as a place for change of air for invalids from the new European cantonment of Dehree, on the Soane,) Sasseram, Jugdespore, Arrah, Dinapore, and Patna, halting on the way at Koelwar, where the Railway bridge over the Soane was inspected. The rapid progress lately made in this gigantic undertaking was very remarkable.

At these several places all offices, jails, barracks, schools, lunatic-asylums, and dispensaries were visited. In the course of the tours made this year, six police battalions have been inspected. The general result, in the Lieutenant-Governor's estimation, has been satisfactory.

At Patna a Durbar was held, at which all the native gentry of the neighborhood presented themselves.

Throughout his whole march in the Province of Behar, including the District of Shahabad, which had been so long and so lately disturbed, the Lieutenant-Governor was much struck with the very marked respect which the whole demeanour of the people showed to the British Government.

The camp was broken up at Patna, and the Lieutenant-Governor returned to the Presidency by carriage and palanquin dâk and Railway, proceeding along the line of that great work, and stopping a day to examine the Keul Bridge. He has thus seen all the important points in the line then in progres from Judgespore to the station on the More, up to which the Railway was already opened.

Besides the above, which were the two principal tours of the year, the Lieutenant-Governor made two short trips by dâk into the interior, one to Jessore, and the other to Sooree and Nulhattee, in Beerbhoom.

APPENDICES

TO THE

BENGAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT,

FOR 1859-60.

REGULATION PROVINCES FOR 1859.

CIVIL.

No. 1, PUNCHAYETS.—*(Blank.)*

No. 2, VILLAGE MOONSIFFS.—*(Blank.)*

No. 3, DISTRICT MOONSIFFS.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Depending 1st January ...	30,567	32,066	35,734	35,836	39,362
Instituted during the year ...	67,812	78,213	78,027	85,128	99,137
Received by transfer ...	6,048	5,446	5,756	6,266	6,577
Total ...	104,427	115,725	119,517	127,230	145,076
Deduct transferred ...	0	3,991	3,997	4,535	4,960
Net total under trial ...	104,427	111,734	115,520	122,695	140,116
Decided on merits ...	43,062	46,914	49,584	52,024	56,870
Dismissed on default ...	5,345	6,399	6,571	6,664	6,958
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	10,734	12,421	13,229	13,130	16,038
Otherwise disposed of ...	13,220	10,266	10,300	11,515	13,868
Total ...	72,361	76,000	79,684	83,333	93,734
Depending 31st December ...	32,066	35,734	35,836	39,362	46,382

No. 4, SUDDER AMEENS.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Depending 1st January ...	1,995	1,813	2,069	2,000	2,143
Instituted during the year ...	2,038	2,254	2,038	2,360	3,316
Received by transfer ...	360	313	278	298	406
Total ...	4,393	4,380	4,385	4,658	5,865
Deduct transferred ...	0	81	229	184	241
Net total under trial ...	4,393	4,299	4,156	4,474	5,624
Decided on merits ...	1,828	1,713	1,657	1,665	2,108
Dismissed on default ...	66	63	54	82	66
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	287	277	297	287	423
Otherwise disposed of ...	399	177	148	297	257
Total ...	2,580	2,230	2,156	2,331	2,854
Depending 31st December ...	1,813	2,069	2,000	2,143	2,770

No. 5, PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January ...	2,184	3,596	2,368	3,687	2,354	3,038	2,093	2,642	2,321	2,690
Instituted during the year ...	1,699	18	1,869	17	1,764	15	2,043	13	2,896	16
Received by transfer ...	628	7,952	681	7,275	856	7,283	701	7,657	776	9,336
Total ...	4,511	11,566	4,918	10,979	4,974	10,336	4,837	10,312	5,993	12,042
Deduct transferred ...	0	0	322	291	643	159	288	81	437	648
Net total under trial ...	4,511	11,566	4,596	10,688	4,431	10,177	4,549	10,231	5,556	11,394
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant ...	869	1,725	1,086	1,851	1,151	1,725	1,146	1,642	1,472	1,997
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent ...	579	4,148	623	4,220	661	4,116	512	4,084	605	4,491
Remanded ...	0	1,275	0	980	0	1,103	0	1,242	0	872
Dismissed on default ...	74	416	110	454	93	483	103	482	76	395
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	225	100	255	130	258	94	250	81	327	74
Otherwise disposed of ...	396	215	168	15	175	14	217	10	223	18
Total ...	2,143	7,879	2,242	7,650	2,338	7,535	2,228	7,541	2,703	7,847
Depending 31st December ...	2,368	3,687	2,354	3,038	2,093	2,642	2,321	2,690	2,853	3,547

No. 6, ASSISTANT JUDGES.—*(Blank.)*

No. 7, ADDITIONAL JUDGES.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January ...	9	1,043	7	985	13	957	35	962	22	986
Instituted during the year ...	0	599	0	608	0	917	0	1,078	0	798
Received by transfer ...	12	721	13	784	35	746	32	506	33	321
Total ...	21	2,363	20	2,377	48	2,620	67	2,546	55	2,105
Deduct transferred ...	0	0	2	739	4	728	13	577	13	739
Net total under trial ...	21	2,363	18	1,638	44	1,892	54	1,969	42	1,366
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant ...	7	232	2	156	6	214	10	208	7	139
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent ...	3	463	0	404	2	510	7	416	10	298
Remanded ...	0	127	0	75	0	87	0	60	0	49
Dismissed on default ...	2	44	3	27	1	86	9	275	1	60
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	0	30	0	12	0	32	3	24	0	15
Otherwise disposed of ...	2	482	0	7	0	1	3	0	1	0
Total ...	14	1,378	5	681	9	930	32	983	19	561
Depending 31st December ...	7	985	13	957	35	962	22	986	23	805

No. 8, DISTRICT AND CITY JUDGES.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January ...	89	4,032	83	3,569	66	4,080	270	4,735	263	4,668
Instituted during the year ...	79	10,494	95	10,480	44	11,137	26	11,421	236	12,345
Received by transfer ...	2,339	292	1,572	239	1,708	502	2,585	342	3,103	173
Total ...	2,507	14,818	1,750	14,288	1,818	15,719	2,881	16,498	3,602	17,186
Deduct transferred ...	0	0	1,632	7,174	1,459	7,369	2,421	7,430	3,223	8,158
Net total under trial ...	2,507	14,818	118	7,114	359	8,350	460	9,068	379	9,028
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant ...	31	673	17	539	35	765	69	981	77	943
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent ...	36	1,601	25	1,619	32	1,913	59	1,983	56	1,963
Remanded ...	0	432	0	542	0	494	0	471	0	479
Dismissed on default ...	1	275	2	239	13	304	14	738	10	225
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	7	62	6	89	8	130	31	94	18	103
Otherwise disposed of ...	2,349	8,206	2	6	1	9	24	133	7	4
Total ...	2,424	11,249	52	3,034	89	3,615	197	4,400	168	3,717
Depending 31st December ...	83	3,569	66	4,080	270	4,735	263	4,668	211	5,311

No. 9, SUDDER DEWANNY ADAWLUT.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Depending 1st January ...	466	183	606	98	588	262	473	404	508	283
Admitted during the year ...	245	70	261	419	257	655	281	518	261	284
Total ...	711	253	867	517	845	917	754	922	769	567
Dismissed on default ...	12	3	26	0	39	14	24	8	42	8
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	27	1	28	3	7	4	2	5	19	3
Confirmed ...	40	61	107	53	177	114	111	197	134	171
Amended ... / Reversed ...	16	45	92	41	99	109	79	115	66	96
Remanded ...	10	45	26	158	50	272	30	314	27	278
Total ...	105	155	279	255	372	513	246	639	288	556
Depending 31st December ...	606	98	588	262	473	404	508	283	481	11

No. 10, AGGREGATE OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Depending 1st January ...	34,844	36,337	40,236	40,234	44,111
Instituted during the year ...	71,628	82,431	81,873	89,557	105,585
Received by transfer ...	9,387	8,025	8,633	9,882	10,895
Total ...	115,859	126,793	1,30,742	1,39,673	1,60,591
Deduct transferred ...	0	6,028	6,232	7,441	8,874
Net total under trial ...	115,859	120,765	124,510	132,232	151,717
Decided on merits ...	46,415	50,386	53,128	55,492	61,205
Dismissed on default ...	5,488	6,577	6,732	6,872	7,111
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	11,253	12,959	13,792	13,701	16,806
Otherwise disposed of ...	16,366	10,613	10,624	12,056	14,356
Depending 31st December ...	36,337	40,236	40,234	44,111	52,239
Decided by European Judges ...	2,438	57	98	229	187
Ditto Native ditto ...	77,084	80,472	84,178	87,892	99,291
Ditto Punchayets ...	0	0	0	0	0
Total decided ...	79,522	80,529	84,276	88,121	99,478

No. 11, DETAILS OF APPELLATE JURISDICTION—SUDDER COURT.

Appeals from	District and City Judges.										Additional Judges.										Principal Sudder Ameens.									
	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Suits Appealable ...	67	2632	42	2681	67	3138	128	3416	133	3282	10	822	2	635	8	811	17	684	17	486	240	7450	286	7051	218	6844	184	6971	244	7360
Appealed ...	59	31	46	166	45	307	102	239	96	124	4	21	8	58	3	68	14	64	5	34	182	18	207	195	209	280	165	220	160	121
Appeals depending on 1st January ...	106	92	125	39	105	99	81	189	144	141	7	32	10	22	16	37	6	51	15	33	353	59	471	37	467	126	386	164	349	114
Total ...	165	123	171	205	150	406	183	428	240	265	11	53	18	80	19	105	20	115	20	67	535	77	678	232	676	406	551	684	509	235
Affirmed ...	8	33	30	25	38	43	23	82	25	78	1	5	0	5	5	11	0	24	2	16	31	23	77	23	134	60	88	91	107	77
Modified ...	1	4	13	6	16	35	1	12	3	5	0	4	1	4	2	8	2	4	0	2	0	0	67	14	67	43	16	6	4	9
Reversed ...	1	19	0	9	3	7	7	38	12	32	0	9	0	4	0	4	1	4	2	12	14	9	11	4	11	12	52	51	45	36
Remanded ...	5	24	6	65	9	125	3	148	2	136	0	13	0	29	6	28	1	49	0	34	5	8	20	64	35	119	26	117	25	108
Dismissed on default ...	4	2	10	0	3	5	4	3	13	7	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	8	0	16	0	36	6	19	4	29	1
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	21	2	7	1	0	2	1	4	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	20	1	7	2	1	1	17	2
Total ...	40	84	66	106	69	217	39	287	57	259	1	31	2	43	13	54	5	82	4	64	64	40	211	106	290	242	202	270	227	233
Depending 31st December	125	39	105	99	81	189	144	141	183	6	10	22	16	37	6	51	15	33	16	3	471	37	467	126	386	164	349	114	282	2

No. 12, DESCRIPTION OF ORIGINAL SUITS INSTITUTED.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Connected with land rent	15,702	17,192	14,745	17,860	20,654
Otherwise connected with land	7,250	8,662	8,735	13,066	11,347
Connected with debts, wages, &c.	46,178	53,864	53,628	55,534	70,003
Ditto ditto caste, religion, &c. ..	361	558	555	422	503
Ditto ditto indigo, sugar, silk, &c.	2,138	2,155	2,172	2,675	3,078
Total	71,629	82,431	79,835	89,557	1,05,585

No. 13, RESULT OF ORIGINAL SUITS.

	In favor of Plaintiff.	In favor of Defendant.
In 1859 ...	40,764	20,441

No. 14, AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.

	1855.			1856.			1857.			1858.			1859.		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Sudder Dewanny Adawlut ...	1	3	4	1	5	10	1	3	23	1	0	17	1	0	10
District and City Judges ...	0	11	3	0	7	20	0	9	7	0	10	17	0	6	12
Subordinate and Additional Judges ...	0	9	14	0	11	16	0	9	17	0	10	26	0	9	3
Assistant Judges ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Principal Sudder Ameens ...	1	0	14	0	10	8	0	9	15	0	8	26	0	9	20
Sudder Ameens ...	0	9	6	0	9	12	0	9	1	0	9	11	0	7	29
Moonsiffs ...	0	6	26	0	5	15	0	6	3	0	5	6	0	5	11

No. 15, TOTAL VALUE OF SUITS DEPENDING.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Before Sudder Adawlut ...	14,796,832	13,444,319	10,518,342	11,270,192	16,616,846
Ditto other Courts, Orignal ...	35,713,544	32,463,328	28,887,651	36,159,034	41,776,625
Ditto ditto, Appeals ...	2,167,274	22,82,424	2,124,351	19,62,006	2,793,286
Total ...	52,677,650	48,190,071	41,530,344	49,411,232	61,186,757

No. 16, DEBTORS IN JAIL.—*(Blank.)*

CRIMINAL.

No. 1, VILLAGE POLICE.—*(Blank.)*

No. 2, DISTRICT POLICE.—*(Blank.)*

No. 3, PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS, SUDDER AMEENS, AND LAW OFFICERS.—*(Blank.)*

No. 4, DEPUTY MAGISTRATES.—*(Blank.)*

No. 5, MAGISTRATES, JOINT MAGISTRATES, AND ASSISTANT MAGISTRATES, DEPUTY MAGISTRATES, PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS, SUDDER AMEENS, AND LAW OFFICERS.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Under trial on 1st January ...	2,375	2,450	2,588	3,777	3,096*
Apprehended during the year ...	81,877	83,310	92,688	108,177	105,787
Received by transfer ...	369	215	254	295	268
Total ...	84,621	87,975	95,530	112,249	109,151
Discharged without trial ...	1,033	726	1,188	1,017	857
Acquitted ...	24,357	25,389	27,125	34,570	36,369
Convicted ...	52,765	55,384	59,526	67,995	64,546
Committed to Sessions Judges, &c.	3,357	3,388	3,506	4,922	3,364
Otherwise disposed of ...	658	501	492	652	457
Under trial on 31st December ...	2,450	2,588	3,693	3,093	3,558

* Including three persons who were committed to the Sessions during the 4th Quarter 1858, and they were treated as disposed of during that period, but the Session Judge having quashed the commitment, those prisoners have again been brought forward from the last Quarterly Statement.

No. 6, SESSIONS JUDGES.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Under trial on 1st January ...	517	460	401	406	480
Committed during the year ...	3,450	3,500	3,301	3,335	3,329
Received by transfer ...	60	72	20	30	45
Total ...	4,027	4,032	3,722	3,771	3,854
Discharged without trial ...	53	129	39	30	68
Acquitted ...	1,207	1,184	960	906	889
Convicted ...	1,644	1,565	1,498	1,466	1,506
Referred to Nizamut or Foujdaree Court ...	636	715	769	749	744
	27				
Otherwise disposed of ...		38	49	140	117
Under trial on 31st December ...	460	401	407	480	530

No. 7, NIZAMUT OR FOUJDAREE ADAWLUT.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Under trial on 1st January ...	58	0	85	0	101	0	14	0	30	0
Committed or referred during the year ...	283	0	354	0	343	0	432	0	361	0
Proceedings called for ...	405	0	405	0	353	0	313	0	421	0
Total ...	746	0	844	0	797	0	759	0	812	0
Released unconditionally ...	0	189	0	191	0	95	0	149	0	134
Ditto on security ...	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Convicted ...	0	348	0	485	0	666	0	597	0	437
Otherwise disposed of ...	0	19	0	56	0	17	0	3	0	10
Depending on 31st December	85	0	101	0	14	0	30	0	47	0

No. 8, TRIALS REFERRED AND COMMITMENTS MADE FROM INFERIOR TO HIGHER COURTS.—*(Blank.)*

No. 9, RESULT OF REFERENCES AND COMMITMENTS IN PRECEDING TABLE.—*(Blank.)*

No. 10, STATEMENT OF SENTENCES PASSED BY THE SEVERAL CRIMINAL COURTS DURING THE YEAR 1859.

	Discharged on Security.	Dismissed from Office.	Fined.	Flogged.	Imprisonment not exceeding one month.	Do. above 1 month and not exceeding 6 months.	Do. above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	Do. above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.	Do. above 2 years and not exceeding 3 years.	Do. above 3 years and not exceeding 4 years.	Do. above 4 years and not exceeding 5 years.	Do. above 5 years and not exceeding 6 years.	Do. above 6 years and not exceeding 7 years.	Do. above 7 years and not exceeding 8 years.	Do. above 8 years and not exceeding 9 years.	Do. above 9 years and not exceeding 10 years.	Do. above 10 years and not exceeding 11 years.	Do. above 11 years and not exceeding 12 years.	Do. above 12 years and not exceeding 13 years.	Do. above 13 years and not exceeding 14 years.	Do. above 14 years and not exceeding 15 years.	Do. above 15 years and not exceeding 16 years.	Do. above 16 years and not exceeding 21 years.	Imprisonment for life.	Transportation.	Death.
By Nizamut or Foujdaree Adawlut, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	5	8	5	22	2	35	8	...	23	4	...	...	58	...	8	2	4	203	32
Sessions Judges, ...	...	...	20	...	...	47	61	59	175	85	304	21	355	14	23	129	...	18	..	75	...	69	...	...	1	...
Magistrates, Joint Magistrates and Assistant Magistrates, .	4,056	1,678	16,585	1,139	...	4,497	598	575	536	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Deputy Magistrates, ...	1,390	628	19,538	316	...	4,478	322	252	207	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens and Law Officers, ...	948	18	5,031	185	...	1,136	149	158	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Police, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Police, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, ...	6,394	2,324	41,174	1,640	...	10,159	1,136	1,049	1,047	90	326	23	390	22	23	152	4	18	...	133	...	77	2	4	204	32

No. 11, AVERAGE DURATION OF CASES REFERRED TO THE NIZAMUT OR FOUJDAREE ADAWLUTS.

Years.	From Apprehension to Commitment.	Form Commitment to Reference.	From Transference to Receipt.	From Receipt of Reference to Sentence.	Total from Apprehension.
	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
1855	61	71	15	34	181
1856	80	65	16	37	198
1857	88	78	14	31	211
1858	60	60	19	25	160
1859	66	60	19	43	164

No. 12, PRISONERS IN JAILS.—*(Blank.)*

DETAILS OF STATEMENT No. 3, DISTRICT MOONSIFFS FOR THE YEAR 1859.

Districts.	Pending on 1st January 1859.	Instituted during the year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Transferred to other Courts.	Decided on trial.	Dismissed on default.	Adjusted or withdrawn.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Pending 31st December 1859.
Backergunge ...	762	2,934	46	3,742	29	1,594	101	374	224	2,322	1,420
Beerbhoom ...	1,047	3,725	42	4,814	3	2,273	112	425	493	3,306	1,508
Behar ...	527	1,119	318	1,964	327	777	59	149	302	1,614	350
Bhaugulpore ...	1,031	2,481	497	4,009	456	1,637	131	498	386	3,108	901
Burdwan, East ...	3,379	5,295	279	7,953	188	3,523	357	579	1,059	5,706	2,247
Burdwan, West ...	1,406	2,326	72	3,804	13	1,238	133	306	797	2,487	1,317
Chittagong ...	4,282	6,159	644	11,085	412	4,287	177	881	215	5,972	5,113
Cuttack ...	919	2,651	40	3,610	50	1,493	139	421	473	2,576	1,034
Dacca ...	2,457	6,843	86	9,386	25	3,732	786	1,758	483	6,784	2,602
Dinagepore ...	2,073	6,087	339	8,499	264	3,230	334	1,078	814	5,720	2,779
Hooghly ...	2,044	4,217	189	6,450	79	2,466	157	651	696	4,049	2,401
Jessore ...	1,392	5,706	110	7,208	46	3,072	315	477	1,371	5,281	1,927
Midnapore ...	1,475	3,335	21	4,831	5	1,542	215	609	741	3,112	1,719
Moorshedabad ...	609	2,258	54	2,921	1	1,693	203	262	287	2,446	475
Mymensigh ...	2,621	6,994	1,130	10,745	1,086	3,991	994	834	886	7,791	2,954
Nuddea ...	719	2,999	39	3,757	18	1,413	214	367	635	2,647	1,110
Patna ...	429	1,013	31	1,473	12	734	29	110	62	947	526
Purneah ...	3,403	4,982	1,121	9,506	1,054	3,788	371	953	301	6,467	3,039
Rajshahye ...	516	2,129	53	2,698	3	1,279	136	565	367	2,350	348
Rungpore ...	1,349	3,069	100	4,518	51	1,793	423	725	211	3,203	1,315
Sarun ...	588	1,694	88	2,370	50	861	118	354	233	1,616	754
Shahabad ...	900	3,471	493	4,864	461	1,300	90	548	664	3,063	1,801
Sylhet ...	1,918	4,723	137	6,778	70	2,785	366	1,050	430	4,701	2,077
Tipperah ...	1,583	5,267	414	7,264	162	2,800	632	794	433	4,821	2,443
Tirhoot ...	1,224	2,933	114	4,271	46	1,593	77	334	345	2,395	1,876
24-Pergunnahs ...	1,709	4,727	120	6,556	49	1,976	289	936	960	4,210	2,346
Total ...	39,362	99,137	6,577	1,45,076	4,960	56,870	6,958	16,038	13,868	98,694	46,382

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DETAILS OF STATEMENT No. 4, SUDDER AMEENS FOR THE YEAR 1859.

Districts.	Pending 1st January 1859.	Instituted during the year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Transferred to other Courts.	Decided on trial.	Dismissed on default.	Adjusted or withdrawn.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Pending 31st December 1859.
Backergunge ...	112	207	11	330	10	117	4	25	24	189	141
Beerbhoom ...	51	112	3	176	2	72	2	18	15	109	67
Behar ...	97	58	7	162	131	14	0	7	10	162	0
Bhaugulpore ...	0	79	145	224	6	146	1	22	4	179	45
Burdwan, East ...	56	130	8	194	8	98	2	6	1	115	79
Burdwan, West ...	19	40	2	61	0	14	1	2	7	24	37
Chittagong ...	65	85	15	165	0	71	3	23	0	97	68
Cuttack ...	22	31	4	57	0	13	0	1	10	24	33
Dacca ...	112	99	7	218	2	89	4	12	7	114	104
Dinagepore ...	75	73	4	152	1	47	1	5	13	67	85
Hooghly ...	106	161	15	282	1	75	1	34	10	121	161
Jessore ...	84	279	10	373	8	99	4	13	19	143	230
Midnapore ...	55	102	1	158	0	62	2	10	14	88	70
Moorshedabad ...	42	108	6	156	1	87	4	11	0	103	53
Mymensing ...	232	195	27	454	18	119	2	13	9	161	293
Nuddea ...	83	67	7	157	5	46	2	10	8	71	86
Patna ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Purneah ...	133	88	13	234	0	144	10	20	4	178	56
Rajshahye ...	58	106	12	176	2	100	3	11	15	131	45
Rungpore ...	78	71	26	175	0	45	1	9	6	61	114
Saran ...	122	292	23	437	11	205	3	42	28	289	148
Shahabad ...	97	262	2	361	10	87	6	43	37	183	178
Sylhet ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tipperah ...	37	68	2	107	0	49	1	14	2	66	41
Tirhoot ...	201	400	25	626	10	233	4	46	0	293	*333
Twenty-four Pergunnahs ...	206	193	31	430	6	76	5	26	14	127	303
Total ...	2,143	3,316	406	5,865	241	2,108	66	423	257	3,095	2,770

DETAILS OF STATEMENT No. 5, PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS FOR THE YEAR 1859.

Districts.	Pending on the 1st January 1859.		Instituted during the year.		Received by transfer.		Total.		Transferred to other Courts.		Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant on their merits.		Decreed for Defendant or Respondent on their merits.		Remanded.		Dismissed on default.		Adjusted or withdrawn.		Otherwise disposed of.		Total.		Pending on the 31st December 1859.	
	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.
Backergunge ...	90	58	129	1	54	220	273	279	8	7	79	47	38	106	0	10	5	13	8	11	14	0	152	194	121	85
Beerbhoom ...	40	56	103	0	11	372	154	428	1	0	50	67	24	176	0	16	0	6	11	0	12	4	98	269	56	159
Behar ...	145	0	203	1	163	40	511	41	17	0	90	12	55	20	0	1	2	1	37	1	23	0	224	35	287	6
Bhaugulpore ...	299	158	174	0	36	213	509	371	145	0	110	38	57	139	0	54	6	56	33	4	12	0	363	291	146	80
Burdwan, East ...	43	70	80	0	13	436	136	506	7	3	42	56	9	237	0	42	1	5	6	5	5	3	70	351	66	155
Burdwan, West ...	155	42	13	0	7	252	175	294	3	2	58	22	16	144	0	30	8	5	6	0	4	0	95	203	80	91
Chittagong ...	29	693	24	0	22	1,902	75	2,595	9	328	19	590	14	987	0	182	0	126	1	14	1	0	44	2,227	31	368
Cuttack ...	39	3	97	0	12	83	148	86	0	0	57	11	8	30	0	5	1	5	3	0	25	0	94	51	54	35
Dacca ...	105	125	101	0	15	473	221	598	2	4	83	125	43	190	0	52	0	31	9	2	4	3	141	407	80	191
Dinagepore ...	33	72	55	6	5	350	93	428	1	8	33	104	12	152	0	49	1	28	4	0	2	0	53	341	40	87
Hooghly ...	98	150	136	0	77	886	311	1,036	61	179	56	100	28	212	0	53	7	4	17	6	3	4	167	558	144	478
Jessore ...	114	54	166	0	19	219	299	273	22	0	28	63	23	136	0	27	0	13	13	4	0	0	86	243	213	30
Midnapore ...	47	215	77	0	0	516	124	731	0	0	37	106	11	136	0	5	0	7	7	7	1	0	56	261	68	470
Moorshedabad ...	43	9	71	0	9	94	123	103	3	0	45	21	18	69	0	12	2	1	9	0	5	0	82	103	41	0
Mymensingh ...	136	161	85	0	124	818	345	979	99	110	42	139	36	285	0	27	4	12	5	1	12	0	198	574	147	405
Nuddea ...	65	10	66	0	18	168	149	178	5	2	44	30	18	100	0	8	1	6	11	0	5	1	84	147	65	31
Patna ...	142	5	223	0	37	139	402	144	2	0	75	20	41	83	0	28	6	4	34	2	12	0	170	137	232	7
Purneah ...	73	259	86	0	6	327	165	586	0	0	47	64	13	238	0	31	5	17	8	0	0	0	73	350	92	236
Rajshahye ...	36	45	57	2	14	202	107	249	1	1	51	57	19	100	0	11	3	3	3	3	4	0	81	175	26	74
Rungpore ...	41	0	64	0	7	10	112	10	0	0	41	10	12	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	5	0	63	10	49	0
Sarun ...	69	46	123	2	22	325	214	373	7	1	42	48	10	182	0	52	2	15	15	4	18	2	94	304	120	69
Shahabad ...	79	2	154	4	28	130	261	136	3	0	75	25	19	88	0	18	0	4	15	1	43	0	155	136	106	0
Sylhet ...	42	77	62	0	3	264	107	341	4	1	33	64	11	155	0	29	2	10	9	4	2	0	61	263	46	78
Tipperah ...	56	72	206	0	12	271	274	343	13	0	55	39	21	142	0	12	1	16	12	1	3	1	105	211	169	132
Tirhoot ...	106	159	237	0	27	276	370	435	13	2	120	91	22	185	0	73	4	1	33	3	2	0	194	355	176	80
24-Pergunnahs ...	196	149	104	0	35	350	335	499	11	0	60	48	32	199	9	45	11	6	17	1	6	0	137	299	198	200
Total ...	2,321	2,690	2,896	16	776	9,336	5,993	12,042	437	648	1,472	1,997	605	4,491	0	872	76	395	327	74	223	18	3,140	8,495	2,853	3,547

DETAILS OF STATEMENT No. 7, ADDITIONAL JUDGES FOR THE YEAR 1859.

Districts.	Pending on the 1st January 1859.		Instituted during the year.		Received by transfer.		Total.		Transferred to other Courts.		Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant on their merits.		Decreed for Defendant or Respondent on their merits.		Remanded.		Dismissed on default.		Adjusted or withdrawn.		Otherwise disposed of.		Total.		Pending on the 31st December 1859.	
	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.
Backergunge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Behar	1	50	0	13	17	156	18	219	1	0	1	48	0	105	0	17	0	1	0	6	1	0	3	177	15	42
Chittagong	10	855	0	784	9	40	19	1679	7	736	4	73	5	87	0	28	0	55	0	7	0	0	16	986	3	693
Dacca	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Patna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sarun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tirhoot	11	81	0	1	7	125	18	207	5	3	2	18	5	106	0	4	1	4	0	2	0	0	13	137	5	70
Total	22	986	0	798	33	321	55	2105	13	739	7	139	10	298	0	49	1	60	0	15	1	0	32	1,300	23	805

DETAILS OF STATEMENT No. 8, CITY AND ZILLAH JUDGES FOR THE YEAR 1859.

Districts.	Pending on the 1st January 1859.		Instituted during the year		Received by transfer.		Total.		Transferred to other Courts.		Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant on their merits.		Decreed for Defendant or Respondent on their merits.		Remanded.		Dismissed on default.		Adjusted or withdrawn.		Otherwise disposed of.		Total.		Pending on the 31st December 1859.	
	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.
Backergunge	11	191	0	417	42	8	53	616	34	216	3	73	2	119	0	27	1	2	2	10	0	0	42	447	11	169
Beerbhoom	16	97	0	469	1	16	17	582	2	372	8	17	5	46	0	9	0	5	1	2	0	0	16	451	1	131
Behar	0	68	0	341	1	0	1	409	0	182	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	188	1	221
Bhaugulpore	10	263	0	429	398	1	408	693	394	204	2	17	0	49	0	12	0	0	0	4	0	0	396	286	12	407
Burdwan (East)	17	186	0	744	202	10	219	940	194	421	2	15	4	85	0	13	0	1	0	5	0	1	200	541	19	399
Burdwan (West)	21	111	2	293	1	2	24	506	3	252	0	14	0	48	0	12	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	328	21	178
Chittagong	12	540	0	616	8	6	20	1,162	3	851	3	46	2	89	0	21	0	29	0	6	0	0	8	1,042	12	120
Cuttack	6	66	0	224	16	6	22	296	0	82	10	42	0	99	0	0	4	11	2	0	3	0	19	234	3	62
Dacca	9	229	1	704	3	10	13	943	0	468	2	12	3	36	0	9	2	3	0	4	0	0	7	532	6	411
Dinagepore	11	127	11	418	265	16	287	561	273	350	2	35	2	52	0	10	0	1	0	5	0	1	277	454	10	107
Hooghly	16	447	0	743	20	4	36	1,194	24	705	0	25	0	61	0	15	0	13	0	6	0	0	24	825	12	369
Jessore	6	73	0	732	22	12	28	817	0	210	7	170	11	259	0	32	0	27	2	1	0	2	20	701	8	116
Midnapore	18	416	0	640	0	2	18	1,058	0	510	3	0	6	4	0	0	0	1	1	7	0	0	10	522	8	536
Moorshedabad	8	29	0	337	3	6	11	372	0	93	8	93	2	130	0	25	0	5	0	3	1	0	11	349	0	23
Mymensing	10	196	0	659	1,203	9	1,213	864	1,206	702	1	24	0	48	0	6	0	33	1	7	0	0	1,208	820	5	44
Nuddea	7	48	0	343	5	9	12	400	3	165	1	32	4	97	0	27	0	3	0	0	0	0	8	324	4	76
Patna	8	123	0	282	2	10	10	415	1	141	1	30	1	64	0	19	0	3	2	10	0	0	5	267	5	148
Purneah	12	506	0	540	1	0	13	1,046	0	325	3	32	0	48	0	35	1	35	1	9	0	0	5	484	8	562
Rajshahye	2	153	2	391	5	7	9	551	3	200	0	21	2	60	0	68	0	7	1	6	0	0	6	362	3	189
Rungpore	8	45	3	235	64	10	75	290	67	0	2	64	1	118	0	39	0	4	0	1	0	0	70	226	5	64
Sarun	13	170	0	336	7	13	20	519	0	318	4	34	5	47	0	25	0	14	0	4	0	0	9	442	11	77
Shahabad	9	41	0	364	521	0	530	405	511	130	2	8	4	68	0	19	0	8	3	9	0	0	520	242	10	163
Sylhet	1	123	0	425	58	4	59	552	54	260	1	41	0	99	0	20	0	2	0	1	0	0	55	423	4	129
Tipperah	10	55	201	406	177	1	388	462	370	270	4	32	0	81	0	19	0	1	0	1	3	0	377	404	11	58
Tirhoot	2	130	0	588	67	8	69	726	56	381	5	12	1	60	0	3	0	7	1	1	0	0	63	464	6	262
Twenty-four Pergunnahs	20	235	16	569	11	3	47	807	25	350	3	54	1	93	0	13	2	7	1	0	0	0	32	517	15	290
Total	263	4,668	236	12,345	3,103	173	3,602	17,186	3,223	8,158	77	943	56	1,963	0	479	10	225	18	103	7	4	3,391	11,875	211	5,311

DETAILS OF STATEMENT No. 10, AGGREGATE OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION FOR THE YEAR 1859.

	Judge.	Additional Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameen.	Sudder Ameen.	Moonsiffs.	Total.
Pending 1st January 1859	263	22	2,321	2,143	39,362	44,111
Instituted during the year	236	0	2,896	3,316	99,137	105,585
Received by transfer	3,103	33	776	406	6,577	10,895
Total	3,602	55	5,993	5,865	145,076	160,591
Deduct transferred	3,223	13	437	241	4,960	8,874
Net total under trial	379	42	5,556	5,624	140,116	151,717
Decided on merits	133	17	2,077	2,108	56,870	61,205
Dismissed on default	10	1	76	66	6,958	7,111
Adjusted or withdrawn	18	0	327	423	16,038	16,806
Otherwise disposed of	7	1	223	257	13,868	14,356
Pending 31st December 1859	211	23	2,853	2,770	46,382	52,239
Decided by European Judges						187
Ditto Native Judges						99,291
Total decided						99,478

DETAIL OF STATEMENT No. 11, CASES APPEALABLE TO THE SUDDER COURT.

	Regular Appeals.		Special Appeals.		Regular Appeals.		Special Appeals.	
	Additional Judge.	Judge.	Additional Judge.	Judge.	Additional Principal S. Ameen.	Principal Sudder Ameen.	Additional Principal S. Ameen.	Principal Sudder Ameen.
1. Backergunge ...	0	5	0	215	0	5	0	163
2. Beerbhoom ...	0	13	0	67	0	9	0	259
3. Behar ...	1	0	170	4	0	19	0	33
4. Bhagulpore ...	0	2	0	78	0	14	0	231
5. Burdwan, East ...	0	6	0	94	0	5	0	335
6. Burdwan, West ...	0	0	0	74	0	0	0	196
7. Chittagong ...	9	5	188	156	1	1	1,241	518
8. Cuttack ...	0	10	0	141	0	7	0	46
9. Dacca ...	0	5	0	57	0	13	0	367
10. Dinagepore ...	0	4	0	96	0	7	0	305
11. Hoghly ...	0	0	0	58	2	15	112	253
12. Jessore ...	0	18	0	455	0	10	0	226
13. Midnapore ...	0	9	0	4	0	6	0	247
14. Moorshedabad ...	0	10	0	248	0	5	0	102
15. Mymensingh ...	0	1	0	78	2	17	128	323
16. Nuddea ...	0	5	0	156	0	11	0	138
17. Patna ...	0	2	0	113	0	7	0	131
18. Purneah ...	0	3	0	91	0	8	0	333
19. Rajshahye ...	0	2	0	149	0	10	0	168
20. Rungpore ...	0	3	0	221	0	13	0	10
21. Sarun ...	0	9	0	106	0	10	0	282
22. Shahabad ...	0	6	0	95	0	11	0	131
23. Sylhet ...	0	1	0	160	0	1	0	248
24. Tipperah ...	0	4	0	132	0	3	0	193
25. Tirhoot ...	7	6	128	74	0	* 1st P. S. A. .. 3 / 2nd ditto .. 10 } 13*	0	* 1st P. S. A. .. 198 / 2nd ditto .. 151 } 349*
26. 24-Pergunnahs ...	0	4	0	160	6	13	141	151
Total ...	17	133	486	3,282	11	233	1,622	5,738

DETAILS OF STATEMENT No. 12, DIFFERENT DESCRIPTIONS OF ORIGINAL SUITS FOR THE

Districts.	1. Suits connected with land rent.	2. Suits for real property on conveyance by sale.	3. Suits for real property on conveyance by gift.	4. Ditto by Mortgage.	5. Ditto by Will.	6. Ditto by Dowry.	7. Ditto right of pre-emption.	8. Inheritance under the Mahomedan Law.	9. Ditto by Hindoo Law.	10. Claims in right of adoption.	11. Lakheraj Suits, under Section XXX., Regulation II. of 1819.	12. Suits regarding dependent tenures.
Backergunge ...	1,411	4	4	6	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	255
Beerbhoom ...	509	71	1	1	0	0	1	7	18	0	16	8
Behar ...	254	175	1	22	0	2	17	7	11	0	4	8
Bhaugulpore ...	262	43	0	0	0	0	17	2	0	0	0	0
Burdwan, East ...	1,952	391	4	6	1	0	15	19	27	3	4	27
Burdwan, West ...	617	22	28	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	2
Chittagong ...	1,272	19	4	30	2	26	18	45	10	1	0	277
Cuttack ...	229	318	1	2	1	0	1	1	23	3	0	1
Dacca ...	544	2	3	36	1	6	4	17	34	0	0	2
Dinagepore ...	202	1	0	4	0	0	1	4	6	0	0	36
Hooghly ...	1,377	119	3	19	0	2	1	9	36	0	29	14
Jessore ...	1,885	416	2	19	2	1	1	4	7	1	2	261
Midnapore ...	921	92	0	18	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	117
Moorshedabad ...	360	37	5	9	0	0	4	5	15	1	2	63
Mymensingh ...	533	125	0	7	0	2	4	13	11	0	6	296
Nuddea ...	1,002	6	0	9	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	2
Patna ...	364	198	0	25	1	1	34	9	17	0	0	0
Purneah ...	646	10	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Rajshahye ...	201	79	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	10
Rungpore ...	409	0	0	1	0	1	0	5	4	1	9	124
Sarun ...	649	72	0	59	1	1	49	2	11	0	7	153
Shahabad ...	1,408	4	1	8	0	3	6	1	2	0	0	1
Sylhet ...	255	52	0	2	0	5	15	14	14	0	0	0
Tipperah ...	1,692	33	1	2	0	27	2	23	8	134	332	58
Tirhoot ...	465	104	598	16	1	0	48	0	41	6	0	0
24-Pergunnahs ...	1,235	2	6	9	0	0	1	3	5	0	6	2
Total ...	20,654	2,395	658	311	11	79	240	196	312	150	423	1,717

*BEFORE JUDGES, PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS, SUDDER AMEENS & MOONSIFS, YEAR 1859.

13. Suits to contest sale by Collectors for arrears of Govt. dues.	14. Suits for land not before included, such as boundary suits, &c.	15. Debts on bond or otherwise.	16. Suits of Bankers and Traders.	17. Religious Suits, connected with caste, rights of Priest, &c.	18. Damages for breach of contract.	19. For recovery of money embezzled.	20. Wages.	21. Suits connected with Indigo, Sugar, Silk and other staple products.	22. Suits for personal property not before included.	TOTAL.
0	14	1,109	77	3	1	17	2	179	190	3,270
4	208	2,564	11	3	6	5	3	37	477	3,950
0	1	729	14	0	3	1	2	0	129	1,380
0	176	1,828	55	6	8	8	9	9	307	2,734
25	22	2,052	179	7	28	20	8	10	705	5,505
0	111	1,265	14	6	2	3	8	4	292	2,381
8	1,386	2,086	339	42	31	24	52	0	596	6,268
0	139	1,841	2	1	33	2	9	55	117	2,779
0	387	4,763	463	30	75	32	156	164	325	7,044
0	55	4,854	215	21	0	10	265	17	595	6,226
4	455	1,641	264	17	2	1	23	5	493	4,514
29	94	2,844	205	22	35	1	34	27	259	6,151
16	1	1,877	52	2	13	216	22	0	165	3,514
6	63	1,051	279	17	12	16	52	407	33	2,437
4	55	4,439	146	99	25	24	224	267	994	7,274
0	111	1,585	70	1	4	0	4	107	226	3,132
16	0	423	38	0	24	56	18	4	8	1,236
12	0	3,804	164	3	12	8	7	488	0	5,156
0	99	1,381	173	10	8	2	14	33	277	2,294
0	41	1,837	81	11	1	10	33	403	236	3,207
2	33	867	19	4	1	29	15	3	132	2,109
0	153	2,059	33	2	0	15	4	4	183	3,887
0	478	2,842	202	73	22	9	20	411	371	4,785
5	17	2,291	140	118	34	17	45	435	328	5,742
8	132	1,941	1	3	9	5	6	8	178	3,570
0	485	2,364	252	2	54	3	34	1	576	5,040
139	4,716	56,337	3,488	503	443	534	1,009	3,078	8,192	1,05,585

	Connected with land rent. Column 1.	Otherwise connected with land. Cols. 2 to 14.	Connected with debts, wages, &c. Cols. 15, 16, 18, 19, 20 and 22.	Connected with Caste, Religion, &c. Column 17.	Connected with Indigo, Sugar, Silk, &c. Column 21.
Total ...	20,554	11,347	70,003	503	3,078

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DETAILS OF STATEMENT No. 13, RESULT OF ORIGINAL SUITS FOR THE YEAR 1859.

	In favor of Plaintiffs.		In favor of Defendants.	
	Original Suits.		Original Suits.	
	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.
Backergunge ...	97	1,257	20	337
Beerbhoom ...	51	1,673	21	600
Behar ...	10	482	4	225
Bhagulpore ...	122	1,179	24	458
Burdwan, East ...	71	2,410	27	1,113
Burdwan, West ...	11	792	3	446
Chittagong ...	45	2,914	26	1,373
Cuttack ...	7	1,122	6	371
Dacca ...	71	2,576	18	1,156
Dinagepore ...	27	2,372	20	858
Hooghly ...	56	1,509	19	957
Jessore ...	77	2,027	22	1,045
Midnapore ...	44	934	18	608
Moorshedabad ...	58	1,086	29	607
Mymensingh ...	77	2,305	42	1,686
Nuddea ..	27	883	19	530
Patna ..	0	532	0	202
Purneah ...	95	1,903	49	1,885
Rajshahye ...	72	811	28	468
Rungpore ...	35	1,053	10	740
Sarun ...	179	660	26	201
Shahabad ...	74	1,019	13	281
Sylhet ...	0	1,963	0	822
Tipperah ...	43	1,861	6	939
Tirhoot ...	187	1,117	46	476
24-Pergunnahs ...	53	1,179	23	797
Total ...	1,589	37,619	519	19,251

	In favor of Plaintiff.	In favor of Defendant.
Judges ...	77	56
Additional Judges ...	7	10
Principal Sudder Ameens ...	1,472	605
Sudder Ameens ...	1,589	519
Moonsiffs ...	37,619	19,251
Total ...	40,764	20,441

DETAILS OF STATEMENT No. 14, AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS FOR THE YEAR 1859.

Districts.	Judges.			Additional Judges.			Principal Sudder Ameens.			Sudder Ameens.			Moonsiffs.		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Backergunge	0	9	25	0	0	0	0	8	5	0	6	19	0	4	3
Beerbhoom	0	10	27	0	0	0	0	4	21	0	6	15	0	4	23
Behar	0	3	16	0	0	0	1	7	9	0	9	27	0	5	16
Bhaugulpore	0	5	18	0	0	0	1	5	29	0	3	0	0	4	9
Burdwan, East	0	10	15	0	0	0	0	5	24	0	10	9	0	5	4
Burdwan, West	0	10	17	0	0	0	1	3	27	0	9	28	0	6	23
Chittagong	0	7	28	0	9	24	0	7	4	0	4	27	0	10	2
Cuttack	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	25	0	7	23	0	5	5
Dacca	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	9	10	0	3	2	0	4	11
Dinagepore	0	9	27	0	0	0	0	5	17	1	2	9	0	5	16
Hooghly	0	11	24	0	0	0	0	11	28	0	4	11	0	5	18
Jessore	0	6	29	0	0	0	0	3	13	0	5	11	0	3	2
Midnapore	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	11	24	0	8	4	0	6	14
Moorshedabad	0	3	10	0	0	0	0	4	22	0	7	25	0	3	29
Mymensingh	0	11	18	0	0	0	0	8	28	1	2	26	0	11	0
Nuddea	1	8	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	20	0	6	14
Patna	2	9	6	0	0	0	0	8	22	0	0	0	0	4	29
Purneah	1	7	2	0	0	0	1	4	21	0	3	21	0	5	26
Rajshahye	0	7	19	0	0	0	0	2	18	0	6	10	0	3	8
Rungpore	0	2	20	0	0	0	0	7	18	0	6	10	0	5	8
Sarun	1	1	8	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	4	16	0	6	18
Shahabad	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	6	26	0	6	29	0	4	15
Sylhet	0	4	9	0	0	0	0	7	20	0	0	0	0	3	7
Tipperah	0	3	20	0	0	0	0	11	2	0	7	12	0	3	2
Tirhoot	0	6	21	0	8	12	0	8	21	0	7	13	0	5	28
24-Pergunnahs	0	8	22	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	4	11	0	4	14
Total ...	13	3	25	1	6	6	20	11	17	15	11	18	11	7	14
Average ...	0	6	12	0	0	3	0	9	20	0	7	29	0	5	11

No. 15, Total value of Original Suits and Appeals pending at the close of 1859 before Judges, Additional Judges, P. S. Ameens, Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs.

Districts.	Original Suits.	Appeals.
Backergunge ...	10,19,051	49,177
Beerbhoom ...	6,63,655	1,17,488
Behar ...	22,59,887	90,052
Bhaugulpore ...	5,57,171	2,49,221
Burdwan, East ...	22,57,935	92,546
Burdwan, West- ...	3,28,664	36,486
Chittagong ...	1,34,193	55,252
Cuttack ...	4,69,873	16,240
Dacca ...	10,34,163	1,98,134
Dinagepore ...	11,86,245	96,393
Hooghly ...	11,67,235	2,80,810
Jessore ...	11,33,044	24,180
Midnapore ...	5,06,869	1,54,250
Moorshedabad ...	3,59,281	6,636
Mymensingh ...	9,64,392	1,01,446
Nuddea ...	6,30,692	31,527
Patna ...	27,76,062	43,754
Purneah ...	11,82,029	1,50,205
Rajshahye ...	7,40,083	98,622
Rungpore ...	5,17,178	47,686
Sarun ...	96,82,971	45,767
Shahabad ...	31,27,119	51,642
Sylhet ...	2,34,858	15,868
Tipperah ...	2,75,504	2,32,994
Tirhoot ..	24,56,204	77,335
24-Pergunnahs ...	56,33,653	1,40,932
Backergunge Additional ...	.....	.....
Behar Ditto ...	1,52,783	20,718
Chittagong Ditto ...	1,78,186	70,949
Dacca Ditto ...	.....	.....
Sarun Ditto ...	.....	.....
Tirhoot Ditto ...	1,48,645	56,986
Total	4,17,79,625	27,93,286
Sudder Dewanny Adawlut ...	.....	1,66,16,846
Grand Total ...	4,17,76,625	1,94,10,132

CRIMINAL.

DETAILS OF STATEMENT No. 11, AVERAGE DURATION OF CASES IN 1859.

Districts.	From Apprehension to Commitment.	From Commitment to Reference.	From Transference to Receipt.	From Receipt of Reference to Sentence.	Total from Apprehension.
	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Backergunge	27	39	20	25	111
Beerbhoom	33	49	16	44	142
Behar	32	27	3	17	79
Bhaugulpore	39	10	13	62	124
Monghyr	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan, East	33	15	8	22	78
Burdwan, West	170	263	18	26	477
Chittagong	22	25	27	29	103
Cuttack	23	...	29	29	81
Pooree	41	...	...	...	41
Balasore	126	...	...	...	126
Dacca	64	34	19	37	154
Furreedpore	46	44	...	...	90
Dinagepore	39	27	18	250	334
Maldah	47	68	...	...	115
Hooghly (Magistrate)	58	102	23	37	220
Hooghly (Dacoity Commissioner)	53	63	...	...	116
Jessore	25	39	26	32	122
Midnapore	59	44	23	43	169
Moorshedabad	85	24	21	35	165
Mymensingh	69	55	19	32	175
Nuddea	31	19	20	22	92
Patna	30	35	12	40	117
Purneah	76	36	32	77	221
Rajshahye	34	...	13	32	79
Pubna	478	314	...	...	792
Rungpore	88	18	22	35	163
Bograh	47	35	...	...	82
Sarun	49	26	10	37	122
Shahabad	82	126	28	23	259
Sylhet	81	92	20	25	218
Tipperah	57	34	23	35	149
Noacally	46	37	...	...	83
Tirhoot	...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Chumparun	...				
24-Pergunnahs	24	56	13	42	135
Howrah	62	94	...	...	156
Baraset	30	33	...	...	63
Total	2,306	1,883	476	1,088	5,753
Average	66	60	19	43	164

DETAILS OF STATEMENT No. 5, MAGISTRATES, &c., FOR 1859.

Districts.	Under trial on 1st January, 1859.	Apprehended during the year.	Received by Transfer.	Total.	Convicted.	Committed to Sessions.	Acquitted.	Discharged without trial, &c.	Otherwise disposed of.	Under trial on 31st December 1859.
Backergunge ...	222	5,400	6	5,628	3,357	150	1,552	95	31	443
Beerbhoom ...	108	2,819	...	2,927	1,812	94	942	5	12	62
Behar ...	87	3,397	1	3,485	1,909	239	1,237	12	6	82
Bhaugulpore ...	33	2,816	4	2,853	1,468	43	1,254	11	12	70
Monghyr ...	85	2,788	7	2,880	1,562	169	1,035	41	14	59
Burdwan, East ...	131	4,074	...	4,205	2,669	116	1,124	92	16	188
Burdwan, West ...	90	2,422	1	2,513	1,614	44	769	4	6	76
Chittagong ...	64	1,778	....	1,842	1,244	71	483	3	...	41
Cuttack ...	38	1,539	...	1,577	731	7	815	1	...	23
Pooree ...	12	812	...	824	618	12	190	...	...	4
Balasore ...	3	1,258	...	1,261	568	17	636	1	...	39
Dacca ...	127	4,556	5	4,688	2,606	123	1,748	105	1	105
Furreedpore ...	146	1,688	...	1,834	1,019	61	590	39	...	125
Dinagepore ...	45	2,093	...	2,138	976	41	973	11	...	137
Maldah ...	60	621	...	681	354	66	219	...	2	40
Hooghly { Magistrate ...	148	4,611	4	4,763	2,805	71	1,654	5	13	215
Hooghly { Dacoity Commissioner ...	83	331	8	422	46	233	73	9	14	47
Jessore ...	55	2,867	1	2,923	1,781	56	898	39	15	134
Midnapore ...	154	4,968	7	5,129	2,840	208	1,786	10	18	267
Moorshedabad ...	87	2,822	...	2,909	1,933	26	871	15	2	62
Mymensingh ...	86	5,269	4	5,359	2,573	179	2,255	150	...	202
Nuddea ...	46	2,756	8	2,810	1,572	67	1,035	8	22	106
Patna ...	72	4,907	30	5,009	2,791	73	2,054	16	73	62
Purneah ...	109	2,381	22	2,462	1,287	78	974	19	14	90
Rajshahye ...	63	2,044	1	2,108	1,336	53	651	11	1	56
Pubna ...	110	1,645	14	1,769	869	80	641	24	3	152
Rungpore ...	55	1,924	5	1,984	893	88	811	46	8	138
Bogra ...	41	907	2	950	541	123	249	2	5	24
Sarun ...	42	1,848	24	1,914	1,262	65	514	5	21	47
Shahabad ...	124	3,091	6	3,221	1,645	170	1,330	8	1	67
Sylhet ...	101	2,602	...	2,703	1,957	103	576	6	2	59
Tipperah ...	38	2,965	3	3,056	1,951	141	872	1	3	88
Noacally ...	* 31	1,429	2	1,462	948	67	407	1	3	36
Tirhoot ...	† 66	2,332	19	2,417	1,442	39	795	7	56	78
Chumparun ...	66	1,672	32	1,770	803	17	854	13	14	69
24-Pergunnahs ...	3	9,548	13	9,534	7,038	79	2,344	34	22	18
Howrah ...	140	2,653	34	2,827	1,967	42	752	6	35	25
Baraset ...	75	2,174	5	2,254	1,764	47	407	2	12	22
Total ...	3,096	105,787	268	1,09,151	64,546	3,264	36,369	857	457	3,558

* Including 4 persons who were committed to the Sessions during the 4th quarter 1858, and they were treated as disposed of during that period, but the Session Judge having quashed the commitment, those prisoners have again been brought forward from the last yearly Statements.

† Not including 1 prisoner tried under Act XIV. of 1857.

DETAILS OF STATEMENT No. 6., SESSION JUDGES FOR 1859.

Districts.	Under trial on 1st Jan. 1859.	Committed during the year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Convicted.	Referred to the Nizamut Adawlut.	Acquitted.	Discharged without trial, &c.	Otherwise disposed of.	Under trial on 31st Dec. 1859.
Backergunge ...	3	150	2	155	87	14	51	...	...	3
Beerbhoom ...	11	94	5	110	63	9	21	1	4	12
Behar ...	...	*126	...	126	23	3	46	11	2	41
Bhaugulpore ...	26	212	...	238	75	1	133	5	5	19
Burdwan, East ...	19	116	3	138	82	13	25	1	...	17
Burdwan, West ...	20	44	...	64	37	7	17	2	...	1
Chittagong ...	...	† 70	...	70	33	20	13	...	...	4
* Cuttack ...	2	36	...	38	26	8	4	...	...	...
Dacca ...	57	184	5	246	151	43	29	8	...	15
Dinagepore ...	2	107	...	109	40	11	51	...	...	7
Hooghly ...	174	‡ 387	...	561	96	154	109	12	93	97
Jessore ...	14	56	1	71	49	5	14	...	...	3
Midnapore ...	13	§ 295	...	308	78	148	45	3	...	34
Moorshedabad ...	22	‖ 35	...	57	24	22	10	...	...	1
Mymensingh ...	30	179	...	209	49	48	55	4	...	53
Nuddea ...	7	67	...	74	28	15	20	...	...	11
Patna ...	9	73	...	82	24	19	23	...	...	16
Purneah ...	...	¶ 80	...	80	5	18	3	1	2	51
Rajshahye ...	14	** 134	...	148	64	21	55	...	1	7
Rungpore ...	51	217	18	286	129	75	31	3	7	41
Sarun ...	...	†† 37	5	42	21	7	10	4	...	...
Shahabad ...	...	‡‡ 95	...	95	48	19	12	3	...	13
Sylhet ...	...	103	...	103	75	7	20	1	...	...
Tipperah ...	...	208	6	214	102	39	38	7	...	28
Tirhoot ...	...	56	...	56	11	...	17	...	...	28
24-Pergunnahs ...	6	168	...	174	86	18	37	2	3	28
Total ...	480	3,329	45	3,854	1,506	744	889	68	117	530

* Not including 113 persons, who were tried under the above Act.

† Not including 1 person made over for trial under Act V. of 1858.

‡ Including 83 persons committed by the Officers under the Dacoity Commissioner, in charge of the Midnapore and Jessore Divisions, who were omitted to be included in the Dacoity Commissioner's Return.

§ Including 87 persons committed by the Assistant Dacoity Commissioner.

‖ Including 9 persons, 5 of them were committed by the Civil Judge, and 2 by the Principal Sudder Ameen for perjury, and the rest by the Deputy Magistrate, under the Dacoity Commissioner.

¶ Including 2 persons, whose commitment was cancelled by the Session Judge, as they ought to have been included in the Magistrate's Statement.

** Including a prisoner recommitted on an amended charge.

†† Not including 28 persons, who were tried under Act XIV. of 1857.

‡‡ Not including 75 persons, who were tried by Special Commissioner, under Act XIV. of 1857.

CONVICTED and sentenced by the Session Judges in 1859.

Districts.	Imprisonment for Life.	Ditto 16 years.	Ditto 15 ditto.	Ditto 14 ditto.	Ditto 13 ditto.	Ditto 12 ditto.	Ditto 11 ditto.	Ditto 10 ditto.	Ditto 9 ditto.	Ditto 8 ditto.	Ditto 7 ditto.	Ditto 6 ditto.	Ditto 5 ditto.	Ditto 4 ditto.	Ditto 3 ditto.	Ditto 2 ditto.	Ditto 1 ditto.	Less than 1 ditto.	Fined and discharged.	Total.
Backergunge	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	1	1	0	11	0	45	1	9	0	1	0	0	85*
Beerbhoom	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	20	1	1	20	2	9	0	3	1	0	0	0	63
Behar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	11	1	2	2	0	0	0	23
Bhaugulpore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	2	2	0	3	0	10
Monghyr	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	25	0	20	0	5	5	4	1	0	65
Burdwan, East	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	16	9	0	16	1	4	6	8	9	7	8	0	82
Burdwan, West	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	8	18	9	2	2	2	0	37
Chittagong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	11	0	6	2	9	0	1	0	0	31†
Cuttack	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Pooree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	8
Balasore	0	5	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	13
Dacca	0	1	0	13	0	0	0	21	5	0	19	0	25	0	21	1	8	0	0	114
Furreedpore	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	12	0	13	0	6	0	2	1	0	37
Dinagepore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	11	0	1	0	1	0	0	13
Maldah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	8	0	15	0	1	1	1	0	0	27
Hooghly	0	34	0	13	0	5	0	16	2	0	4	8	7	0	4	5	1	1	3	96
Jessore	0	11	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	4	6	10	3	1	5	0	1	0	49
Midnapore	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	58	0	2	1	6	0	0	1	0	78
Mymensingh	0	9	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	7	0	15	0	11	4	5	1	0	46‡
Moorshedabad	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	6	7	4	0	0	0	0	24
Nuddea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	4	5	3	1	3	0	28
Patna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	8	0	1	4	5	2	0	0	0	21§
Purneah	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Rajshahye	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	10	0	6	0	3	0	0	1	8	32
Pubna	0	2	0	7	0	0	0	2	0	0	6	0	8	1	2	0	0	4	2	32
Rungpore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	16	0	7	1	4	0	2	2	0	36
Bograh	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	9	0	4	8	2	6	5	13	0	5	1	0	59
Surun	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	3	0	2	0	0	5	0	21
Shahabad	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	17	0	0	11	0	2	0	9	0	2	0	0	46‖
Sylhet	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	14	18	6	10	4	0	0	75
Tipperah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	1	8	3	11	5	3	0	4	69
Noacally	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	20	1	3	1	0	1	0	33
Tirhoot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	6
Chumparan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	5
24-Pergunnahs	0	1	0	8	0	1	0	1	1	0	10	0	5	5	0	3	4	0	0	44¶
Howrah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	0	2	2	1	0	5	0	0	18
Baraset	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	3	0	2	1	0	4	0	20**
Total	1	69	0	75	0	18	0	129	23	14	355	21	304	85	175	59	61	47	20	1,456

* Not including 2 prisoners, who were implicated in more than one offence.
† Ditto ditto ditto.
‡ Not including 3 prisoners, who were implicated in more than one offence.
§ Ditto ditto ditto.
‖ Not including 2 prisoners who were implicated in more than one offence.
¶ Ditto ditto ditto.
** Ditto ditto ditto.

MAGISTRATES' SENTENCES FOR 1859.

Districts.	Magistrates, Joint Magistrates, and Assistant Magistrates.										Deputy Magistrates.										Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, Moonsiffs, and Law Officers.									
	Imprisonment for 3 years.	Ditto above 2 ditto.	Ditto above 1 ditto.	Ditto 6 months.	Ditto less than 6 months.	Fined.	Security.	Dismissed from Office.	Flogged.	Total.	Imprisonment for 3 years.	Ditto above 2 ditto.	Ditto above 1 ditto.	Ditto 6 months.	Ditto less than 6 months.	Fined.	Security.	Dismissed from Office.	Flogged.	Total.	Imprisonment for 3 years.	Ditto above 2 ditto.	Ditto above 1 ditto.	Ditto 6 months.	Ditto less than 6 months.	Fined.	Security.	Dismissed from Office.	Flogged.	Total.
Backergunge	9	1	7	5	106	300	1,160	39	11	1,664	0	0	2	5	223	661	121	23	0	1,035	0	0	0	6	30	192	430	0	0	658
Beerbhoom	30	0	11	33	55	332	64	39	25	589	0	0	0	0	59	662	8	0	3	732	10	0	0	11	20	62	273	83	5	27	491
Behar	1	0	16	28	78	140	90	41	21	415	13	19	46	42	214	758	193	109	28	1,422	0	0	0	0	0	39	33	0	0	0	72
Bhaugulpore	12	0	21	19	145	393	92	86	76	849	3	0	8	15	115	425	15	27	6	614	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monghyr	13	9	15	46	246	509	75	78	21	1,012	3	0	9	2	68	232	11	9	8	342	0	0	0	6	6	35	142	21	4	0	208
Burdwan, East	12	0	12	13	105	327	363	72	129	1,533	4	0	1	5	157	719	48	23	8	965	2	0	0	7	6	41	114	1	0	0	171
Burdwan, West	14	0	24	13	126	467	17	38	39	739	0	0	3	2	95	786	19	12	2	849	0	0	0	0	1	1	35	0	0	0	36
Chittagong	22	9	23	16	20	284	14	7	1	396	0	0	0	3	67	563	0	1	0	634	0	0	0	0	7	7	207	0	0	0	214
Cuttack	17	0	4	9	169	108	1	23	4	349	0	0	2	6	53	264	0	6	4	333	4	0	0	0	0	2	45	0	0	0	47
Pooree	2	0	2	7	47	112	37	20	16	243	0	0	0	0	23	279	73	0	0	375	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Balasore	1	0	2	7	28	89	6	41	8	182	2	1	4	9	73	264	19	7	7	386	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dacca	2	0	3	4	169	291	37	50	8	564	27	0	18	5	409	1,172	84	27	12	1,754	8	0	0	15	1	70	146	47	1	0	288
Furreedpore	8	0	11	7	146	185	359	31	17	764	0	0	0	0	54	178	0	7	0	239	0	0	0	0	4	4	12	0	0	0	16
Dinagepore	51	1	22	15	63	201	0	48	17	418	0	0	0	7	58	335	0	9	0	409	1	0	0	2	2	33	109	2	0	0	149
Maldah	2	3	7	3	8	99	45	24	1	192	2	1	3	1	37	58	15	3	6	126	0	0	0	0	0	10	25	0	1	0	36
Hooghly { Magistrate	14	3	14	13	145	883	111	75	23	1,281	3	0	14	5	188	988	52	64	2	1,306	0	0	0	0	9	38	157	4	0	1	218
Hooghly { Dacoity Commissioner	0	0	0	3	2	2	14	2	0	23	0	0	0	0	2	1	19	1	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jessore	11	0	29	10	178	525	155	48	153	1,113	6	0	0	1	6	138	306	95	3	0	554	0	0	0	0	0	7	107	0	0	0	114
Midnapore	19	9	10	44	145	892	142	68	36	1,365	3	0	10	23	153	1,021	77	27	4	1,318	17	4	2	5	15	75	30	0	9	0	157
Moorshedabad	5	2	6	10	205	626	56	66	23	1,001	8	1	4	6	86	524	18	13	13	673	1	0	0	1	1	21	225	0	0	0	259
Mymensingh	14	0	50	17	207	810	16	32	75	1,221	17	0	8	17	336	886	8	1	0	1,273	0	0	0	0	1	1	78	0	0	0	79
Nuddea	6	0	16	8	75	282	46	43	3	479	33	3	19	6	130	664	140	23	6	1,024	0	0	0	0	4	2	61	2	0	0	69
Patna	19	0	42	29	169	753	176	101	72	1,371	14	0	18	43	221	833	55	51	17	1,257	10	6	8	18	11	30	41	36	0	8	157
Purneah	1	2	5	14	84	187	27	10	12	342	4	4	7	8	94	668	15	14	4	818	0	0	0	0	0	9	118	0	0	0	127
Rajshahye	7	5	18	32	16	461	22	89	14	764	0	0	0	7	6	16	183	0	3	1	216	2	5	13	11	86	236	3	0	0	356
Pubna	26	4	46	20	207	216	41	41	16	616	0	1	0	3	66	146	0	3	0	219	0	0	0	0	0	2	31	0	1	0	34
Rungpore	7	9	28	24	76	264	61	20	2	468	0	0	2	3	97	157	17	24	1	301	0	0	0	0	1	1	123	0	0	0	124
Bograh	6	2	19	7	72	183	9	23	7	321	0	0	0	1	24	131	2	3	0	161	1	0	0	1	0	0	42	1	0	0	59
Sarun	32	3	11	24	44	413	68	37	16	648	0	2	9	13	42	334	14	8	0	427	15	0	12	4	3	3	89	35	3	3	187
Shahabad	34	22	42	13	208	427	32	71	61	910	0	6	7	5	124	259	23	26	49	499	4	6	3	2	4	48	149	17	0	7	236
Sylhet	3	0	8	11	174	463	240	9	15	923	0	0	0	0	12	299	0	0	0	311	7	2	8	3	121	464	118	0	0	4	723
Tipperah	0	0	5	15	163	338	2	40	9	572	0	0	3	1	86	447	0	0	1	551	4	0	1	0	30	136	594	0	0	4	768
Nowcally	7	3	6	2	35	187	30	15	29	314	3	0	0	1	146	384	9	11	0	554	3	2	2	9	7	20	31	7	1	0	80
Tirhoot	3	0	7	16	181	260	248	34	40	789	1	3	5	7	79	280	13	11	16	415	2	0	18	7	40	129	37	2	3	3	238
Chumparun	25	0	11	21	77	241	68	21	11	475	9	0	0	0	35	283	0	10	0	328	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24-Pergunahs	14	0	9	15	350	6,782	38	95	81	3,284	3	0	15	11	27	1,974	97	18	60	2,379	9	0	0	23	15	191	938	73	0	126	1,375
Howrah	6	2	10	11	109	547	23	31	7	746	5	0	16	19	390	643	91	14	42	1,220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baraset	6	1	15	14	130	364	59	50	48	687	6	0	11	10	107	767	118	47	11	1,077	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total ..	435	81	575	598	4,497	16,585	4,056	1,678	1,139	2,964	166	41	252	322	4,478	19,538	1,390	628	316	27,131	96	25	158	149	1,136	5,031	948	18	185	7,746

[Bengal.]

EXTRA REGULATION PROVINCES FOR 1859.

CIVIL.

No. 1, PUNCHAYETS.—*(Blank.)*

No. 2, VILLAGE MOONSIFFS.—*(Blank.)*

No. 3, DISTRICT MOONSIFFS.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Depending 1st January ...	2,583	2,179	2,733	3,152	*2,988
Instituted during the year ...	5,362	5,621	5,866	5,962	5,247
Received by transfer ...	3,090	4,180	5,214	5,309	5,863
Total ...	11,035	11,980	13,813	14,423	14,098
Deduct transferred ...	0	0	0	330	218
Net total under trial ...	0	0	0	14,093	13,880
Decided on merits ...	5,573	5,049	5,410	5,788	5,134
Dismissed on default ...	1,561	1,353	1,741	1,967	1,903
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	415	877	1,041	1,014	591
Otherwise disposed of ...	1,307	2,104	2,464	2,272	2,479
Total ...	8,856	9,383	10,656	11,041	10,107
Depending 31st December ...	2,179	2,597	3,157	3,052	3,773

* Not including 64 cases of the Tenasserim Provinces omitted owing to the non-submission of the annual returns for 1859 under Government Order, No. 190, dated 19th January 1860.

No. 4, SUDDER AMEENS.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January ...	599	16	378	25	248	23	296	23	*316	11
Instituted during the year...	4,081	1	4,647	3	5,059	3	6,027	3	976	2
Received by transfer ...	384	79	375	86	388	68	466	108	688	98
Total ...	5,064	96	5,400	114	5,695	94	6,789	134	1,980	111
Deduct transferred ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	132	2	206	23
Net total under trial ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,657	132	1,774	88
Decided on merits ...	2,733	48	3,683	69	2,753	62	2,983	99	862	78
Dismissed on default ...	1,599	8	1,404	20	1,026	7	1,495	21	492	10
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	0	0	459	0	740	0	617	0	0	0
Otherwise disposed of ...	354	15	606	2	880	2	1,130	1	202	0
Total ...	4,686	71	5,152	91	5,399	71	6,225	121	1,556	88
Depending 31st December	378	25	248	23	296	23	432	11	218	0

* Not including 116 cases of the Tenasserim Provinces. See note at the foot of Statement No. 3.

No. 5, PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January ...	496	105	216	47	237	35	380	44	344	27
Instituted during the year ...	86	3	0	3	0	1	0	2	0	0
Received by transfer ...	741	352	1,145	172	1,387	162	1,358	198	1,916	205
Total ...	1,323	460	1,361	222	1,624	198	1,738	244	2,260	232
Deduct transferred ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	17	7	1
Net total under trial ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,730	227	2,253	231
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant ...	638	100	570	74	632	127	652	183	821	176
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent ...	6	167	2	60	0	0	0	0	0	0
Remanded ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Dismissed on default ...	216	17	210	5	267	12	416	11	640	6
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Otherwise disposed of ...	244	129	342	48	345	15	348	6	313	10
Total ...	1,107	413	1,124	187	1,244	154	1,336	200	1,774	199
Depending 31st December ...	216	47	237	35	380	44	344	27	479	32

No. 6, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January ...	233	316	626	482	621	503	667	840	*460	657
Instituted during the year ...	6,043	1,779	7,421	1,871	8,720	1,757	9,671	2,056	10,823	1,727
Received by transfer ...	775	198	530	81	593	421	1,088	401	771	476
Total ...	7,051	2,293	8,577	2,434	9,934	2,681	11,426	3,297	12,054	2,860
Deduct transferred ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,652	687	8,853	718
Net total under trial ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,774	2,610	3,201	2,142
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant ...	800	767	823	878	921	1,175	1,339	1,302	1,057	873
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent ...	12	469	44	284	14	52	7	172	33	216
Remanded ...	0	0	12	28	0	23	0	40	0	25
Dismissed on default ...	950	123	531	133	759	145	1,058	288	855	181
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	5	15	75	29	111	9	114	35	27	10
Otherwise disposed of ...	4,658	437	6,424	337	7,452	425	642	11	736	23
Total ...	6,425	1,811	7,909	1,689	9,257	1,829	3,160	1,848	2,708	1,322
Depending 31st December ...	626	462	668	745	677	852	614	762	493	820

* Not including 154 cases of the Tenasserim Provinces. See note at the foot of Statement No. 3.

No. 7, SUBORDINATE AND ADDITIONAL JUDGES.—*(Blank.)*

No. 8, COMMISSIONERS.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January ...	18	208	2	148	0	145	2	174	1	67
Instituted during the year ...	5	265	0	378	4	331	7	478	11	288
Received by transfer ...	0	0	1	11	7	0	2	2	6	0
Total ...	23	473	3	537	11	476	11	654	18	355
Deduct transferred ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	16	8	42
Net total under trial ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	638	10	313
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant	2	168	1	188	1	157	2	361	5	159
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent	1	114	1	99	0	30	3	49	0	37
Remanded ...	0	0	0	29	0	2	0	7	0	5
Dismissed on default ...	0	16	0	28	1	26	1	113	2	18
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	0	3	0	28	0	7	1	4	2	0
Otherwise disposed of ...	18	24	1	20	7	80	0	2	1	0
Total ...	21	325	3	392	9	302	7	536	10	219
Depending 31st December ...	2	143	0	145	2	174	1	102	0	94

No. 9, SUDDER DEWANNY ADAWLUT.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Depending 1st January ...	6	7	12	2	13	23	14	22	13	5
Admitted during the year ...	10	0	5	27	8	36	12	5	6	9
Total ...	16	7	17	29	21	59	26	27	19	14
Dismissed on default ...	3	2	0	0	1	7	5	5	1	0
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
Confirmed ...	1	2	0	2	3	10	6	7	2	2
Amended ...	0	0	0	1	2	7	2	1	4	1
Reversed ...										
Remanded ...	0	1	4	3	1	13	0	9	0	9
Total ...	4	5	4	6	7	37	13	22	7	12
Depending 31st December...	12	2	13	23	14	22	13	5	12	2

No. 10, AGGREGATE OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Depending 1st January ...	3,929	3,401	3,839	4,497	4,109
Instituted during the year ...	15,577	17,689	19,649	21,667	17,057
Received by transfer ...	4,990	6,231	7,589	8,223	9,244
Total ...	24,496	27,321	31,077	34,387	30,410
Deduct transferred ...	0	0	0	8,125	9,292
Net total under trial ...	0	0	0	26,262	21,118
Decided on merits ...	9,765	9,173	9,731	10,774	7,912
Remanded ...	0	12	0	0	0
Dismissed on default ...	4,326	3,498	3,794	4,937	3,892
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	423	1,411	1,892	1,746	620
Otherwise disposed of ...	6,581	9,477	11,148	4,362	3,731
Depending 31st December ...	3,401	3,750	4,512	4,443	4,963
Decided by European Judges ...	6,446	7,912	9,266	3,167	2,718
Ditto Native ditto ...	14,649	15,659	17,299	18,652	13,437
Ditto Punchayets ...	0	0	0	0	0
Total decided ...	21,095	23,571	26,565	21,819	16,155

No. 11, DETAIL OF APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

Appeals from	Commissioners.										Assistant Commissioners.										Principal Sudder Ameens.									
	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Suits Appealable ...	3	287	3	270	1	187	5	410	5	196	606	1046	781	1031	935	1227	1346	1474	1090	1083	634	231	572	184	632	127	652	183	821	176
Appealed ...	1	0	1	13	4	15	8	1	0	5	7	0	4	7	4	13	3	3	6	4	2	0	0	7	0	8	1	1	0	0
Appeals depending on 1st January ...	2	6	2	2	3	9	4	11	9	2	0	0	7	0	7	7	9	7	3	2	4	1	3	0	3	7	1	4	1	1
Total ...	3	6	3	15	7	24	12	12	9	7	7	0	11	7	11	20	12	10	9	6	6	1	3	7	3	15	2	5	1	1
Affirmed ...	1	2	0	2	2	1	0	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	1	1	0
Modified ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Reversed ...	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Remanded ...	0	1	0	3	0	7	0	6	0	3	0	0	4	0	1	4	0	3	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Dismissed on default ...	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	4	0	3	0	0
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total ...	1	4	0	6	3	13	3	10	2	5	0	0	4	0	2	13	9	8	4	6	3	1	0	0	2	11	1	4	1	1
Depending 31st December	2	2	3	9	4	11	9	2	7	2	7	0	7	7	9	7	3	2	5	0	3	0	3	7	1	4	1	1	0	0

No. 12, DESCRIPTION OF ORIGINAL SUITS.—*(Blank.)*

No. 13, RESULT OF ORIGINAL SUITS.

	In favor of Plaintiff.	In favor of Defendant.
In 1859 ...	7,193	719

No. 14, AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.—*(Blank.)*

No. 15, TOTAL VALUE OF SUITS DEPENDING.—*(Blank.)*

No. 16, DEBTORS IN JAIL.—*(Blank.)*

CRIMINAL.

No. 1, VILLAGE POLICE.—*(Blank.)*

No. 2, DISTRICT POLICE.—*(Blank.)*

No. 3, PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS, SUDDER AMEENS, AND LAW OFFICERS.—*(Blank.)*

No. 4, DEPUTY MAGISTRATES.—*(Blank.)*

No. 5, MAGISTRATES, JOINT MAGISTRATES, AND ASSISTANT MAGISTRATES.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Under trial on 1st January ...	313	228	130	196	*168
Apprehended during the year ...	14,342	16,049	12,620	15,662	11,656
Received by transfer ...	59	34	257	95	15
Total ...	14,714	16,311	13,007	15,953	11,839
Discharged without trial ...	19	31	13	18	24
Acquitted ...	4,807	5,403	4,084	4,968	3,305
Convicted ...	9,154	10,256	8,320	10,397	7,769
Committed to Sessions Judges, &c.	477	300	212	271	370
Otherwise disposed of ...	29	48	264	108	31
Under trial on 31st December ...	228	273	114	191	340

* Not including 33 Prisoners omitted owing to the non-submission of the annual returns for Tenasserim Provinces under Government Order, No. 190, dated 19th January 1860.

No. 6, SESSIONS JUDGES.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Under trial on 1st January ...	51	52	30	17	41
Committed during the year ...	487	302	214	280	370
Received by transfer ...	1	0	2	2	0
Total ...	539	354	246	299	411
Discharged without trial ...	36	5	2	8	8
Acquitted ...	134	96	41	98	150
Convicted ...	220	158	152	121	189
Referred to Nizamut or Foujdaree Court ...	95	53	26	27	30
Otherwise disposed of ...	2	0	5	4	6
Under trial on 31st December ...	52	42	20	41	28

No. 7, NIZAMUT OR FOUJDAREE ADAWLUT.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Under trial on 1st January ...	1	0	7	0	3	0	6	0	3	0
Committed or referred during the year ...	41	0	21	0	34	0	11	0	23	0
Proceedings called for ...	14	0	17	0	11	0	17	0	6	0
Total ...	56	0	45	0	48	0	34	0	32	0
Released unconditionally ...	0	14	0	15	0	12	0	5	0	1
Ditto on security ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Convicted ...	0	57	0	48	0	48	0	27	0	43
Otherwise disposed of ...	0	1	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	0
Depending on 31st December	7	0	3	0	6	14	3	18	3	4

No. 8, TRIALS REFERRED AND COMMITMENTS MADE FROM INFERIOR TO HIGHER COURTS.—*(Blank.)*

No. 9, RESULT OF REFERENCES AND COMMITMENTS IN PRECEDING TABLE.—*(Blank.)*

No. 10, STATEMENT OF SENTENCES PASSED BY THE SEVERAL CRIMINAL COURTS DURING THE YEAR 1859.

	Discharged on Security.	Dismissed from Office.	Fined.	Flogged.	Imprisonment not exceeding one month.	Do. above 1 month and not exceeding 6 months.	Do. above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	Do. above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.	Do. above 2 years and not exceeding 3 years.	Do. above 3 years and not exceeding 4 years.	Do. above 4 years and not exceeding 5 years.	Do. above 5 years and not exceeding 6 years.	Do. above 6 years and not exceeding 7 years.	Do. above 7 years and not exceeding 8 years.	Do. above 8 years and not exceeding 9 years.	Do. above 9 years and not exceeding 10 years.	Do. above 10 years and not exceeding 11 years.	Do. above 11 years and not exceeding 12 years.	Do. above 12 years and not exceeding 13 years.	Do. above 13 years and not exceeding 14 years.	Do. above 14 years and not exceeding 15 years.	Do. above 15 years and not exceeding 16 years.	Do. above 16 years and not exceeding 21 years.	Imprisonment for life.	Transportation.	Death.
By Nizamut or Foujdaree Adawlut, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	20	7
Sessions Judges, ...	...	...	30	...	...	2	16	14	20	5	28	...	48	...	2	...	...	...	...	17	...	7	...	...	...	...
Magistrates, Joint Magistrates and Assistant Magistrates, ...	596	200	2,241	159	813	241	196	97	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deputy Magistrates, ...	32	63	616	18	339	37	62	1	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens and Law Officers, ...	...	3	1,804	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Police, ...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Police, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, ...	628	266	4,691	177	1217	280	274	112	206	5	28	...	49	...	2	...	...	...	...	22	...	8	...	...	20	7

No. 11, AVERAGE DURATION OF CASES REFERRED TO THE NIZAMUT OR FOUJDAREE ADAWLUTS.—*(Blank.)*

No. 12, PRISONERS IN JAILS.—*(Blank.)*

CIVIL.

DETAILS OF STATEMENT No. 3, of the Moonsiffs in the Extra-Regulation Provinces, for 1859.

Districts.		Suits pending on the 1st January 1859.	Instituted during the year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Decided on merits in favor of: Plaintiffs.	Decided on merits in favor of: Defendants.	Dismissed on Default.	Transferred.	Adjusted or withdrawn.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Pending on the 31st December 1859.
Hazareebaugh ...	Hazareebaugh	342	935	1	1,278	359	229	8	0	131	135	862	416
	Maunbhoom	1,107	2,281	166	3,554	1,130	268	63	165	207	479	2,312	1,242
	Singbhoom	2	1	1	4	1	0	2	0	0	1	4	0
	Lohardugga	291	1,024	2	1,317	370	63	11	3	124	162	733	584
Assam ...	Gowalparah	26	0	184	210	89	0	76	0	2	15	182	28
	Kamroop	499	0	2,053	2,552	809	0	611	24	0	783	2,227	325
	Durrung	121	0	1,049	1,170	498	0	289	3	0	251	1,041	129
	Nowgong	263	0	1,293	1,556	350	0	395	0	0	494	1,239	317
	Seebsagur	183	0	724	907	311	0	277	5	0	77	670	237
	Luckimpore	55	0	372	427	123	0	133	10	0	52	318	109
Cachar		99	1,006	18	1,123	408	126	38	8	127	30	737	386
Total		*2,988	5,247	5,863	14,098	4,448	686	1,903	218	591	2,479	10,325	3,773

* Not including 64 Cases of the Tenasserim Provinces, which were shewn to have been pending at the close of the year 1858, omitted owing to the non-submission of the Annual Returns for 1859, under Government Order, No. 190, dated 19th January 1860.

DETAILS OF STATEMENT No. 4, of the Sudder Ameens of the Extra-Regulation Provinces, for 1859.

Provinces.		Pending on the 1st Jan. 1859.		Instituted during the year.		Received by transfer.		Total pending.		Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant.		Decreed for Defendant or Respondent.		Transferred.		Remanded.		Dismissed on Default.		Adjusted or withdrawn.		Otherwise disposed of		Total disposed of.		Pending on the 31st December 1859.	
		Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.
Assam	Gowalparah	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
	Kamroop	45	11	0	2	289	98	334	111	117	78	0	0	68	23	0	0	73	10	0	0	76	0	334	111	0	0
	Durrung	2	0	0	0	9	0	11	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	10	0	1	0
	Seebsagar	47	0	0	0	350	0	397	0	122	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	161	0	0	0	38	0	322	0	75	0
	Luckimpore	11	0	0	0	40	0	51	0	16	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	4	0	37	0	14	0
Arracan	Akyab Tarama Thoogree,	188	0	767	0	0	0	955	0	439	0	0	0	136	0	0	0	179	0	0	0	82	0	836	0	119	0
	Ramree ditto ditto	21	0	209	0	0	0	230	0	161	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	221	0	9	0
	Total	316	11	976	2	688	98	1,980	111	862	78	0	0	206	23	0	0	492	10	0	0	202	0	1,762	111	218	0

DETAILS OF STATEMENT No. 5, of the Principal Sudder Ameens of the Extra-Regulation Provinces, for 1859.

Hazareebaugh	Hazareebaugh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Maunbhoom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Singbhoom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lohardugga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	Gowalparah	115	0	0	0	763	0	878	0	380	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	175	0	0	0	124	0	680	0	198	0
	Kamroop	45	11	0	0	233	143	278	154	113	122	0	0	6	0	0	7	59	5	0	0	39	10	217	144	61	10
	Durrung	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Nowgong	184	16	0	0	920	62	1,104	78	328	54	0	0	0	1	0	0	406	1	0	0	150	0	881	56	220	22
	Total	344	27	0	0	1,916	205	2,260	232	821	176	0	0	7	1	0	7	640	6	0	0	313	10	1,781	200	479	32

DETAILS OF STATEMENT No. 6, of the Assistant Commissioners in the Extra-Regulation Provinces, for 1859.

	Provinces.	Pending on the 1st Jan. 1859.		Instituted during the year.		Received by transfer.		Total pending.		Decreed for plaintiffs or appellants.		Decreed for Defendant or Respondent.		Transferred.		Remanded.		Dismissed on Default.		Adjusted or withdrawn.		Otherwise disposed of.		Total disposed of.		Pending on the 31st Dec. 1859.	
		Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.
Hazareebaugh & Ramgurh	Hazareebaugh	70	210	40	138	32	132	142	480	28	32	12	34	34	129	0	12	1	22	2	3	2	0	79	232	63	248
	Manbhoom	82	178	100	242	16	175	198	595	42	44	16	106	16	175	0	9	1	1	10	6	9	0	88	341	110	254
	Singhbhoom	4	0	45	0	0	0	49	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	4	0	0	0	15	0	34	0
	Lohardugga	94	71	57	83	6	42	157	196	35	8	11	52	6	42	0	4	3	22	8	1	5	0	68	129	89	67
Assam	Gowalparah	14	0	1,828	118	283	0	2,125	118	262	113	0	0	1,230	0	0	0	448	3	2	0	152	0	2,094	116	31	2
	Kamroop	75	31	2,744	453	206	95	3,025	579	42	208	0	0	2,644	303	0	0	56	20	0	0	264	21	2,973	552	52	27
	Durrang	33	14	1,351	143	100	6	1,484	163	56	114	0	0	1,152	5	0	0	93	32	0	0	150	0	1,451	151	33	12
	Nowgong	6	25	2,250	184	4	1	2,260	210	15	52	0	0	6	62	0	0	16	4	0	0	13	0	2,255	118	5	92
	Seebsagur	12	72	1,104	123	18	0	1,134	195	17	89	0	0	1,036	0	0	0	14	58	0	0	7	0	1,124	147	10	48
	Luckimpore	7	5	620	82	102	0	729	87	61	60	0	0	503	0	0	0	57	8	0	0	97	2	718	70	11	17
	Cossyah Hills	14	0	57	0	0	0	71	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	15	0	54	0	17	0
Arracan	Akyab	29	51	287	110	0	0	316	161	195	100	0	0	3	0	0	0	74	10	0	0	15	0	287	110	29	51
	Sandoway	7	0	189	0	0	0	196	0	174	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	190	0	6	0
	Ramree	13	0	151	51	0	0	164	51	114	50	0	0	2,211	0	0	0	43	1	0	0	5	0	162	51	2	0
	Cachar	0	0	0	0	4	25	4	25	0	3	0	18	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	23	1	2
	Total ..	*460	657	10,823	1,727	771	476	12,054	2,860	1,057	873	33	210	8,853	718	0	25	855	181	27	10	736	23	11,561	2,040	493	820

* Not including 154 Cases of the Tenasserim Provinces.

DETAILS OF STATEMENT No. 8, of the Commissioners in the Extra-Regulation Provinces, for 1859.

Hazareebaugh	0	54	0	62	0	0	0	116	0	7	0	22	0	5	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	41	0	75
Assam	0	9	0	48	0	0	0	57	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	17
Arracan	0	2	0	127	0	0	0	129	0	123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	127	0	2
Tenasserim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cachar	1	2	11	51	*6	0	18	53	5	1	0	15	8	37	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	18	53	0	0
Total ..	1	67	11	288	6	0	18	355	5	159	0	37	8	42	0	5	2	18	2	0	1	0	18	261	0	94

DETAILS OF STATEMENT No. 10. *Aggregate of Original Jurisdiction for* 1859.

	Commissioners.	Principal Assistants &c.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.	Total.
Pending on the 1st January 1859	1	460	344	316	2,988	4,109
Instituted during the year	11	10,823	0	976	5,247	17,057
Received by transfer	6	771	1,916	688	5,863	9,244
Total ...	18	12,054	2,260	1,980	14,098	30,410
Transferred ...	8	8,853	7	206	218	9,292
Net Total under trial	10	3,201	2,253	1,774	13,880	21,118
Decided on merits	5	1,090	821	862	5,134	7,912
Remanded	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dismissed on default	2	855	640	492	1,903	3,892
Adjusted or withdrawn	2	27	0	0	591	620
Otherwise disposed of	1	736	313	202	2,479	3,731
Total ..	10	2,708	1,774	1,556	10,107	16,155
Pending on the 31st December 1859	0	493	479	218	3,773	4,963
Decided by European Judges	...	...	...	...	...	2,718
Ditto by Native ditto	...	...	...	...	...	13,437
Total decided ...	...	...	...	...	...	16,155

No. 14. *Average duration of Suits for* 1859.

Provinces.	Commissioners and Deputy-Commissioners.			Principal Assistant Commissioners.			Junior and Sub-Assistants.			Principal Sudder Ameens.			Sudder Ameens and Taramathoogree.			Moonsiffs.		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Arracan	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Akyab	0	0	0	0	3	14	0	1	23	0	0	0	0	2	10	0	0	0
Ramree	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0
Sandoway	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gowalparah	0	0	0	0	1	24	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	3	22	0	3	2
Hazareebaugh	0	0	0	0	9	17	0	5	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	14
Maunbhoom	0	0	0	0	10	2	0	11	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	21
Lohardugga	0	0	0	1	6	2	0	6	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	8
Singbhoom	0	0	0	0	2	7	0	2	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total ...	0	0	19	4	0	7	2	4	19	0	0	0	0	7	6	1	10	15
Average ...	0	0	19	0	6	1	0	4	23	0	0	0	0	2	12	0	5	19

	Year.	Months.	Days.
Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.....	1	5	3

CRIMINAL.

DETAILS OF STATEMENT No. 5, of the Magistrates of the Extra-Regulation Provinces for 1859.

Districts.		Under trial on 1st January 1859.	Apprehended during the year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Convicted.	Committed.	Acquitted.	Discharged without trial.	Otherwise disposed of.	Under trial on 31st December 1859.
Hazareebaugh	Hazareebaugh	24	1,044	0	1,068	627	34	394	6	0	7
	Lohardugga	26	1,609	0	1,635	857	92	593	5	2	86
	Maunbhoom	58	1,603	3	1,664	1,015	24	561	9	17	38
	Singbhoom	15	199	0	214	65	6	141	0	0	2
Assam	Gowalparah	3	447	6	456	344	16	83	0	11	2
	Kamroop	9	1,338	5	1,352	916	29	344	0	0	63
	Durrung	4	872	0	876	494	32	277	0	0	73
	Nowgong	2	670	0	672	464	12	175	2	0	19
	Seebsagur	4	538	0	542	382	33	124	0	0	3
	Luckimpore	7	750	0	757	542	3	199	0	0	13
	Cossyah Hills	0	54	0	54	17	22	15	0	0	0
Arracan	Akyab	15	1,067	0	1,082	765	28	281	1	1	6
	Ramree	1	831	1	833	734	16	61	0	0	19
	Sandoway	0	264	0	264	213	8	44	0	0	4
Cachar		0	370	0	370	334	20	10	1	0	5
Total		168	11,656	15	11,839	7,769	370	3,305	24	31	340

DETAILS OF STATEMENT No. 6, of the Sessions Judges of the Extra-Regulation Provinces for 1859.

DISTRICTS.	Under trial on 1st January 1859.	Committed during the year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Convicted.	Referred to Nizamut Adawlut.	Acquitted.	Discharged without trial.	Otherwise disposed of.	Under trial on 31st December 1859.
Hazareebaugh	36	156	0	192	59	15	90	6	0	22
Assam	3	147	0	150	84	11	46	2	6	1
Arracan	1	47	0	48	27	4	12	0	0	5
Cachar	1	20	0	21	19	0	2	0	0	0
Total...	41	370	0	411	189	30	150	8	6	28

SENTENCED by the Magistrates, &c. of Extra-Regulation Provinces for 1859.

	Districts.	Magistrates, Joint Magistrates, and Assistants.										Deputy Magistrates.										Principal Sudder Ameens and Sudder Ameens.									
		Imprisonment for 3 years.	Ditto 2 ditto.	Ditto 1 ditto.	Ditto 6 months.	Ditto less than 6 ditto.	Fined.	Security.	Dismissed from Office.	Flogged.	Total.	Imprisonment for 3 years.	Ditto above 2 ditto.	Ditto 1 ditto.	Ditto 6 months.	Ditto less than 6 ditto.	Fined.	Security.	Dismissed from Office.	Flogged.	Total.	Imprisonment for 3 years.	Ditto above 2 ditto.	Ditto 1 ditto.	Ditto 6 months.	Ditto less than 6 ditto.	Fined.	Security.	Dismissed from Office.	Flogged.	Total.
Hazareebaugh	Hazareebaugh	15	10	9	6	17	57	7	20	18	159	20	0	40	1	100	216	23	60	8	468	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lohardugga	46	35	59	52	70	107	171	15	32	587	0	0	0	14	66	72	5	1	7	165	0	0	0	0	0	105	0	0	0	105
	Maunbhoom	59	36	38	58	121	507	71	73	52	1,015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Singbhoom	2	0	10	1	9	24	13	4	2	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Gowalparah	4	0	11	18	35	71	5	2	13	159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	181	0	0	0	185
	Kamroop	19	2	7	6	27	65	1	1	1	129	6	0	15	1	25	56	1	1	0	105	0	0	0	0	8	674	0	0	0	682
	Durrung	0	0	7	24	67	141	8	6	8	261	0	0	0	0	7	47	6	0	0	54	0	0	0	0	1	176	0	2	0	179
	Nowgong	2	0	10	19	64	109	1	24	1	230	2	0	2	8	39	61	0	1	3	116	0	0	0	0	18	100	0	0	0	118
	Seebsagur	0	11	10	9	32	6	9	2	1	80	0	1	5	12	76	83	0	0	0	177	0	0	0	0	18	107	0	0	0	125
	Luckimpore	4	0	8	15	59	161	18	4	2	271	0	0	0	1	26	80	3	0	0	110	0	0	0	0	14	147	0	0	0	161
	Cossyah Hills	0	1	1	5	3	5	0	2	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arracan	Akyab	0	2	4	11	107	525	100	13	3	765	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ramree	0	0	8	13	95	215	88	22	19	460	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	273	0	1	0	274
	Sandoway	1	0	6	0	25	170	4	7	0	213	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Cachar	6	0	8	4	82	78	100	5	7	290	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	41	0	0	0	43
	Total	158	97	196	241	813	2,241	596	200	159	4,701	28	1	62	37	330	615	32	63	18	1,196	0	0	0	0	65	1,804	0	3	0	1,872

STATEMENT No. 10, *sentenced by the Sessions Judges of the Extra-Regulation Provinces in* 1859.

Districts.	Imprisonment for 16 years.	Ditto 15 ditto.	Ditto 14 ditto.	Ditto 13 ditto.	Ditto 12 ditto.	Ditto 11 ditto.	Ditto 10 ditto.	Ditto 9 ditto.	Ditto 8 ditto.	Ditto 7 ditto.	Ditto 6 ditto.	Ditto 5 ditto.	Ditto 4 ditto.	Ditto 3 ditto.	Ditto 2 ditto.	Ditto 1 ditto.	Less than 1 ditto.	Tried & discharged.	Flogged.	Imprisonment for life.	Total.
Hazareebaugh	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	1	0	17	0	19	0	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	59
Assam	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	13	0	3	2	12	8	11	2	30	0	0	84
Arracan	7	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	2	1	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	27
Cachar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Total ...	7	0	17	0	0	0	0	2	0	48	0	28	5	20	14	16	2	30	0	0	189

Sentenced by the Nizamut Adawlut for 1859.

																	Less than one year.	For life.	Transportation.	Death.	Total.
Assam	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	3	22
Arracan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Chota Nagpore or Hazareebaugh ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	3	11
Total ...	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	7	34

No. 13, TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS APPREHENDED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL IN 1859, AND THE RESULT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

OFFENCES.	Total number of offenders.	CONVICTED.																						Confined as insane.	Acquitted.
		Flogged, fined, or discharged, on security.	Imprisonment not exceeding 6 months.	Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.	Above 2 years and not exceeding 3 years.	Above 3 years and not exceeding 4 years	Above 4 years and not exceeding 5 years.	Above 5 years and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 years and not exceeding 7 years.	Above 7 years and not exceeding 8 years.	Above 8 years and not exceeding 9 years.	Above 9 years and not exceeding 10 years.	Above 10 years and not exceeding 11 years.	Above 11 years and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years and not exceeding 13 years.	Above 13 years and not exceeding 14 years.	Above 14 years and not exceeding 15 years.	Above 15 years and not exceeding 16 years.	Above 16 years and not exceeding 21 years.	For life.	Transportation.	Death.	Total.		
No. 1.—Offences against the person.																									
Murder	1,351	1	4	4	3	15	2	23	2	36	0	0	12	0	0	0	15	0	1	0	1	29	32	180	1	796
Wounding with intent to kill	82	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	0	2	1	3	0	28	0	43
Suspicion of murder	54	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	34
Attempt to commit murder	18	2	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	4
Homicide	431	7	21	19	17	21	14	24	3	36	0	0	9	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	9	0	198	0	233
Affray with homicide	164	0	8	2	6	6	0	41	0	18	8	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	0	69
Assault with wounding	1,439	205	606	54	9	6	5	10	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0	453
Attempt to assault and wound	2,244	1,685	22	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,710	0	334
Suttee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suttee, aiding and abetting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	158	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	138
Attempt at rape	18	2	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	8
Child-stealing	22	1	7	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	8
Ditto for the sake of ornaments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto for the purpose of selling in slavery	7	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2
Poisoning	26	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	22
Sitting dharna	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
Abortion, &c.	113	2	26	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	73
Importation of slaves	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sale of married women	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Illegal arrest	226	41	39	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	87	0	97
False imprisonment	733	192	168	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	364	0	294
Torture	27	2	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
Adultery	17	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	12
Sodomy	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5
Riot and assault	240	102	54	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	159	0	81
Abduction	673	41	155	19	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	218	0	394
Deserting new-born infants	12	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	4
Affray	381	89	141	4	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	237	0	116
Resistance of process	1,782	789	240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,029	0	642
Making away with a person	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Oppression	1,886	743	168	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	914	0	894
Petty assault	24,595	12,928	1,557	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,495	0	8,935
Accusation of kidnapping	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Exposure of infants	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
Total ..	36,731	16,834	3,236	130	43	56	26	109	5	119	8	0	27	0	1	0	47	0	1	2	2	41	32	20,719	1	13,696
No. 2.—Offences against property committed with violence.																									
Dacoity with murder	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	1	0	0	8	0	17	0	29
Ditto with torture	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ditto with wounding or personal injury	498	0	0	0	0	1	0	8	0	22	7	0	33	0	0	4	0	0	7	0	12	0	0	100	0	202
Ditto unattended with aggravating circumstances	1,879	15	1	0	0	1	1	36	1	102	6	3	59	0	0	12	0	0	24	0	42	0	0	139	0	442
River dacoity with murder	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Ditto with wounding or personal injury	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	26	0	32
Ditto unattended with aggravating circumstances	134	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	12	0	76
Highway robbery with murder	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	20
Ditto with wounding or personal injury	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	0	26
Ditto unattended with aggravating circumstances	224	0	0	2	2	5	0	8	6	6	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	35	0	142
Suspicion of highway robbery	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Burglary with murder	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Ditto with wounding or personal injury	46	0	1	0	0	5	1	5	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	19
Theft with murder	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	21
Ditto with wounding	26	0	2	6	3	3	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	18	0	4
Ditto by administering poisonous or stupifying drugs	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	4	0	9	0	8
Cattle-stealing with murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto with wounding or personal injury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Affray with homicide caused by dispute respecting property	250	0	0	0	7	0	16	39	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	0	51
Ditto with violent breach of the peace, &c.	146	12	34	5	2	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	0	27
Attempt at dacoity	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	9	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	18
Ditto at river ditto	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plunder with violence	665	183	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	267	0	330
Riot with assault and robbery, &c	233	149	24	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	175	0	42
Suspicion of dacoity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Attempt at murder of a child with theft of its ornaments	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Total ..	4,452	359	146	14	20	18	22	101	16	151	13	6	106	0	16	0	68	0	72	0	1	160	0	1,289	0	2,304
No. 3.—Offences against property committed without violence.																									
Burglary unattended with aggravating circumstances	2,750	10	125	193	206	202	11	43	0	35	1	4	8	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	850	0	1,672
Theft, including cattle-stealing	11,573	1,119	2,252	505	620	508	16	12	0	17	0	8	2	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,063	0	5,837
Receiving stolen property	611	12	113	53	60	66	2	22	0	13	0	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	353	0	238
Fraud, embezzlement, &c.	1,472	319	326	13	9	9	3	14	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	695	0	691
Plundering	2,015	575	273	30	6	6	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	917	0	962
Trespass	402	204	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	251	0	132
Suspicion of theft	171	22	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	113
False personation	17	5	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	1
Snatching	173	50	16	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	0	95
Attempt at theft, cattle-stealing, &c.	242	20	93	19	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	132	0	108
Forcibly taking away documents	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Accessory to theft	20	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	3
Disputes involving claims of property or charge of theft	13	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	8
Apprehension with suspicious property	105	5	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	61
Taking away property, destroying house, &c.	224	58	30	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	89	0	125
Attempt at burglary	117	3	33	9	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	0	45
Forcible entry and detainer	5	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Total ..	19,911	2,401	3,363	820	926	801	32	91	0	94	1	13	15	4	1	0	18	0	2	0	0	0	0	8,582	0	10,114
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.																									
Arson	286	1	7	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	244
Attempt at ditto	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
Attack and plundering house, &c.	775	123	109	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	232	0	443
Killing and maiming other persons' cattle	428	80	53	14	15	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	184	0	232
Damaging crops, &c	580	236	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	286	0	249
Total ..	2,077	440	219	16	15	21	0	3	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	719	0	1,172
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against Currency.																									
Forgery	187	0	0	0	3	3	0	6	1	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	115
Counterfeiting coin	29	4	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	16
Having in possession counterfeit coin	11	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	7
Total ..	227	5	1	0	7	3	0	7	1	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	0	138
No. 6. Miscellaneous.																									
Being at large under sentence of transportation	22	19	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0
Prison breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of felons	325	74	94	39	22	13	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	246	0	52
Perjury and subornation of perjury	278	0	2	2	3	42	8	13	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73	0	153
Riot, sedition, &c.	747	386	137	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	523	0	176
Rescue and refusing to aid peace officers	196	48	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	82	0	94
Felonies not included in above denominations	1,851	803	115	18	5	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	952	0	763
Misdemeanours ditto	20,598	14,998	1,013	50	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,072	0	3,955
Other offences not included above	22,095	15,165	1,797	46	4	78	2	1	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	17,105	0	4,765
Total ..	46,112	31,493	3,194	156	38	148	10	15	1	10	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	35,075	0	9,968
Grand Total ..	1,09,510	51,532	10,159	1,136	1,049	1,047	90	326	23	390	22	23	152	4	18	0	133	0	77	2	4	204	32	66,423	1	37,392

PUBLIC WORKS APPENDIX.—No. 11.

(Abstract of Budget Progress Report.)

Departmental Abstract of Expenditure of 1859-60 *on Original Works.*

Departments.	Complete Works.					Incomplete Works.				
	Number.	Amount.				Number.	Amount.			
		Sanctioned.	Disbursed.	Differerenee.			Sanctioned.	Disbursed.	Balance remaining to complete.	Overspent.
				More.	Less.					
Military	166	25,73,285 0 0	32,08,354 0 0	6,35,069 0 0	0 0 0	107	10,52,054 0 0	5,97,441 0 0	4,54,613 0 0	0 0 0
Naval	3	27,520 0 0	32,165 0 0	4,645 0 0	0 0 0	4	14,987 0 0	14,909 0 0	78 0 0	0 0 0
Judicial	15	85,563 0 0	91,975 0 0	6,412 0 0	0 0 0	26	2,46,134 0 0	84,128 0 0	1,62,006 0 0	0 0 0
Revenue	9	36,001 0 0	88,264 0 0	52,263 0 0	0 0 0	23	3,31,015 0 0	1,89,126 0 0	1,41,889 0 0	0 0 0
Ecclesiastical	7	17,311 0 0	18,518 0 0	1,207 0 0	0 0 0	5	18,459 0 0	3,976 0 0	14,483 0 0	0 0 0
Educational	1	2,000 0 0	3,160 0 0	1,160 0 0	0 0 0	5	70,213 0 0	13,262 0 0	56,951 0 0	0 0 0
General	15	42,644 0 0	54,181 0 0	11,537 0 0	0 0 0	22	1,74,536 0 0	1,14,418 0 0	60,118 0 0	0 0 0
Municipal	1	1,912 0 0	2,451 0 0	539 0 0	0 0 0	3	20,894 0 0	4,102 0 0	16,792 0 0	0 0 0
Marine	1	2,241 0 0	1,469 0 0	0 0 0	772 0 0	2	15,607 0 0	5,783 0 0	9,824 0 0	0 0 0
Agricultural	17	48,099 0 0	97,321 0 0	49,222 0 0	0 0 0	33	1,87,774 0 0	5,033 0 0	1,82,741 0 0	0 0 0
Communication	17	1,20,770 0 0	1,08,363 0 0	0 0 0	12,407 0 0	62	25,32,430 0 0	9,82,337 0 0	15,50,093 0 0	0 0 0
Electric Telegraph	4	10,858 0 0	16,413 0 0	5,555 0 0	0 0 0	1	2,799 0 0	1,419 0 0	1,380 0 0	0 0 0
Total	256	29,68,204 0 0	37,22,634 0 0	7,67,609 0 0	13,179 0 0	293	46,66,902 0 0	20,15,934 0 0	26,50,968 0 0	0 0 0

APPENDIX No. 12.

ABSTRACT.

Departments.	Disbursement of		Difference.	
	1858–59.	1859–60.	More.	Less.
Military	18,62,406 0 0	10,52,633 0 0	0 0 0	8,09,773 0 0
Naval.....	0 0 0	32,386 0 0	32,386 0 0	0 0 0
Judicial	77,131 0 0	59,889 0 0	0 0 0	17,242 0 0
Revenue	18,136 0 0	1,59,522 0 0	1,41,386 0 0	0 0 0
Ecclesiastical	2,372 0 0	19,639 0 0	17,267 0 0	0 0 0
Educational.....	164 0 0	11,906 0 0	11,742 0 0	0 0 0
General	32,560 0 0	78,652 0 0	46,092 9 0	0 0 0
Municipal	3,707 0 0	6,553 0 0	2,846 0 0	0 0 0
Marine	17,701 0 0	6,526 0 0	0 0 0	11,175 0 0
Agricultural	56,129 0 0	44,200 0 0	0 0 0	11,929 0 0
Communication ...	2,37,143 0 0	3,59,048 0 0	1,21,905 0 0	0 0 0
Electric	25,800 0 0	3,322 0 0	0 0 0	22,478 0 0
Industrial	306 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	306 0 0
Total...	23,33,555 0 0	18,34,276 0 0	3,73,624 0 0	8,72,903 0 0

APPENDIX No. 13.

STATEMENT shewing the entire Disbursements of the Public Works Department, Lower Provinces, during 1859-60.

Departments.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Sundry.	Total.
Military	10,52,633 0 0	1,87,610 0 0	24,702 0 0	12,64,945 0 0
Naval	32,386 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	32,386 0 0
Judicial	59,889 0 0	1,19,250 0 0	652 0 0	1,79,791 0 0
Revenue	1,59,522 0 0	61,102 0 0	482 0 0	2,21,106 0 0
Ecclesiastical	19,639 0 0	11,241 0 0	236 0 0	31,116 0 0
Educational.....	11,906 0 0	18,164 0 0	54 0 0	30,124 0 0
General	78,652 0 0	1,19,276 0 0	85,778 0 0	2,83,706 0 0
Municipal	6,553 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	6,553 0 0
Marine	6,526 0 0	16,847 0 0	3,410 0 0	26,783 0 0
Agricultural	44,200 0 0	2,03,759 0 0	1,217 0 0	2,49,176 0 0
Communication ...	3,59,048 0 0	4,89,292 0 0	6,191 0 0	8,54,531 0 0
Electric	3,322 0 0	2,643 0 0	0 0 0	5,965 0 0
Industrial	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,824 0 0	1,824 0 0
Establishment and Travelling Allowance	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	7,35,232 0 0
Stock Surplus Collected	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	6,01,559 0 0
Total ...	18,34,276 0 0	12,29,184 0 0	1,24,546 0 0	45,24,797 0 0

MARINE APPENDIX No. 14.

STATEMENT showing the Receipts and Charges on account of the Ports of Calcutta, Chittagong, Akyab, and Kyouk Phyoo for the last ten years, and the Arrivals and Departures of Vessels with their registered tonnage.

Years.	Receipts of the Port.	Charges of the Port.	Annual No. of Vessels arrived (exclusive of Dhonies.)	Annual No. of Vessels departed (exclusive of Dhonies.)	Vessels which have taken Pilots.				No. of Pilots required to meet the wants of the Ports.	Remarks.
					No. of Arrivals.	Tonnage of Vessels arrived.	No. of Departures.	Tonnage of Vessels departed.		
CALCUTTA.										
1850-51 ...	6,02,485 12 10	8,97,328 1 5	699	712	699	3,45,689	712	3,54,534	96 Pilots and 55 Volunteers.	Entire Pilot Establishment (exclusive of those on leave.)
1851-52 ...	6,80,189 5 11	8,83,410 14 8	806	789	806	4,16,259	789	4,03,805	Ditto Ditto.	Ditto ditto.
1852-53 ...	6,15,114 7 2	8,93,327 3 0	736	730	736	4,23,226	730	4,01,009	93 do. and 28 do.	Ditto ditto.
1853-54 ...	6,83,056 11 9	8,35,403 14 9	735	753	735	3,97,635	753	4,33,236	96 do. and 30 do.	Ditto ditto.
1854-55 ...	8,36,238 15 1	8,93,025 4 3	935	859	935	5,14,810	859	4,79,969	96 do. and 48 do.	Ditto ditto.
1855-56 ...	10,79,214 12 3	10,00,254 3 9	1,110	1,086	1,110	6,54,833	1,086	6,31,121	96 do. and 34 do.	Ditto ditto.
1856-57 ...	10,43,265 0 3	11,71,293 15 1	1,007	1,039	1,007	6,48,754	1,039	6,73,963	94 do. and 41 do.	Ditto ditto.
1857-58 ...	9,88,022 3 0	12,87,220 0 7	1,007	960	1,007	6,59,151	960	6,11,654	94 do., 39 do. and 8 licensed Pilots.	Ditto ditto.
1858-59 ...	11,10,216 8 11	13,84,280 14 5	970	978	970	7,34,900	978	7,08,400	91 do., 44 do. & 5 do.	Ditto ditto.
1859-60 ...	10,00,290 15 1	13,65,816 13 0	832	880	832	6,09,311	880	6,49,560	99 do., 37 do. & 8 do.	Ditto ditto.
CHITTAGONG.										
1850-51 ...	10,520 0 0	7,254 0 0	201	288	...	23,941	...	34,865	Two Pilots.	
1851-52 ...	9,078 0 0	7,264 0 0	205	254	...	24,438	...	30,272	Ditto.	
1852-53 ...	9,604 0 0	6,648 0 0	205	277	...	24,975	...	32,159	Ditto.	
1853-54 ...	12,428 0 0	8,327 0 0	264	375	...	31,717	...	44,202	Ditto.	
1854-55 ...	10,551 0 0	6,795 10 0	193	324	...	23,701	...	37,635		
1855-56 ...	10,078 0 0	8,450 0 1	260	290	...	29,631	...	35,303		
1856-57 ...	10,692 8 7	13,318 10 7	254	233	...	31,932	...	36,522		
1857-58 ...	10,402 9 0	12,677 3 1	253	303	...	28,768	...	33,648		
1858-59 ...	8,950 10 9	15,621 8 4	304	340	...	28,944	...	31,129		
1859-60 ...	11,166 13 11	13,089 4 4	351	426	...	37,366	...	41,669		
AKYAB.										
1850-51 ...	13,046 6 6	11,114 3 9	408	394	...	...	...	...		Tonnage of these Arrivals and Departures unknown.
1851-52 ...	12,090 2 0	5,174 8 5	326	321	...	82,502	...	59,052		
1852-53 ...	16,207 10 6	3,731 4 1	387	390	77	37,431	130	61,776		
1853-54 ...	16,146 7 5	3,162 13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1854-55 ...	19,820 7 8	9,245 2 3	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1855-56 ...	31,330 5 9	10,600 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1856-57 ...	16,630 13 5	24,968 12 9	261	251	...	1,01,630	...	91,472		
1857-58 ...	34,487 9 0	54,255 0 7	370	350	...	1,61,607	...	1,45,095		
1858-59 ...	24,218 0 6	18,159 10 4	339	351	...	1,09,830	...	1,18,285		
1859-60 ...	18,695 0 3	29,828 11 7	219	233	...	77,983	...	84,009		
KYOUK PHYOO.										
1850-51 ...	0 0 0	230 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1851-52 ...	0 0 0	273 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1852-53 ...	0 0 0	273 4 4	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1853-54 ...	0 0 0	276 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1854-55 ...	0 0 0	249 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1855-56 ...	0 0 0	261 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1856-57 ...	0 0 0	246 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1857-58 ...	0 0 0	749 15 10	4	4	...	356	...	356		
1858-59 ...	704 4 6	276 0 0	1	1	...	113	...	113		
1859-60 ...	839 2 0	277 13 0	25	25	...	3,669	...	3,669		

APPENDIX No. 15.

Divisions.	Acres of land taken up for Tea cultivation.	Acres of land under cultivation.	Produce of last year.	Remarks.
			lbs.	
Luckimpore	14,038	1,700	2,82,000	
Kamroop	12,207	297	6,160	
Durrung	3,783¾	375	22,400	
Nowgong	11,034	Not known.	48,000	
Seebsaugor	13,796¾	5,227	8,46,249	
Grand Total	54,859½	7,599	12,05,689	

APPENDIX No. 8.

REFERRED TO IN THE CHAPTER ON PRISON DISCIPLINE.

General Expenditure.

The whole cost of the year amounted to Rupees 7,95,109-11-7¼, *viz.* :—

	1858-59.		1859-60.	
1. Cost of rations	4,98,444 12 8¼		4,52,863 5 7½	
2. Money allowance	1,922 14 1½		2,406 14 7½	
		5,00,367 10 9¾		4,54,770 4 3
3. Fixed establishment	1,50,870 9 5		1,87,595 10 8	
4. Extra ditto	71,700 4 6¾		61,694 3 2¾	
		2,22,570 13 11¾		1,99,289 13 10¾
5. European medicines	5,131 6 8½		4,133 12 5	
6. Bazar ditto	5,860 10 4½		4,542 12 4¾	
7. Sick diet	8,358 3 9¼		6,419 14 5	
8. Furniture, including bedding and extra blankets	831 8 8¾		1,326 12 8½	
		20,181 13 7		16,423 3 6
9. Clothing, including bedding and blankets		63,330 7 1		63,033 6 11½
10. Contingencies, including stationery		61,090 13 3¾		47,592 0 4
11. Additions, alterations, and repairs by Magistrates		16,377 14 6½		14,000 14 8½
Total		8,83,919 9 3¼		7,95,109 11 7¼
Against of the previous year ... ... Rs.				8,83,919 9 3¼
			Decrease... ... Rs.	88,809 13 8

APPENDIX No. 9.

REFERRED TO IN THE CHAPTER ON PRISON DISCIPLINE.

Economical Jails.

The most economical Jails were :—

Cuttack in which each prisoner cost	Rs.	25	15 9
Chumparun ditto ditto	,,	27	9 10
Midnapore ditto ditto	,,	31	4 6
Tipperah ditto ditto	,,	32	5 10
Hooghly ditto ditto	,,	32	10 11
Singbhoom ditto ditto	,,	33	4 3

Burdwan in which each prisoner cost								Rs.	35	6 4
Sumbulpore ditto ditto								„	34	6 11
Lohardugga ditto ditto								„	34	13 6

The most expensive Jails were:—

Sandoway in which each prisoner cost								Rs.	51	14 9
Sylhet	ditto ditto							„	54	4 10
Durrung	ditto ditto							„	54	15 2
Nowgong	ditto ditto							„	61	1 1¼
Debrooghur	ditto ditto							„	62	1 3
Ramree	ditto ditto							„	62	9 0¼
Kamroop	ditto ditto							„	63	9 11
Darjeeling	ditto ditto							„	64	8 3
Akyab	ditto ditto							„	65	14 3
Cossyah Hills	ditto ditto							„	65	15 11
Maldah	ditto ditto							„	74	5 4

APPENDIX No. 10.

REFERRED TO IN THE CHAPTER ON PRISON DISCIPLINE.

Value of manufactured articles sold in the Bazar	Rs.	2,76,425	2	10¾
Value of articles consumed for public purposes	„	22,159	8	2½
Total Receipts... ...	„	2,98,584	11	1¼
Value of articles in store at the close of the year	„	79,076	8	3½
Grand Total	„	3,77,661	3	4¾
Deduct value of articles in store at the close of the past year ...	„	51,614	10	5¾
Gross Receipts ...	„	3,26,046	8	11
Charges incurred during the year	„	1,52,103	8	10¼
Net Profit	„	1,73,943	0	0¾
Against of the previous year	„	1,05,377	11	8¼
Excess ...	„	68,565	4	4½

REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the Divisions under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the years 1857-58, 1858-59, *and* 1859-60.

	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.
REVENUE—ORDINARY.			
Land Revenue	3,69,16,953 0 0	3,72,12,820 0 0	3,74,30,448 0 0
Excise and Stamps	57,52,229 0 0	63,88,535 0 0	70,98,281 0 0
Post Office	9,81,389 0 0	11,27,564 0 0	13,04,307 0 0
Public Works	14,43,736 0 0	15,18,875 0 0	11,96,035 0 0
Customs and Salt	2,32,52,438 0 0	2,80,05,809 0 0	3,36,12,827 0 0
Opium	5,21,19,333 0 0	4,66,51,652 0 0	4,01,14,803 0 0
Marine	6,65,832 0 0	6,38,324 0 0	6,14,224 0 0
Miscellaneous	10,16,142 0 0	12,27,606 0 0	11,69,893 0 0
Sayer	2,97,807 0 0	3,73,279 0 0	3,47,888 0 0
	12,24,44,359 0 0	12,31,49,464 0 0	12,59,48,286 0 0
EXTRAORDINARY.			
Miscellaneous, including Public Works	9,40,500 0 0	8,46,989 0 0	7,78,755 0 0
LOCAL FUNDS, Viz.,			
Convict Labor Fund	59,314 0 0	1,05,940 0 0	1,16,370 0 0
Miscellaneous	2,75,964 0 0	3,95,695 0 0	4,45,371 0 0
Total Funds	3,35,278 0 0	5,01,635 0 0	5,61,741 0 0
Grand Total	12,37,20,137 0 0	12,44,98,088 0 0	12,72,88,732 0 0
EXPENDITURE—ORDINARY.			
General Department	25,11,933 0 0	27,91,518 0 0	24,55,065 0 0
Post Office	10,20,917 0 0	10,28,145 0 0	13,30,437 0 0
Public Instruction	10,38,514 0 0	10,33,473 0 0	10,38,468 0 0
Pensions	18,07,825 0 0	18,12,251 0 0	15,56,393 0 0
Judicial Department	70,93,939 0 0	71,53,391 0 0	73,60,617 0 0
Revenue Department	32,40,966 0 0	31,06,546 0 0	30,84,388 0 0
Excise and Stamps	4,12,890 0 0	4,09,094 0 0	4,01,711 0 0
Customs and Salt	42,91,962 0 0	45,37,954 0 0	39,26,101 0 0
Public Works	22,35,257 0 0	37,62,652 0 0	42,52,728 0 0
Sayer	1,594 0 0	1,118 0 0	332 0 0
Miscellaneous, General	1,38,291 0 0	1,43,581 0 0	91,886 0 0
Opium	89,06,180 0 0	76,93,580 0 0	65,93,823 0 0
Marine	37,05,809 0 0	40,67,828 0 0	42,68,897 0 0
Total Rupees	3,64,01,077 0 0	3,75,40,631 0 0	3,73,40,296 0 0
EXTRAORDINARY.			
Public Works	28,06,645 0 0	39,88,828 0 0	11,06,586 0 0
Miscellaneous	5,30,171 0 0	1,70,023 0 0	5,27,288 0 0
Total Extraordinary	33,36,816 0 0	41,58,851 0 0	16,33,874 0 0
LOCAL FUNDS, Viz.,			
Convict Labor Fund	56,458 0 0	64,113 0 0	46,359 0 0
Miscellaneous	2,05,701 0 0	3,32,750 0 0	3,31,444 0 0
Total Funds	2,62,159 0 0	3,96,863 0 0	3,78,303 0 0
Grand Total	4,00,00,052 0 0	4,20,96,345 0 0	3,93,52,473 0 0
Surplus or Remainder	8,37,20,085 0 0	8,24,01,743 0 0	8,79,36,259 0 0

Errors Excepted,

FORT WILLIAM;
Office of Acctt. to the Govt. of Bengal,
The 30*th December* 1860.

F. LUSHINGTON,
Accountant to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATEMENT of the Moneys or Territories that have been assigned to Native Chiefs and others in reward for the Services rendered by them to Government during the Mutinies.

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.		Remarks.
Assam ..	Pritram Chowdry ..	Zemindar of Mechparah.	For constant and persevering exertions in bringing heinous offenders to justice, and general co-operation with the local Authorities in the administration of the Laws; conduct strikingly in contrast with that of the generality of his class.	The Title of Roy Bahadoor and a Khillut.	.. ..	General Letter No. 5 of 1858.
Behar ..	Shaikh Syudooddeen	Kotegbuaht Darogah of Jehanabad.	The gallantry and devotion of Syudooddeen were very conspicuous. The *émeute* at Patna on the 3rd July 1857 did not occur in his division; but on his hearing of it he immediately hastened to the spot; shot one of the Insurgents himself; and being deserted by his men was desperately wounded. The Insurgents carried a flag with a verse of the Koran inscribed on it, proclaiming a "Jehad" or Holy War against all Christians. Though a Mahomedan, the Darogah did not hesitate an instant between the calls of duty and fanaticism. He headed the attack on the Insurgents with distinguished bravery, and died of wounds received in the faithful and intrepid execution of his duty.	Immediate promotion from the 3rd to the 2nd Grade, and a Donation of Rupees On his death a Pension to his widow of Rupees per month	300 0 0 25 0 0	Special Letter No. 27 of 1857.
Patna ..	Not given ..	Three men of Capt. Rattray's Seikh Police Battalion.	They promptly seized a Nujeeb of the Behar Station Guards who attempted to tamper with them, and made him over to the Authorities, thus discouraging others from similar attempts when the desire prevailed throughout the Town of Patna to shake the fidelity of their Regiment by taunts, reproaches, and other means.	Donation of Rupees 50 to each.	150 0 0	Special Letter No. 15 of 1857.

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.		Remarks.
Sarun ..	Ishendyal ..	Acting Darogah of Sudder Thannah of Sarun.	When the disturbances commenced, the Magistrate of Sarun, finding his Sudder Darogah wanting in zeal and energy, suspended him temporarily, and appointed Lalla Ishendyal to act for him. The Lalla performed his duties so efficiently, and was so zealous in his exertions, that the Magistrate brought his services to the favorable notice of Government. He had served Government seventeen years, and had frequently acted as a Darogah.	He was promoted to the 2nd Grade of Darogahs as a Supernumerary.	.. ..	Special Letter No. 15 of 1857.
Ditto ..	Sew Churn Shuttul	Jemadar of Sudder Thannah Sarun.	This Officer exerted himself equally with the Lalla, and his services were represented at the same time by the Magistrate of Sarun as deserving special notice. He had served Government upwards of twenty years.	He received a Donation of Rupees	200 0 0	Ditto.
Hooghly ..	Bechu Sing ..	Nujeeb of the Dacoity Commr.'s Establishment.	For disclosing a conspiracy to rebel against the State incited by Pirag Dhobe, a Nujeeb of the Establishment of the Dacoity Commissioner.	He received a Donation of Rupees	150 0 0	Special Letter No 18 of 1857.
Ditto ..	Govindo Sing ..	Ditto ..	For his evidence which led to the conviction and punishment of Pirag Dhobe.	Ditto ..	100 0 0	
Marine Dept. ..	Not given ..	Native Crew of Steamer *Berhampooter*.	For having steadily remained at their posts while proceeding from Allahabad to Cawnpore, constantly under fire of the Rebels, and especially at Bithoor, where a large body of the Enemy fired on the Vessel.	Gratuity to the Native Crew of six months' pay to each.	.. ..	Special Letter No. 25 of 1857.
Behar ..	Mr. Alonzo Money..	Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Behar.	When the abandonment of Gya, in common with other Stations in Behar, was ordered by the Commissioner of the Division, Mr Money, in spite of the order, remained at his post, although the European and Seikh Troops who had been sent to Gya some time previously had been withdrawn, and there remained only a few Nujeebs who were believed to be unworthy of trust, and to be prepared for mutiny at the first opportunity.	Appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of Behar on a salary of Rupees 24,000 per annum, his substantive pay before these events being Rs. 1,916-10-8.	.. ..	Special Letter No. 22 of 1857.

			Mr. Money's stay at Gya, at imminent personal risk, kept the Nujeebs in check until the arrival three days after of eighty men of Her Majesty's 64th, with whose assistance the Public Treasure, amounting to about eight lacs of Rupees, was removed from the Station, and, notwithstanding an attack by the revolted Nujeebs, and the Prisoners in the Jail, to the number of 750, who had been liberated, was conveyed to Calcutta and deposited in the Treasury. Mr. Money's subsequent most valuable services on several occasions have been reported to the Supreme Government from time to time.			
Ditto	Mr. C. Hollings ..	Sub-Deputy Opium Agent.	Mr. Hollings remained with Mr. Money at Gya, sharing the personal risk, and taking part in the measures adopted for the removal of the Treasure and its conveyance to the Presidency. His services were almost gratuitous. He was not bound by any special responsibilities to remain at his post after having been recalled by the Commissioner, and in this point of view his conduct was peculiarly meritorious.	As Mr. Hollings had already attained the highest Grade of Uncovenanted Officers in the Opium Department, on a salary of Rupees 750 per mensem, he was appointed a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, as well as Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, on Rupees 12,000 per annum.	.. ..	Ditto.
Sarun	Ramzan Ally ..	Kazee of Sarun ..	From the commencement of the disturbances he appeared willing to assist, and he several times supplied valuable information to the Magistrate. When intelligence reached Chuppra of the mutinies at Dinapore and Segowlie, he tendered his assistance to the Magistrate, offering to remain at his residence. While in charge of the District under the Commissioner's authority, he displayed great energy and discretion; imme-	Appointed a Deputy Magistrate on Rupees 300 per month, and received the thanks of Government.	.. ..	Special Letters Nos. 22 and 34 of 1857, and 10 of 1858.

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.		Remarks.
			diately on hearing of Major Eyre's success at Arrah, he proclaimed the news by beat of tom-tom, to encourage the well-disposed, and to intimidate the disaffected. The respectable inhabitants spoke of his courage, zeal, activity and vigilance in terms of gratitude and the highest praise, and the Officiating Judge considered the preservation of order to be due chiefly to the exertions of Rahzan Ally and the other Native Officials who remained at their posts.			
Tirhoot ..	Not given ..	Native Officers and Men, to the number of 115, who formed the Nujeeb Guard at Mozufferpore.	When the Detachment at Mozufferpore of the 12th Irregular Cavalry mutinied, and after committing certain outrages, proceeded to the Jail to release the Prisoners, the Nujeeb Guards, firmly resisting all the temptations held out to them by the Sowars and others who had joined them, refused to listen to their proposal to free the Prisoners and plunder the Treasury, in which there was a sum of about four lakhs of Rupees. Under the command of their Chief Native Officer, they loaded their muskets and prepared to oppose the Mutineers and Insurgents. The latter, finding their attempts to seduce the Nujeebs unsuccessful, stealthily retreated; were fired upon by some of the Nujeebs, and had one of their number wounded. The escape of Mozufferpore from the horrors which followed mutiny at other Stations, as well as the safety of the public buildings and treasure, were owing to the fidelity of the Nujeebs, which was doubly meritorious under the very trying circumstance of the Station having been left by every European or Christian Officer and Resident, before the Detachment mutinied.	Donation granted equal to two months' pay of each, the total disbursement being Rupees	1,579 0 0	Special Letter No. 36 of 1857.

Shahabad ..	.. .. ..	Town of Sasseram.	For loyal services rendered by the Townpeople during the disturbances in repelling the Mutineers.	The honorary designation of "Nazir-ool-Kookkam Kusbah, Sasseram." or Sasseram, the supporter or aider of the Rulers, and the restoration at Government expense of the Tank surrounding the Tomb of Shere Shah.	.. ..	Special Letter No. 29 of 1858. Separate Letter No. 36 of 1858.
Ditto ..	Not given ..	Detachment of Captain Rattray's Police Battalion, consisting of one Jemadar, two Havildars, two Naicks, forty-five Privates, one Bugler, one Bheestie, and one Cook, who formed part of the Garrison of Mr. Boyle's House at Arrah.	When besieged in Mr. Boyle's House at Arrah by the Mutineers of the 7th, 8th, and 40th Regiments Native Infantry and the Insurgents, they resisted every endeavor made by the Enemy (and constantly maintained throughout the term of the siege, which lasted seven days) to induce them to abandon the Garrison and give up the Government Officers. They treated every offer, even from their own Countrymen amongst the Insurgents, with derision and evinced during the whole of that trying time perfect obedience and alacrity in arduous labor as well as gallantry and fortitude beyond all praise.	Promotion to the Officers and men of the Detachment according to the recommendations of the Magistrate, Mr. H. C. Wake, and a gratuity of twelve months' pay each to the whole Detachment.	.. ..	Special Letters Nos. 21 and 22 of 1857.
Shahabad ..	Huzrut Shah Kubeeroddeen.	Shazadeh Nassheen of Sasseram.	He did every thing in his power to facilitate the march of Troops along the Grand Trunk Road. He himself with great courage resisted Koer Sing, and by great exertions succeeded in inducing the Villagers and Towns-people to do likewise. After the departure of Koer Sing, he labored strenuously to restore order around Sasseram, and was prompt and regular in communicating the movement of the Rebels in his neighbourhood. He incurred considerable expense in maintaining fighting men, messengers, &c. Throughout the disturbances he exhibited an active, steady, and devoted loyalty to the British Government, and rendered most valuable services.	Was appointed an Honorary Magistrate in September 1857. Received a Sunnud conferring the title of Huzrut, a Perwannah of acknowledgments, and a Khillut of the value of Rupees	10,000 0 0	Special Letters Nos. 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 27 and 36 of 1857, and Nos. 29 and 36 of 1858.
				Vested with special powers of an Assistant Magistrate in March 1858. Received for the maintenance of a Hummaum for travellers, an allowance per month of Rupees	50 0 0	
				Also, pending arrangements for conferring a Jagheer out of the confiscated Estates, an allowance from the rent of the same, of Rupees per annum	10,000 0 0	

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.		Remarks.
Rungpore ..	Diaram Doobey ..	Sepoy of No. 6 Company, 73rd Native Infantry.	For promptly disclosing seditious language on the part of a Sepoy of the Sappers and Miners, and bringing him to punishment.	Promoted in his Regiment	.. .. ..	Special Letter No. 15 of 1857.
Ditto ..	Not given ..	Certain Sepoys of the 73rd Native Infantry.	In August 1857, a plot was formed by three Sepoys of the 73rd Native Infantry at Julpigoree to murder their Officers. Information being given to the Military Authorities, two of the plotters were quietly arrested. The third concealed himself, and when ordered to leave his hiding place, refused to do so, threatening to shoot the Native Officer who was required to arrest him. Soon after he rushed suddenly out into the open space between two rows of Sepoy huts, and urged his comrades to rise in Arms. Refusing to listen to the oft repeated order to lay down his Arms, a Sepoy of the Guard attending the Officer who endeavoured to reduce the Mutineer to submission, shot him dead on the spot, two others having also fired. Those Sepoys who were most active in putting down the disturbance were immediately rewarded.	Promotion and presents, particulars not given.	.. ..	Special Letters Nos. 21 and 23 of 1857.
Moorshedabad ..	Not given ..	Guard consisting of one Havildar, one Naick, and 24 Men of the Nizamut Troops.	For excellent behaviour while escorting, under the orders of the Nawab Nazim of Moorshedabad, a batch of seventy Horses for the Yeomanry Cavalry, on the way from Berhampore to Soorie.	Donation of Rupees ..	100 0 0	Special Letter No. 33 of 1857.
Ditto ..	Not given ..	Guard consisting of one Adjutant, one Subadar, and 40 Sepoys of Nizamut Troops.	For excellent conduct and orderly behaviour while escorting, under the orders of of the Nawab Nazim, a large number of Government Horses, formerly belonging to the 11th Irregular Cavalry, from Berhampore to Raneegunge.	Donation of Rupees ..	150 0 0	

Chota Nagpore..	Sumbhoonauth Sing	Rajah of Ramghur.	When the Ramgurh Light Infantry Battalion mutinied, and the European Officers of the Corps, and of the Commission at Chota Nagpore were compelled to abandon the Station and to repair to Hazarebaugh, he visited them there, and placed at their command about fifty armed men. He constantly assisted the Authorities and did his best to repress crime on his large Zemindaree. During the disturbances in Chota Nagpore, he displayed distinguished loyalty and devotion to the British Government, and promptly responded to all requisitions for means of conveyance for troops and their baggage.	Received the thanks of Government on several occasions, and a Khillut of the value of Rupees..	2,931 0 0	Special Letters Nos. 20, 21, 22 and 31 of 1857.
Singhboom ..	Chuckerdhur Sing ..	Rajah of Soraikellah.	By his loyal exertions the Detachment at Chyebassa of the Ramgurh Light Infantry Battalion were restrained for a considerable time from mutiny and from removing the Government Treasure in their charge. He protected the Principal Assistant Commissioner and his family, and provided an escort of 250 men to guard them on the way to Calcutta. He advanced from his own funds one month's pay of the Police in Singhbhoom and of the Jail Establishment, and arranged for feeding the Prisoners. When Chyebassa was abandoned in consequence of the mutiny of the Ramgurh Battalion at Dorunda, he took prompt measures for the preservation of the peace of the District, and for the protection of the Government Treasury, Jail, and other property. In the operations against the Rebel Rajah of Porahaut, he aided the Authorities with armed men and supplies, promptly meeting all requisitions; and he evinced throughout the disturbances conspicuous loyalty to the Government.	Presented with twelve Muskets and 240 rounds of Ammunition, also a Khillut consisting of ten pieces, value Also a Revolver Rifle, value Rupees .. Also as a rent-free service tenure, Pergunnah Koraikellah of the confiscated Poraut Estate, excepting the attached Cole Peers, and two Villages otherwise bestowed; the annual jumma of the portion he received being Rupees ..	Not stated. 400 0 0 700 0 0	Special Letters Nos. 23, 25, 26, 29, 33, 37 of 1857, and No. 23 of 1858. (24th September 1857, 497-9.)
Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Ennus Khan ..	Woordie Major, 5th Irregular Cavalry.	For good services rendered by him in tracing out and bringing to punishment three men of the 5th Irregular Cavalry concerned in the murder of Sir N. R. Leslie, Adjutant of the Regiment. On receipt of intelligence of the murder a reward was offered of Rupees 1,000 for each murderer apprehended and convicted. When told of his right to a share, he unhesitatingly and firmly declined it.	Presented with a Sword of Honor, value Rupees	275 0 0	Special Letters Nos. 15, 22, 29 and 33 of 1857.

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.		Remarks.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ..	Heera Sing ..	Duffadar ..	For good services on the same occasion ..	A donation to each of Rupees ..	300 0 0	Special Letters Nos. 15, 22, 29 and 33 of 1857.
	Goinda Khan ..	Nishanburdar ..				
	Humeed Khan ..	Lance Duffadar ..				
	Syud Ahmed ..	Sowars ..				
	Ali Shere Khan ..					
Shahabad ..	Ram Killawan Misser.	Chupprassie ..	For conveying safely and speedily, at great personal risk, a letter from Mr. Wake, Magistrate of Shahabad, to the Commanding Officer at Dinapore, giving an account of the situation of the party beleaguered at Arrah.	Received a donation of Rupees ..	100 0 0	Special Letter No. 24 of 1857.
Behar ..	Jye Percash Sing ..	Rajah of Deomoongah in Zillah Behar.	During the disturbances in his neighbourhood the Rajah did every thing which his means permitted to assist in preserving order; he readily gave the services of armed horsemen and peons to protect the Grand Trunk Road; to strengthen the Police; to convey information, and to facilitate supplies for the Troops. Though his small resources did not permit his bringing a large body into the field at his own charges; his local and family influence, and the effect of his hereditary rank and position were of great service in guiding the popular mind over a large and important tract of country. His steady loyalty was of the more importance because of his relationship to Koer Sing who made made many efforts, as is generally believed, to win him over to rebellion, and was vexed and astonished at his failure. When the insurrection broke out in Palamow, the Rajah was called upon to raise a temporary Force and to march in person to the asistance of Lieutenant Graham then beleaguered by the Rebels and in danger. The Rajah promptly and effectively complied; merely soliciting that, in consideration of his known poverty, the cost might	Received, in reimbursement of the cost of maintaining for three-half the Force raised by him on the requisition of Government, a sum of Rupees ..	19,692 12 0	Special Letters Nos. 24, 26, and 31 of 1857. Nos 30, 40 and 58 of 1858.
				Received also, out of confiscated Estates, a Zemindaree with a net rental per annum of Rupees .. to be held rent free for life, and afterwards by his heirs subject to a permanent assessment of Rupees 5,000 per annum.	10,461 4 4	
				Presented with two maunds of Powder and 1,000 Percussion Caps.		
				Received also the Title of Maharajah Bahadoor, and a Khillut consisting of seven pieces, value	Not stated.	

			be defrayed by Government. His arrival at Palamow was opportune. The Force raised by him was variously employed in Detachments, and rendered valuable service in guarding several posts which were then threatened; in assisting at the attack on the Palamow Fort and against the Bhogtah Insurgents; in holding Ghauts; in the attack on Cheemoo; in scouring the Hills; in capturing Rebels; and recovering plunder. The Rajah was eager for an opportunity of distinguishing himself and would have behaved well had he found it. He kept his Force in good order. There were few complaints, and these he took care to have speedily redressed.			
Shahabad	Hookum Sing	Jemadar of the Seikh Police Battalion ..	In furnishing a list of those Seikhs of the Police Battalion forming part of the Garrison of Mr. Boyle's House at Arrah, who especially distinguished themselves, the Magistrate of Shahabad reported as follows:—"First in the list I must place Hookum Sing, the Jemadar, whose conduct throughout was admirable and cannot be overrated." The Detachment which was in the Arrah fortified Bungalow took part also in the action at Dullour, and in the capture of Jugdespore. Though harassed throughout, the march with skirmishing through heavy ground in advance of the Column, they were well forward in the attack, and many of them joined in the charge which finally dispersed the Rebels. Hookum Sing commanded the Detachment.	Promoted to the next superior Grade as Supernumerary, and admitted by G. O. G. G. No. 1216 of 1857 to the 1st Class of the Order of Merit.	.. .. ..	Special Letters Nos. 24, 26, and 29 of 1857.
Ditto	Sultan Bux	Havildar	For distinguished gallantry and exemplary conduct on the occasions above-mentioned.	Promoted each to the next superior Grade as Supernumeraries, and admitted to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit.	.. .. ..	
	Juswunt Sing	Sepoy of the same Corps.....				
Ditto	Saheb Sing	Sepoy ..	For distinguished gallantry and exemplary conduct on the occasions above-mentioned.	Admitted to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit ...	.. ..	
	Heera Sing	Ditto ..				
	Motee	Ditto ..				
	Dewan Sing	Ditto ..				
	Nehal Sing	Ditto ..				
	Utter Sing	Ditto ..				
	Sunmut Sing	Ditto ..				
	Jamess Sing	Ditto ..				
	Saheb Sing	Ditto ..				
		(Same Corps) ..				

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed proposed.		Remarks.
Patna	Shaikh Hedayut Ali Khan.	Subadar of the Seikh Police Battalion.	When in the 8th Regiment Native Infantry he greatly distinguished himself at the siege of Mooltan in 1848 by capturing a noted Rebel of the name of Oomrao Sing, who had been tampering with the British Troops in hopes of withdrawing them to the Standard of the Enemy. Soon after the Bengal Police Battalion was raised, he was transferred to it in February 1856, and greatly assisted in drilling the Corps. At Soorie, when the 32nd Native Infantry showed signs of Mutiny, he was the first to warn his Commanding Officer, and exerted himself zealously to counteract the attempts of the men of that Corps to tamper with the Police Battalion. He was leader of the Corps in volunteering for service against the Rebels. At Patna he highly distinguished himself in assisting the Local Police to capture Rebels. During the excitement in the three Native Regiments at Dinapore before their outbreak, he exhibited the most determined loyalty, and constantly exerted himself to preserve a good understanding between the Men and Officers of the 8th Native Infantry. He exercised for the best purposes his influence with the men of that Corps, in which he himself had been brought up, and in which his father and grand-father had served in the rank of Soobadar. His Commanding Officer reported of him, that "he is cool and determined in action and has great influence over his men. If there is anything to do in the way of capturing Mutineers or Rebels, Hedayut Ali is the first to volunteer. Were I to write reams" (Major Rattray added) " in favor of this most deserving servant of the British Government, I could not say too much. I do not believe the Government has a more devoted servant in Bengal, and few who have done more good service. I consider	He was admitted by the Supreme Government in G. G. O. No. 1427, dated 13th November 1857, to the 1st Class of the Order of British India, with the Title of Sirdar Bahadoor. He was subsequently admitted to the 1st Class of the Order of Merit, by G. G. O. No. 1708, dated 23rd December 1858. In January 1859, he was promoted to the Rank of Sub-Lieutenant in the 1st Bengal Police Battalion, on a salary of Rupees 150 per mensem.	.. ..	Special Letters Nos. 29, 33, and 36 of 1857.

			him worthy of the highest honor the Government could bestow." Subsequently Major Rattray wrote of him in these terms, "That the Regiment not three years old has past through the difficult ordeal it has done with honor to itself and all belonging to it is chiefly due to the unwearied zeal and exertions of Sirdar Bahadoor Hedayut Ali. "I cannot speak in too high terms of this noble Officer. The time of difficulty and danger is his opportunity, and whether in Battle, in times of difficulty on account of a scarcity of Provisions, or when information is required, he is ever to the front. His conduct was most prominent on the occasion of the capture of the Rebel Chief, Sirnam Sing. He entered into all the arrangements with his usual zeal, and begged to be allowed to form one of the party; but I told him, and with truth, that the Government could not afford to lose so valuable a servant. I have to thank this Officer for all information I have received of the movements and acts of the Rebels; and it is owing to his exertions also, and to his justice in seeing the Ryots duly paid, that my Bazar was ever full of provisions, when others were empty."			
Patna ..	Uttum Sing ..	Sepoy in the Seikh Police Battalion..	For distinguished gallantry in the Field in the engagement with the Mutineers of the Ramghur Battalion at Chuttra.	Promoted as a Supernumerary to the Rank of Havildar in his Corps, with the sanction of the Supreme Government, and admitted to 3rd Class of the Order of Merit.	.. ..	Special Letters Nos. 32 and 35 of 1857.
Patna ..	Hazaroo ..	Havildar in the Police Battalion.	For distinguished gallantry in the Field on the same occasion and in consideration of his having had a portion of a thigh and the calf of one leg torn away by Grape.	Promoted as a Supernumerary to the Rank of Jemadar in the Battalion.	.. ..	Special Letters Nos. 32 of 1857, and 4 of 1858.

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.		Remarks.
Ditto ..	Utter Sing ..	Subadar in the Police Battalion.	For conspicuous gallantry and exemplary loyalty to the State displayed on the 2nd October 1857, in an engagement with the mutineers of the Ramghur Battalion.	Admitted to 3rd Class of the Order of Merit.		
Ditto ..	Nehal Sing ..	Subadar, Bengal Police Battalion.	When the Rebels under Koer Sing established themselves in the Jugdespore Jungle, a Force of Europeans and Seikhs marched from Arrah to dislodge them. The Seikhs belonging to the Bengal Police Battalion were commanded by Lieutenant Waller, who was wounded at the commencement of the engagement. Nehal Sing mounted him on his own Horse, deputed four Privates to attend him, and keep him in the Saddle, and so conducted him safely into the Arrah Fort. The Force being out-numbered was compelled to retire. Under Nehal Sing, who took Command in consequence of Lieutenant Waller being disabled, the Seikhs covered the retreat. When about three miles from Arrah they made a stand against the pursuing Enemy, beat them back and prevented the disastrous consequences which must have ensued had the Enemy forced their way into the Station after the enfeebled Force in retreat.	Admitted to the 1st Class of the Order of Merit by G. O. G. G. No. 1150, dated 3rd August 1858.	.. ..	Special Letter No. 28 of 1858, Narrative 42.
Ditto ..	Sewdial Sing ..	Jemadar, Bengal Police Battalion.	For conspicuous gallantry on the same occasion, and for saving the life of Mr. J. C. Colvin, Assistant Magistrate, by placing him on an Elephant when overcome with heat and fatigue, and guarding him on the retreat.	Admitted to the 3rd Class Order of Merit by G. O G. G. No. 819, dated 25th May 1858.	.. ..	Special Letter No. 28 of 1858.

Patna ..	Mahomed Wazeer Khan.	Ressaldar, Bengal Police Battalion.	From the commencement of the Mutinies he showed marked zeal and was untiring in his exertions. He conducted himself so well under Colonel Corfield, that the latter intended to recommend him for some special reward, but was unable to carry out the purpose. Lieutenant Baker reported most favorably of his behaviour in the pursuit of the Rebels from Bickramgunge to Buxar. Major Rattray reported that his conduct throughout the disturbances was most admirable, and that he was anxious to obtain for the Ressaldar some mark of the approbation of Government, more especially as he entered the Police Battalion, expecting to receive Rupees 150 per month, and though he received only Rupees 100, and was of course disappointed, his conduct was most praiseworthy.	Admitted in G. O. G. G. No. 1552, dated 16th November 1858, to the 2nd Class of the Order of Merit, with the Title of Bahadoor.	.. ..	Special Letter No. 40. of 1858.
Ditto ..	Achaiber Pandy.	Sepoy in the Bengal Police Battalion.	When the notorious Rebel Sirnam Sing, his brother and certain relatives, had established themselves in a difficult position on the Rhotas Hills, and had, for about twelve months, wasted the neighbourhood by robbery, plunder and destruction of Villages and Indigo Factories, all endeavours to crush them by open attack having failed, owing to the advantages of their retrent, and their familiarity with the jungles, Major Rattray resolved to attempt the capture or destruction of the party by stratagem. As Seikhs could not be employed, their appearance and language rendering successful disguise hopeless, Volunteers from among the Poorbeahs of the Police Battalion were called for. Achaiber Panday and another promptly offered themselves, and with the aid of six others, who subsequently enlisted in the enterprise, they carried out the scheme with complete success, at imminent personal risk, capturing Sirnam Sing alive, and killing the remainder, ten in number, on the spot. Major Rattray attributed this most satisfactory result chiefly to Achaiber Panday and Havildar Meherban Tewarree, (the next in this List,) who executed the most difficult and dangerous part of the undertaking.	Promoted to the Rank of Jemadar in the Sasseram Levy.	.. ..	Special Letter No. 45 of 1858..

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.		Remarks.
Patna ..	Meherban Tewarree.	Havildar, Bengal Police Battalion.	He joined Achaiber Pandy in offering his services on the first call for Volunteers, and, as stated above, had the most difficult part of the scheme to carry out. He was also one of the Garrison of the besieged Bungalow at Arrah.	Admitted in G. O. G. G. No. 1483, of 30th October 1858, to the 2nd Class of the Order of Merit.		
Ditto ..	Sewdial Sing.	Jemadar, Bengal Police Battalion.	When he joined the expedition against the Rebels, he had a dislocated shoulder; yet he killed two of them. He also was one of the Arrah Garrison.	Promoted in G. O. G. G. No. 1484, dated 30th October 1858, from 3rd to 2nd Class of the Order of Merit.		
Ditto ..	Luchmun Sing. Sheik Ibrahim. Mohun Sing. Ramoter Sing. Gungaram Sing.	Havildar .. Naick .. Privates, Bengal Police Battalion.	These men assisted in the capture of Sitnam Sing, and in the destruction of the rest of the gang.	Admitted by the same G. O. G. G. to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit.		
Ditto ..	Mahomed Wazeer Khan.	Ressaldar, Bengal Police Battalion.	For excellent conduct while serving with a Column under Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Turner, C. B., engaged in operations against the Rebels at Dellabagh, on the Nusseergunge Road, where the Rebels had established a Thannah in the name of the noted Rebel Chief Ummur Sing. By his untiring energy and persevering exertions, two bodies of Rebels were surprised, sixteen cut up, and eight captured. Of the Detachment of the Bengal Police Battalion engaged on the occasion, it was reported that, though exposed to very severe weather, and with very scant rations and rest, they did their work heartily, zealously and cheerfully.	Admitted in G. O. G. G. No. 493 of 1858, to the 1st Class of the Order of British India, with the Title of Sirdar Bahadoor.		

Ditto	Akber Khan Kala Khan Shabaz Khan Gholab Sing Hakim Sing	Duffadar Lance Duffadar Troopers, Bengal Police Battalion	For their gallant conduct on the occasion above referred to, and in the action against the Rebels at Suhejnee, near Peeroo, on the 27th.	Admitted in G. O. G. G., No. 496 of 1858, to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit.		
Ditto	Thakoor Sing	Havildar, Bengal Police Battalion.	For conspicuous gallantry, in having, at the imminent risk of his life, proceeded to the Camp of the Rebels at Jugdespore, and from thence procured information of their movements.	Promoted in G. O. G. G., No. 256, dated Allahabad the 6th July 1858, to the rank of Jemadar, and presented with a gratuity of Rupees ..	200 0 0	
Ditto	.. ..	The Bengal Police Battalion.	In reporting the defeat of the Rebel Joodhur Sing and his party at Kusma, in Behar, on the 4th July 1858, the Commissioner of Patna observed :— "The chastisement inflicted on this body of Rebels has already had an excellent effect throughout the District of Behar, where people, looking to the impunity with which the Rebel bands previously traversed the Country and loaded themselves with plunder, had begun to doubt the power of the Government to protect them. This is the last of many valuable services rendered by Captain Rattray and his Battalion. The Corps was in the Sonthal Pergunnahs when the mutiny commenced. "They immediately volunteered for service against the Rebels, and proceeded by forced marched to Patna where they arrived in time to secure the place against the probable consequences of the mutiny at Dinapore. Since then they have held all the Districts of the Division; often, for many months together, wholly unaided, and have rendered most valuable assistance to the Magistrates. A small party of the Corps composed with the European Residents, the Garrison of Arrah; where, beseiged in a small house of no strength by three disciplined Regiments and a host of Rajpoots, with but faint hope of succour, they nobly spurned all the inducements offered to them by the Rebels to secure their own safety by abandoning the Europeans, and held out until relieved.	Received a donation of six months' Batta of a Corps of the Line.	.. ..	Special Letters No. 30 of 1857, Nos. 33, 41, 42 of 1858.

District.	Name.	Designation	Service performed.	Reward Bestowed or proposed.		Remarks.
			Another party fought under Colonel Rowcroft with distinguished gallantry in all the actions in which that Officer was engaged in Goruckpore. In the neighbourhood of Gya, at Dunchoca, at Jugdespore, and at Kusma, the main body of the Battalion engaged the enemy, and always with the same distinguished gallantry which rendered the victory at Kusma so rapid and decisive. In both the disastrous retreats which Arrah witnessed, this noble corps set a bright example of steadiness, and by their conduct contributed mainly to the salvation of the few Europeans who escaped. It is impossible to over-rate the services rendered to Behar. Almost constantly on the move, separated from their bedding and spare clothes, now called on to protect one extremity, then hurried off to the other, they have always stood ready to confront danger, and to maintain the peace of the Division."			
Patna ..	Captain T. Rattray.	Commandant, Bengal Police Battalion.	A representation of Captain Rattray's services is embraced in the foregoing narratives of the services of the Battalion he commanded.	Received the Brevet rank of Major, and the appointment of Inspector of Police Battalions.		
Sarun ..	Brijonath Pundit.	Second Grade Darogah of Police at Sewan.	For valuable assistance rendered to the Deputy Magistrate of Sewan in June 1857, in preserving the peace of the Sub-Division while the neighbouring Districts were disturbed, and re-assuring the population of the Town, then under great excitement and alarm.	Promotion as a Supernumerary from 2nd to 1st Grade.	.. ..	Special Letter No. 15 of 1857.
Ditto ..	Enayuth Hossein.	Third Grade Darogah of Police at Sewan.	For similar services on the same occasion; and for further valuable services during the subsequent disturbances, especially on the occurrence of a riot at a place called Punjwar, in assisting to quell which he was wounded.	Promotion as a Supernumerary from 3rd to 2nd Grade and again from 2nd to 1st Grade.	.. ..	

Behar ..	Baboo Anund Coomar Roy.	Assistant Overseer ..	When Shergotty was for a time abandoned by the European and Christian Officers and Residents, these two men, by their exertions, preserved order in the place, and induced the inhabitants of the City to prepare to repel any attack by the Rebels. When it was reported that a large number of escaped prisoners and others were on the way to sack the place, a large body turned out to oppose them, and though the surrounding country was entirely disordered, no disturbance took place at Shergotty.	Baboo Anund Coomar Roy's conduct was reported to the Public Works Department of the Government of India, for recognition.	.. ..	Special Letter No. 24 of 1857.
	Rujeeb Ali ..	Foujdary Darogah of Shergotty ..		Rujeeb Ali was appointed a Supernumerary Police Darogah on Rupees 50 per month, and subsequently advanced to the 2nd Grade.	.. ..	
Monghyr ..	Sye Mungul Sing ..	Rajah of Monghyr ..	For material assistance rendered by him, in placing Spies on the track of the Mutineers of the 5th Irregular Cavalry; keeping the Government Officers informed of their movements; sending armed men to aid the Civil Authorities, and to intercept the Mutineers of the 32nd Native Infantry; and assisting the Military Officers at Deoghur to procure needful supplies.	A pair of handsome silver mounted Pistols—value	340 0 0	Special Letter No. 24 of 1857.
Burdwan ..	Not named ..	Deputy Magistrate of Cutwa, and parties of Police at Culna and Burdwan.	For capturing, in June 1857, twenty-nine deserters from Native Infantry Regiments then in Calcutta and Barrackpore.	Rupees 50 for each deserter, according to Circular Order, dated 20th June 1857.	1,450 0 0	Special Letter No. 24 of 1857.
Ditto ..	Juggurnath Sing ..	Jemadar in the employ of the Zemindar of Pergunnah Fatteh Sing ..	For capturing, in June 1857, thirteen deserters from the 43rd Light infantry, stationed at Barrackpore.	Rupees 30 for each deserter, according to the Proclamation of the Government of India in the Home Department, dated 10th July 1857 ..	390 0 0	Special Letter No. 33 of 1857.
	Jeeboon ..	Pidda in the employ of Zemindar Juggernath Dhoba ..				
	Moorye Sheikh ..	Jemadar of Police Moorshedabad.	For capturing, in June 1857, thirteen deserters from the 43rd Light Infantry stationed at Barrackpore.	Rupees 30 for each deserter, according to the Proclamation of the Government of India in the Home Department, dated 10th July 1857.	390 0 0	Special Letter No. 33 of 1857.
	Junrut Sing ..	Burkundauz of Police Moorshedabad.				
Ditto ..	Hefaut Sheikh ..	Ditto ditto.				
	Nakooree Khan ..	Ditto ditto.				
	Kootub Khan ..	Ditto ditto.				
	Meer Tameejooddeen	Ditto ditto.				
	Podarut Sing ..	Ditto ditto.				
	Luchmun Sing ..	Ditto ditto.				
	Sunkur Sing ..	Ditto ditto.				
	Benee Sing ..	Ditto ditto.				
	Toylucko Sing ..	Ditto ditto.				
	Nundkissore Tewary	Ditto ditto.				
	Than Sing ..	Ditto ditto.				

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.		Remarks.
Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Not given ..	Messenger ..	When the Mutineers of the 5th Irregular Cavalry left Bhaugulpore on the night of the 14th August 1857, this messenger conveyed a letter from the Commissioner to Colonel Burney, commanding 32nd Native Infantry at Bowsee, apprizing him of their departure. As he could not proceed by any road other than that which the Sowars had taken, it was only by exposing himself to imminent danger that he gained the chief object of the errand, in reaching Bowsee half an hour before the Sowars came in sight. He very narrowly escaped capture by the Mutineers.	Received a donation of Rupees ..	1,000 0 0	Special Letter No. 24 of 1857.
Ditto ..	Not given ..	Messenger ..	This man conveyed, on the same occasion, a letter to Deoghur to warn the Officers of the detachment, 32nd Native Infantry, at that place. He incurred no risk, but walked eighty miles in thirty hours.	Received a donation of Rupees ..	100 0 0	As above.
Lohardugga ..	Juggut Pal Sing ..	Pergunite of Pittorea	When the Mutineers of the 8th Native Infantry from Dinapore assayed to march on Lohardugga, the Pergunite closed the Pittorea Ghat, and held it against them, frustrating their designs. When the Ramghur Battalion mutinied in August 1857, he sheltered and assisted the Europeans who were compelled to abandon the Station of Dorundah, he exerted himself to furnish information of the movements of the Mutineers, and in providing supplies for the British Troops sent to reoccupy the Division. Though within ten miles of the Mutineers when in possession of Dorundah, he steadily refused all intercourse with, or assitance to them, and when threatened with an attack, he retreated with his family into the jungles. His whole conduct was represented to be conspicuously loyal, and deserving of some special and substantial mark of the approbation of Government.	Received the Title of Rai Bahadoor. A Khillut of a double barrel rifle value Rupees ..	280 0 0	Special Letter No. 35 of 1857, and No. 4 of 1858.
				and a life pension per annum of Rupees ..	313 0 0	
				Received also a Shawl, value Rupees ..	375 0 0	

Ditto ..	Baraik Hurry Sing .. Emambux Khan .. Baraik Jubboo Sing Thakoor Bheem Sing Chunmar Sing .. Bichem Misseer ..	Landholders of Lohardugga ..	For their loyalty, and the valuable assistance to Government rendered by them, in opposing the Mutineers of the Ramgurh Battalion at the Teko and Chundwah Ghats.	They received each an English double barrel gun Rupees ..	150 0 0	Special Letter No. 35 of 1857, and No. 4 of 1858.
Tributary Mehals, Cuttack	Guddadhur Naraine Bhunj Deo Bahadoor	Rajah of Killah Keonjore ..	This Rajah, with perhaps one exception, is the most powerful of the Tributary Mehal Chiefs, and on the breaking out of the rebellion at Ranchee, Hazareebagh and Purulia, frequent and strenuous efforts were made by the Mutineers to induce him to join in the Insurrection, and to assist in the overthrow of the Government. But he steadily refused to entertain any such proposals; unhesitatingly declared his intention to remain firm in his allegiance; and neglected no opportunity of testifying by his conduct the sincerity of his professions. His exertions were active and exceedingly useful during the disturbances. On the departure of the Senior Assistant Commissioner from Chyebassa, the Rajah sent a Force of 500 men to guard the Treasury at that Station, and posted detachments at the several Passes and Roads leading into his Territory to oppose the entrance of the Mutineers. He subsequently sent 500 Paiks to Jyutgurh to assist in the operations against the Rebel Rajah of Borahaut, and all along maintained, at his own expense, a considerable Force, amounting at one time to 1,000 men, to act against the refractory Coles in the Singbhoom District. On the outbreak of rebellion in Sumbulpore, the Rajah again promptly came forward to aid in its suppression, and 500 of his Paiks had proceeded ten or twelve marches towards that District when they were recalled by the Commissioner, who considered it imprudent to remove from Keonjore so large a portion of its means of defence, while the Coles in its neighbourhood were in insurrection.	Received the title of Maharajah; a remission in perpetuity of Rupees one thousand per annum, out of the Peshcush paid by him to Government, and a Khillut of the value	.. ..	Special Letters Nos. 26, 27, 29, and 37 of 1857.
Ditto ..	Chunder Seekur Roy	Dewan of the Rajah of Killah Keonjore	A considerable share of the credit of the Rajah's services is due to this individual, who materially influenced his Master by sound and proper advice. He led the Force	Received the title of Rai Bahadoor; a Khillut and a life pension per mensem of Rupees. ..	200 0 0	

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.		Remarks.
			sent by the Rajah into Singbhoom, and his exertions contributed greatly to the speedy restoration of peace and order in the South of the District, and to the surrender of the Rebel Rajah of Porahaut.			
Tributary Mehals, Cuttack.	Dhurronee Dhur Bhunje.	Baboo of Keonjore ..	He accompanied Lieutenant Birch in Command of the Keonjore Contingent during the operations which resulted in the capture of the Ex-Rajah of Porahant, and rendered valuable services on the occasion.	Received a handsome Sword, value Rupees ..	350 0 0	
Sumbulpore ..	Shaik Panch Cowrie	Senior Subadar of the Ramgurh Battalion, in Command of Detachment at Sumbulpore.	When the Detachment at Ranchee, of the Ramgurh Battalion, mutinied, the Subadar in Command of it wrote to Shaik Paunch Cowrie, Subadar, desiring him to march for Ranchee with the Treasure at Sumbulpore, and if carriage for it should not be procurable otherwise, to release the Prisoners and make them carry it. He immediately communicated the contents of the letter to the Senior Assistant Commisioner at Sumbulpore, and it was by his constant exertions, and the proper use of his influence as the Senior Subadar of the Ramgurh Battalion, that the Detachment at Sumbulpore were kept together and well behaved.	Admitted in G. O. No. 1274, dated 9th October 1857, to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit.	.. ..	Special Letters Nos. 25, 27 and 31 of 1857.
Singbhoom ..	Meerdloll ..	Sherishtadar of the Court of the Senior Assistant Commissioner at Chyebassa.	He was mainly instrumental in staving off the mutiny of the Chyebasa Detachment of the Ramgurh Battalion by borrowing and advancing money for their pay and allowances, when they showed signs of disaffection in consequence of their pay having fallen into arrear. By the same means he retained the Jail Establishment, and during the absence of the Senior Assistant Commissioner from Chyebassa, he was very active in his exertions to preserve order at the Sudder Station, and to keep the surrounding Authorities informed of what was taking place. He greatly assisted the Government Officers by his local knowledge, experience, and zeal.	Received a pair of Shawls of the value of Rupees	500 0 0	Special Letters Nos. 29 of 1857, and 28 of 1858.

Shahabad ..	Rachmurn ..	Formerly Duffadar of the Soane Ghat, now Subadar 2nd Bengal Police Battalion.	He remained at his post throughout the disturbances, and prevented the arrangements of the Soane Ghat from falling into confusion, greatly facilitating thereby the passage of European Troops to the North-West. He continued the Toll Collections notwithstanding all difficulties; and on the return of the Government Officers to Shergotty, he supplied them daily with correct information of the movements of Koer Sing and his followers. He subsequently attended Mr. Nolan, of the Department Public Works, with 200 men, and acting under his directions, captured a number of prisoners and budmashes, Wazeer Khan, a ringleader of Insurrection, amongst them. He also recovered a lot of Arms of different kinds, and in various ways rendered valuable services to Government. After he entered the Sasseram Sebundy Levy, he volunteered with 23 Recruits to capture the Rebel Chief Nishan Sing, then encamped in a dense Jungle, and he displayed great courage and intelligence in the successful performance of this undertaking.	Received a donation of Rupees ..	100	0	0	Revenue Narrative No. 7, of 1858, Paragraphs 43-4.
				Received also a silver mounted Sword, and 100 beegahs of land to be held rent free for life, and afterwards, by his heirs, at a moderate assessment.				
				Was appointed a Jemadar in the Sasseram Levy, and promoted to the rank of Subadar.			
				For the capture of Nishan Singh received Rupees ..	50	0	0
				The Inspector of Police Battalions has been consulted on the question of promoting the Subadar to a Sub-Lieutenancy.			
Moorshedabad ..	Not given ..	A Guard of Nizamut Troops consisting of one Jemadar, one Naick and fifteen Sepoys.	Under the Orders of the Nawab Nazim of Moorshedabad, they safely escorted from Berhampore to Kishengunge, on the way to Darjeeling, a quantity of Ammunition required for the use of the Convalescent Depôt at that place.	Donation to the Jemadar of Rupees ..	20	0	0	Special Letter No. 30 of 1859.
				Distributed among the rest	50	0	0
Tributary Mehals, Cuttack.	Denoobundoo Mahunty.	Tehsildar of Boad ...	He was formerly employed in the Madras Presidency as Duffadar of the Sebundy Establishment at Ganjam, and for good services was promoted to the important office of Head of Police of Poornaghur. In 1854-55 he contributed greatly to the success of the operations for the suppression of the outbreak in Upper Goomsoor, by his intelligence, sagacity, judicious advice, and local experience. For these qualifications he was selected to fill the post of Tehsildar of Boad, and he distinguished himself by indefatigable and very successful efforts to clear the place of Rebels and Marauders. In 1855, when the Officer in charge of the Meriah Agency was attacked by the Rebels, Denoobundoo Mahunty hastened to his relief with the greatest promptitude, and ren-	Received a life Jagheer in Ganjam yielding annually Rupees..... and was vested with the powers of Deputy Magistrate.	400	0	0	Special Letters Nos. 33 and 35 of 1857, and Nos. 37 and 45 of 1858.

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.		Remarks.
			dered all the assistance in his power. In 1857 he again distinguished himself by his activity and zeal in retaking sixteen out of thirty-two Prisoners released from the Hazareebagh jail. Learning from them that disturbances were likely to arise at Sumbulpore, he hastened across Country a considerable distance, and arrived at the Station with forty-eight men. He made himself so useful to the Senior Assistant Commissioner that he was detained for the benefit of his services. The Superintendent, Tributary Mehals, stated, that he could not conduct the management of the Khond Malias without the aid of Denoobundoo Mahunty or an Officer of his stamp. His Head Quarters are at a distance from Cuttack, the best available means of communication occupying no less than fourteen to sixteen days; so that without an efficient local subordinate tranquillity could not be ensured for a single day.			
Chittagong ...	Not named	Three Chittagong Ryots.	For catching and restoring to the Authorities, two Government Elephants abandoned by the Mutineers of the Detachment of the 34th Native Infantry stationed at Chittagong.	Received Rupees	30 0 0	
Patna ...	Not given	A servant of the Darogah of Arrah, and two Buhelias of the Thannah.	During the operations against the Rebels in Shahabad, when Colonel Walter was requested to report on the fitness of Belountee as an outpost for troops, the Rebels taking advantage of his absence from Arrah, entered the town, and released the Prisoners. In the encounter between them and the townspeople with part of the Police, these persons distinguished themselves, killing one, and capturing two other Rebels who were shot.	The Darogah's servant received Rupees	50 0 0	Special Letter No. 48 of 1858.
				The Buhelias Rupees 30 each	60 0 0	

Chota Nagpore.	Shaikh Mowla Bux..	Naib Ressaldar, Ramgurh Irregular Cavalry.	During the disturbances in August 1857, he commanded a detachment of the Ramgurh Irregular Cavalry posted on the Grand Trunk Road, and the Inhabitants of the neighbourhood, as well as the Government Officers, represented him as deserving of high commendation for his constant and zealous exertions to preserve order and to inspire confidence along the Grand Trunk Road within his charge.	Promoted to the rank of Ressaidar and again to that of Ressaldar.	.....	Special Letter No. 22 of 1857, and 35 of 1858.
Patna ..	Achaiber Panday ..	Sepoy ..	For the capture of Surnam Sing, and the destruction of the following :—			
	Meherban Tewaree..	Havildar ..				
	Sewdial Sing ..	Jemadar ..				
	Luchmun Sing ..	Havildar ..				
	Sheik Ibraham ..	Naick ..				
	Mohun Sing ..	Privates of the Seikh Police Battalion.	Radhey Sing, brother to Surnam Sing.			
	Ramoter Sing ..		Rammonorut Sing, son of Surnam Sing.			
	Gungaram Sing ..		Jamath Sing, son of Radhey Sing.			
			Burwut Sing, son of Radhey Sing.	Received a reward of Rupees ..	1,100 0 0	
			Bishnut Sing, son of Radhey Sing.			
			Rungoo Sing, grandson of Surnam Sing.			
			Darie Sing, grandson of Surnam Sing.			
			Indrojeet.			
			Surnam Sing's Pundit.			
			Surnam Sing's Servant.			
Shahabad ..	Mr. Nolan ..	Deputy Superintendent, Sasseram Levy				
	Not given ..	Darogah of Sasseram				
	Ram Churn ..	Jemadar, Sasseram Levy.				
		Six Villagers of Buddree ..				
		1 Havildar ..	For the capture of the notorious Rebel Chief, Nishan Sing ..	Received a reward of Rupees ..	1,000 0 0	
		1 Duffadar ..				
		2 Naib Duffadars ..				
	Not given ..	1 Naick ..				
		16 Sowars ..				
		23 Privates of the Sasseram Levy ..				
		2 Burkundauzes ..				
		3 Chowkedars ..				
		4 Matchlockmen ..				
Sarun ..	Not given ..	The Guard of Nujeebs stationed at Sarun.	For their loyalty, prompt obedience, and steady discharge of their duties at a very trying time, during the disturbances in Shahabad.	Received a donation of Rupees ..	500 0 0	Special Letter No. 34 of 1857.

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.		Remarks.
Behar ..	Mewa Loll ..	Nazir of Foujdarree Court of Gya.	In June 1857, when Gya was in danger of serious disturbance, and later when the District was traversed and unsettled by the Mutineers, Mewa Loll, a very old servant of the Government, and the most intelligent and active Native Officer of the Foujdaree Court, rendered great assistance to the Magistrate and Collector, Mr. Money. His zeal was indefatigable, his information always correct, and his services very valuable.	Received a handsome Sword, value Rupees ..	262 0 0	
Ditto ..	Moonshee Jeennut Hossein. ..	Government Pleader at Gya.	Of Moonshee Jeennut Hossein the Magistrate of Gya stated :—"He is a gentleman of great influence in the District, both among the Zemindars and Gywals, and this influence he has always exercised in favor of Government. He is a thorough well-wisher to the Government, and has been of great service to the public cause. His well-known zeal for the Government has made him many enemies; but straight-forward, honest, and courageous, he has never swerved from the line of his duty, and has been of the greatest assistance to me."	Received a pair of Shawls, value Rupees ..	242 0 0	Special Letter No. 30 of 1858.
Sylhet ..	Not given ..	Detachment of the Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion.	For excellent services rendered by them in an engagement with a portion of the Mutineers of the 34th Native Infantry, when they took three armed Mutineers, and subsequently shot them in attempting to escape.	Received a reward of Rupees 50 *for* each Mutineer.	150 0 0	Special Letter.
Ditto ..	.. ..	The Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion.	For the conspicuous loyalty and good services of the Regiment during the Disturbances. The Corps had heard of the events in the North-Western Provinces, and the rumours then in circulation of the approaching dissolution of the British Empire in India; no doubt the usual traitorous attempts had been made to seduce them from their allegiance, yet they remained faithful and obedient, and did their duty, not as by constraint, but in a manner that would have been most creditable to them in the palmiest	The Corps was placed on the same footing, with respect to Pay, as the Regiments of the Punjab Irregular Force.	.. ..	Special Letter No. 26 of 1858.

			days of British power. They were known to be eager to volunteer for service against the Mutineers, and they would have done so had they been encouraged. The Battalion fought two actions, and had five skirmishes with the Mutineers of the 34th Native Infantry and their armed associates. Though the latter always had the advantage in numbers, and often in position, they were repeatedly defeated, and eventually dispersed or destroyed, without doing any serious mischief in the Districts of Sylhet and Cachar. Nothing could have been better than the bearing of the men of the Battalion of all grades on every occasion.			
Ditto ..	Poorun Sing	Subadar Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion.	He commanded the Detachment of the Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion which escorted two half lacs of Government Treasure from Sylhet to Dacca in October 1857, and faithfully discharged a duty with which few Native Officers in the Army could have been trusted at that period of general disaffection.	Admitted to the 2nd Class of the Order of British India with the Title of Bahadoor.	.. ..	Special Letters Nos. 26 and 53 of 1858.
Ditto ..	Ajoodeah Sing.	Subadar, Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion.	He commanded a large Detachment of the Battalion at Sylhet for three months, at the commencement of the outbreak, when no European Officer was available. The large Civil Jail and Treasury were guarded entirely by the men of the Detachment, and the Subadar exercised his Command at that critical time with such judgment and discretion, that not a single occasion was found for complaint against any Sepoy of the Detachment.	Admitted to the 2nd Class of the Order of British India with the Title of Bahadoor.	.. ..	Special Letters Nos. 26 and 53 of 1858.
Ditto ..	Byrow Tewary.	Subadar Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion.	For gallant conduct in resisting an attack on the North-East Frontier in 1837. He had before received a Sword and Belt, and the special thanks of Government. He commanded the Detachment of the Battalion at Cachar, and afforded the highest satisfaction by keeping his men throughout the disturbances in a high state of discipline and order. For long and faithful service, and as bearing the highest character among all classes and grades, he was especially recommended to the favorable notice of Government.	Admitted to the 2nd Class of the Order of British India with the Title of Bahadoor.	... ...	Special Letters Nos 26 and 53 of 1858.

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.				Remarks.
Behar ..	Teepnarain Sing	Tekáit of Mouzah Ektara.	Chargod with a Perwannah from the Deputy Magistrate of Nowadah, he went with some of his own followers, and others obtained from a neighbouring Zemindar to a distant Village in the Hazareebaugh District, the hiding place of Muckhoo Bhookta Rajwar, a noted Rebel and Sirdar Dacoit, who had committed many depredations, and long evaded justice, for the purpose of apprehending him. Being opposed, the party atacked the Rebel and his followers, killed the former, and captured his relative Jhuman Rajwar, another Rebel and Sirdar Dacoit.	Received a Sword of the value of Rupees ..	200	0	0	
Shahabad ..	Not given ..	Two men of the Hills near Rhotas.	For communicating information of the hiding place in the Jugdespore Jungle, of Ummer Sing and his followers, and for guiding a party of the Seikh Police Battalion sent to seize him. The Rebel narrowly escaped, but the Detachment seized all his personal property, two Elephants, two Horses and a number of Matchlocks.	Received a reward of Rupees ...	50	0	0	Special Letter No. 4 of 1858.
Cachar ..	Poorun Sing, Chouleah	Scouts of Munneepore.	For valuable services rendered by them while employed in the Intelligence Department in Sylhet and Cachar. They followed the Mutineers of the 34th Native Infantry through the densest Jungles; frequently entered their Camp at great risk, and were most zealous and faithful in the discharge of their difficult and dangerous duty.	Received each Rupees 100 ..	200	0	0	
Sarun ..	Baboo Bishnauth Panday	Road Superintendent	For the valuable assistance rendered by him in the construction of a bridge of boats across the River Gunduck which greatly facilitated the passage of the Goorkha Forces in April 1858. The Joint Magistrate of Chumparun reported that "the whole credit of the success is due to Baboo Bishnauth Panday, who gained the thanks of Government for his valuable assistance in December last." Notwithstanding the novelty of the work, the difficulties caused by	Received a donation of Rupees ..	500	0	0	

			the strength of the current, and the distance from which materials and labor were procured, the Baboo's exertions were completely successful, the cost was trifling, and the saving of expense by expediting the passage very considerable.				
Ditto ..	Chooneeloll ..	Ex-Darogah of Bagha.	For the assistance rendered by him on the same occasion.	Received a donation of Rupees ..	100	0	0
Ditto ..	Radhey Doobey ..	Servant of the Rajah of Bettiah.	For the same. ..	Received a donation of Rupees ..	100	0	0
Ditto ..	Not given ..	Darogah of Thannah Bhunjurrea in Sarun.	On the passage across the River Gunduck in December 1857, of the Army of Maharajah Jung Bahadoor, the Darogah exerted himself unremittingly to expedite the passage of the Carts, Baggage, &c., and made himself generally very useful on the occasion.	Received a donation of Rupees ..	100	0	0
Ditto ..	Mahomed Wajid ..	First Grade Moonsiff of Sewan.	When the European Officers quitted Sewan on the approach of the Mutineers of the Irregular Cavalry from Segowlie, he remained at his post; and having obtained the assistance of a few men from the Rajah of Hutwah, he exerted himself to prevent the bad characters of the District from breaking out. From that time, until the return of the Deputy Magistrate, he performed all the duties of the Sub-Division, and daily supplied the Commissioner with clear and intelligent reports of the state of affairs in Sewan and Goruckpore.	Promoted to the office of Principal Sudder Ameen	..	..	Special Letter No. 10 of 1858.
Tirhoot ..	Baboo Nundiput Mahto	A wealthy Mahajun of Mozufferpore.	He exerted himself most conspicuously, when the Sowars at Mozufferpore mutinied after the departure of the Authorities, to keep the Nujeebs faithful; he paid them a sum of money from his own private funds; and used his influence with the Towns-people to keep them true to the Government. He subsequently rendered valuable assistance to the Collector and the Magistrate, furnishing the former with funds to a large amount, and aiding the latter to maintain the peace of the District.	Received the Title of Rai Bahadoor and a Gold Watch of the value of Rupees ..	538	0	0	Ditto.

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.		Remarks.
Tirhoot ..	Hyder Buksh ..	Nazir of the Foujdaree Court of Tirhoot.	For faithful conduct on the same occasion. He rallied the Town Police, and opposed the mutinous Sowars, effectually preventing them from plundering the place. He had also distinguished himself on former occasions, not particularized.	Received a handsome Sword, value Rupees .. and a donation of Rupees ..	259 0 0 500 0 0	Special Letter No. 10 of 1858.
Ditto ..	Mohesh Loll ..	Jail Darogah at Mozufferpore.	He exerted himself on the same occasion in maintaining order in the Jail during the absence of the Authorities from the Station.	Received a handsome Sword, value Rupees ..	259 0 0	Ditto.
Ditto ..	Mahomed Takee Khan.	Resident of Mozufferpore.	He manifested a good spirit during the excitement at Mozufferpore which had an excellent effect on his co-religionists.	Received a Gold Watch, value Rupees ..	370 0 0	Ditto.
Sarun ..	Luchmun Sahoy ..	First Grade Darogah of Burrowly.	After the return of the Authorities he co-operated with them very heartily, and also with Baboo Nundiput Mahto in his efforts to keep the people quiet.			
Tirhoot ..	Shah Khyrut Hossein and Shah Ahmud Hossein.	Residents of Tirhoot.	Mr. Lynch, the Deputy Magistrate of Sewan, and Mr. McDonnell, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, were indebted for their lives to the timely intimation of the approach of the mutinous Sowars from Segowlie given them by this Thanadar. They showed great kindness and attention to Messrs. Lynch and McDonnell on the occasion of their quitting Sewan during the disturbances in 1857, and they protected the persons of those Officers, as well as their property from being plundered by the disaffected Villagers and Zemindars.	Received a handsome Sword, value Rupees ..	259 0 0	Ditto.
				Received each a Gold Watch, value Rupees...	520 & 498	Ditto.
Behar ..	Mahomed Furreedooddeen.	First Grade Moonsiff of Jehanabad in Patna.	He exerted himself very creditably in the cause of Government when the Rajput Villagers in the neighbourhood of Jehanabad broke out in rebellion and joined Koer Sing. He also rendered great assistance to the Assistant Magistrate of Patna duri g the disturbances.	He was promoted to the next Grade superior of Native Judges.	.. ..	Ditto.
Darjeeling ..	Bhikum ..	Burkundauze of Police at Darjeeling.	He apprehended Munboodh Sing, Sepoy of the 2nd Company, 9th Battalion Artillery, who deserted from the Detachment of that Battalion stationed at Dacca, on the mutiny at that place in November 1857.	Received a donation of Rupees ..	30 0 0	

Singbhoom ..	Juggernauth Sing ..	Brother of the Rajah of Seraikellah.	He commanded the Force furnished by his brother, the Rajah of Seraikellah, in the operations against the Rebel Rajah of Porahaut, and for the suppression of the disturbances in Singbhoom. He also commanded the body of the Seraikellah Rajah's retainers who escorted Captain Sissmore and family from Chyebassa to Raheegunge, and he accompanied that officer's successor. Lieutenant Birch, when proceeding to join his appointment at Chyebassa. Until the restoration of tranquility, he continued to co-operate with the Authorities, and assisted in several engagements with the Rebels.	Received the Title of "Koonwer," and, as a rent-free service tenure, a Village in the confiscated Porahaut Estate of Koraikellah, with an estimated jùmma of Rupees .. 76 11 6 also a Shawl .. 392 0 0 and Sword .. 200 0 0	Special Letter No. 37 of 1858.
Ditto ..	Bullobhudder Sing ..	A relative of the Rajah of Seraikellah.	Before the mutiny broke out at Ranchee, he was one of the first to warn the Authorities of the designs of the Sepoys, and urged them to leave the Station; after the mutiny he went at some personal risk from Ranchee to Chyebassa in two days to warn the Senior Assistant Commissioner at the latter place; and he showed himself ready on all occasions actively to assist the Authorities as far as lay in his power.	Received the Grant of a pension of Rupees .. 300 0 0 per annum. Also a Sword of the value of Rupees .. 200 0 0	Ditto.
Ditto ..	Lokenauth Sing ..	Baboo of Keyrah	From the time of Lieutenant Birch's arrival at Chyebassa, he maintained constant communication with him, and he acknowledged that Officer's authority when his chief, the Rajah of Porahaut, was traitorously attempting to raise the Colehan. For his loyalty he suffered the loss of much property, his house having been burnt by the Rebels. He furnished a small Contingent which was always actively employed.	Received the Title of "Thakoor," the assessment on his Estate amounting to Rupees 164 5 0 was remitted, and he was permitted to hold it as a rent-free service tenure. He was also presented with a Sword* *200 0 0 and a Shawl† †392 0 0	Ditto.
Ditto ..	Baboo Ojoynauth Sing	Uncle to the above..	He conducted himself very creditably during the disturbances, and always gave good counsel to his nephew, the Baboo of Keyrah. Subsequent to the restoration of tranquillity, the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore reported concerning him:—"Amongst the native Gentlemen of Singbhoom I had no more active, intelligent or efficient coadjutor than this Baboo. He too lost all his property at the burning of Keyrah by the Rebels."	Received lakhiraj to be held for two lives, a Village in the Porahaut Zemindaree containing about nine hals of land. The limitation was subsequently removed, and the Village granted in perpetuity to direct heirs male, and liable to conditions of service. A Sword was also presented to him, value Rupees .. 200 0 0	Special Letter No. 37 of 1858, also Revenue Narrative No. 6 of 1859.

Districts.	Name.	Desingation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.		Remarks.
Singbhoom ..	Gungaram Sing ..	Thakoor of Kursowan.	In the earlier reports of the good services rendered by the various Chiefs in the Singbhoom District, this Zemindar's name was omitted, because it was believed he had wilfully or negligently allowed two emissaries from the Ramgurh Mutineers to cross the Ghats between Ranchee and Chyebassa. Though blameworthy in that respect, his whole conduct otherwise evinced zeal and loyalty. He prevented the Chyebassa Mutineers from going to Ranchee, and since September 1857, he constantly attended on the Authorities; lent his Elephants; furnished men; performed himself or through Agents, whatever service was required of him; and lost no opportunity of manifesting a firm adherence to Government. He supplied a Contingent large in comparison with his means, for the operations against the Rajah of Porahaut.	Received a pair of Shawls, value Rupees .. Also, as a rent-free service tenure, four Villages of the confiscated Porahaut Estate, with an annual estimated jumma of Rupees .. likewise a Sword of the value of Rupees ..	580 0 0 273 2 0 250 0 0	Special Letter No. 22 of 1858,
Patna ..	Peer Beg ..	A Sowar of the Extra Police temporarily entertained at Patna.	During the *émeute* at Patna on the night of the 3rd July 1857, he behaved with great gallantry. He cut off the right hand of one of the Rebels, and wounded several others.	Received a donation of Rupees ..	200 0 0	
			Throughout the disturbances in Palamow these Zemindars behaved remarkably well; affording cheerful aid to the Authorities, and turning out to oppose the Rebels whenever they were called upon to do so.			Special Letters No. 58 and 72 of 1858.
	Loll Scorujbhan Sing	Zemindar of Bhogwanpore,	When Mr. Bingham, an Indigo Planter of Nogurrah Factory in Chynepore, was obliged to quit his house and fly to Benares, they took charge of all his property, mounting Guard over it in person, and restored it to him on his return after a considerable absence in perfect order without the loss of a single Rupee, or the displacement of a single article. They assembled in the Jumma Musjid, and by the zealous exercise of	Under express instructions from Government they were all allowed, in consideration of their services, a preference in the settlement of the Estates confiscated in Chynepore. Lall Scorujban Sing received the Title of Rajah, and a Gold Watch.		
	Baboo Dhunee Sing..	Zemindar of Umeerpore.				
	Baboo Persad Narain Sing	Zemindar of Tooree.				
	Baboo Rugghoonauth Sing	Zemindar of Mussaih.				

Lohardugga ..	Baboo Futteh Hossein Khan	Dewan of Baree.	their influence, joined with threats of punishment, they kept the disaffected in check, and maintained the peace of the district. A Cart conveying Mr. Bingham's baggage to Benares having been plundered on the road, the Zemindars sallied after the robbers, recovered the property, and forwarded it to Benares under a Guard of their own retainers. The Mutineers of the 32nd Native Infantry in passing through Palamow encamped twice near Chynepore. The people, encouraged by the Maliks, opposed them so boldly, that they were compelled to retire without plunder, or an attack on the Factory, and owing to the exertions of the Zemindars, no Rebels or budmashes were allowed to remain in the Chynepore Hills. For the column which proceeded to the Hills in search of Ummer Sing, the Maliks furnished in one day complete carriage, rations for ten days, and a contingent of 300 armed men.	Subsequently land yielding to Government a jumma of Rupees 5,000 per annum was settled upon him at half rental for two lives, viz. that of the present Rajah and that of his next heir.			
	Rahoo Radhey Sing..	Chowdhree of Koylaspore.		Dewan Futteh Hossein Khan, Chowdhry Radhey Sing, and Dewan Roshun Ali Khan, received, each, a Gold Watch ..	600	0	0	Each or Rs. 1800 for three.
	Baboo Rukeer Sing..	Chowdhree of Ramgurh.		The rest received, each, a double barrel English Gun ..	214	0	0	Each.
	Baboo Meyhal Sing..	Chowdhree of Quoindee.						
	Rundun Kour ..	Chowdree of Surreyah.						
	Baboo Meharwan Sing.	Chowdhree of Jydepoor.						
	Roshun Ali Khan ..	Dewan of Nogurrah.						
	Myam Ali Khan .	Ditto.						
	Bheechookh Khan ..	Ditto.						
Shahabad ..	Shah Hiltaf Hossein.	A Mahomedan Priest of Chynepore.	He did much in restraining the poor and turbulent population of Chynepore in the commencement of the disturbances. He assembled the principal Mussulman Inhabitants in the Jumma Musjid, and made them swear on the Koran to maintain order, with such good effect that, though there was no Civil or Military authority in the District, peace was not broken to any serious extent, and the Thannahs of Bubbooah and Hatta, as well as the Chowkee at Chynepore, were maintained.	Received a Gold Watch,* and a pair of Shawls,† value Rupees ..	*610	0	0	Special Letter, No. 72 of 1858, General Letter No. 36 of 1859.
					†300	0	0	
Behar ..	Moheepnarain Sing..	Zemindars of Chundergurh in Behar ..	In bringing to notice the services of certain Zemindars of Behar, the Commissioner of Patna stated as follows, in regard to the Baboos of Chundergurh, after proposing rewards for others:—"They deserve a still more substantial acknowledgment from Government. They are now with their retainers in the Field with the British Troops." When called upon by the Magistrate of Behar, they promptly crossed over into the Shahabad District to the aid of the Authorities, and rendered valuable	They received a life Jagheer of Rupees .. The Title of Rai Bahadoor and a Khillut were also conferred upon each of them..	3000	0	0	Special Letters Nos. 58 and 72 of 1858.
	Hetnarain Sing ..							
	Luchmenarain Sing.							

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.		Remarks.
Behar ...	Moheepnaraim Sing.. Hetnarain Sing .. Luchmenarain Sing	Zemindars of Chunderghur in Behar ..	assistance, on one occasion beating back a body of Rebels. At great expense they maintained an armed body for several months at Ackberpore for its protection. They accompanied Colonel Mitchell in the operations in Shahabad with 100 of their own retainers, and zealously afforded him every assistance in their power. During six months they were away from their Zemindaree, assisting to hold the Fortress of Rhotas, and it was owing mainly to their exertions that the entire Garrison was regularly and liberally furnished with supplies. Throughout the disturbances their conduct evinced the most conspicuous loyalty and devotion to the Government.	They received a life Jagheer of Rupees . The Title of Rai Bahadoor and a Khillut were also conferred upon each of them ..	3000 0 0	Special Letters Nos 58 and 72 of 1858.
Ditto ..	Rajkoomar Sing .. Rampertab Sing ..	Zemindars of Tendooah in Behar..	These Zemindars took part generally in the services rendered by the Baboos of Chundergurh; and they also displayed, throughout the disturbances, conspicuous loyalty and devotion to the Government.	They received a life Jagheer of Rupees .. The Title of Rai Bahadoor and a Khillut were also granted to each of them ..	2000 0 0	Special Letters Nos. 58 and 72 of 1858.
Purneah ..	Mr. Featherstonehaugh and Mr. Proby.	Indigo Planters in Purneah.	In 1857 when the Dacca Mutineers had crossed the Berhampooter River, and were reported to be only a few miles from, and marching upon, the Sudder Station of Rungpore, the Collector thought it necessary to remove the Government Treasure, amounting to about Rupees 74,000 (in Silver), to a place of safety. These gentlemen volunteered to escort it, and accordingly did so as far as Toolseeghat, a distance of thirty-six miles, and back again to Rungpore, when they were recalled six days after.	They received each a sum of Rupees ..	500 0 0	
Chittagong ..	Abdool ..	Coachman in the service of the Officiating Commissioner.	He safely and expeditiously conveyed to Tipperah a message from the Officiating Commissioner of Chittagong, apprizing the Authorities of the mutiny of the Detachment of the 34th Native Infantry, stationed	Received a donation of Rupees ..	100 0 0	

Seebsaugor ..	Hurnauth Parbuttea Boorooah.	1st Grade Darogah of Jorehaut.	at the latter place. This was done at considerable risk, the main road being in possession of the Mutineers. At considerable risk of life and property he rendered eminent and most valuable services to the State during the period of excitement and threatened disturbance in Assam. It was mainly owing to his seasonable warning at first, and his untiring exertions afterwards, that success crowned the measures of the Local Authorities to counteract the treasonable intrigues and evil designs of the disaffected in the Province. The Principal Assistant Commissioner testified, in emphatic terms, to his zeal and industry, his perseverance and energy, his integrity and attachment to the Government; and this testimony was corroborated by the Commissioner of Assam. The European Tea Planters of the District, fourteen in number, voluntarily addressed the Principal Assistant Commissioner desiring him to convey to Hurnath Parbuttea their acknowledgments for his zealous and unvaried exertions and their sense of obligation to him, as the primary means of saving their lives and property.	He was promoted to the office of Sudder Ameen of Golaghat; he received a grant of 50 acres of waste land, to be held rent-free in perpetuity; and the Title of Rai Bahadoor.	.. ..	Special Letter No. 41 of 1858.
Sumbulpore ..	Not given ..	A Detachment at the Khond Mal Sebundies consisting of one Havildar, two Duffadars, one Naick, one Lance Naick, twenty Privates.	The Detachment being suddenly ordered by the Senior Assistant Commissioner of Sumbulpore to afford protection to Dr. Moore and Mr. Hanson then on their way to the District, marched eighteen miles the first day, and on the following morning came up with Mr. Hanson, who was flying for his life from the Insurgents who had murdered Dr. Moore. They rescued him, and steadily refusing to yield to the demands of the Insurgents for his surrender, they conveyed him safely to Rampore, firing on the enemy when pressed, and hastening their retreat when opportunities offered.	They received a donation of Rupees ..	100 0 0	
Behar ..	Mr. J. Curton ..	Head Writer in the Office of the Collector of Gya.	On the night of the 8th October 1857, when the Mutineers of the 5th Irregular Cavalry entered Gya, and the residents had shut themselves up in a fortified house, Mr. Curton volunteered to convey a message to the City Darogah.	Received a donation of Rupees ..	200 0 0	

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.		Remarks.
Sylhet ..	Mr. G. N. Dodd ..	4th Class Executive Engineer, Sylhet Division.	He did so; and on his way back captured the notorious Rebel, Hyder Ali Khan and another, both of whom had been released from Jail by the Sowars. He also brought in the Horse and Arms of one of the Sowars, whom, (as he alleged,) he had shot. In this service, performed at great personal risk, Mr. Curton displayed much courage and public spirit, and he greatly benefited the State by preventing the return to Behar of a dangerous Rebel. At the request of Mr. W. J. Allen, Member of the Revenue Board, on deputation to Sylhet, Mr. Dodd undertook to superintend the Intelligence Department organized for the purpose of ascertaining the movements of the Mutineers of the Detachment of the 34th Native Infantry stationed at Chittagong, who were then reported to be marching towards Sylhet. On the morning of the 17th December 1857, Mr. Dodd rode out towards the quarter whence the Mutineers were said to be approaching, and returned at 5 P. M. the same day with intelligence of their having plundered several villages, and afterwards taken the route to Munneepore. By a forced march, made in consequence of the receipt of this information, the Sylhet Light Infantry overtook the Mutineers at a place called Latoo. This was entirely owing to the unsurpassed zeal, energy and activity of Mr. Dodd, who behaved with the most determined gallantry in the engagement that followed, in which the enemy were overthrown, and almost entirely destroyed. He led one of the Companies into action; and was slightly wounded by a musket ball in the ear. His personal daring was conspicuous.	His promotion to the 3rd Class of Executive Engineers was recommended to the Government of India, Public Works Department.	.. ..	Special Letter No. 29 of 1858.
Cuttack, Goomsoor.	Not given ..	Ex-Zemindar of Hatgurh.	Hearing that elephants were wanted by Government, he voluntarily placed two at the disposal of the Commissioner of Cuttack	Received a donation of Rupees ..	1,600 0 0	

			declining to receive any price for them, although not in a position to afford such a gift.			
Hazareebagh. ..	Not given ..	Certain pensioned Native Officers and men of the Ramgurh Battalion.	When the Station of Hazareebagh was re-occupied after the Mutiny, these Pensioners assisted in maintaining order there and guarding the property recovered. They showed *great alacrity* in coming forward, and were very useful when the Authorities had a very small Force at their disposal.	The Commissioner of Chota Nagpore was authorized to disburse among them a sum of Rupees ..	335 12 0	
Sumbulpore. ..	Muthoora Panday and Mathabeer Khan.	Sepoys, Ramgurh Battalion.	In February 1858, when Captain Woodbridge was killed in an attack on the Sumbulpore Insurgents and his body left on the scene of action, the Detachment of the Ramgurh Battalion which he commanded determined, in order to retrieve the disgrace of such an error, to recover the bodies of their Commander and of two comrades who had also fallen. These men distinguished themselves on the occasion, and were wounded in bringing off the bodies.	Promoted to the Rank of Havildars by G. G. O. No. 463, dated 19th March 1858.		
Patna ..	Elahee Bux ..	Not given ..	He apprehended the noted Antee Rebel Mehndee Ali Khan.	Received a donation of Rupees ..	200 0 0	Special Letter No. 27 of 1858.
Sumbulpore ..	Damoo ..	Gurhotia of Baisee, in Sumbulpore.	Of the sixteen Zemindars in Sumbulpore nearly all rebelled; this Zemindar is one of the few who did not. He not only remained faithful to Government, but throughout the disturbance furnished a body of armed men in aid of Government troops. He suffered for his loyalty, part of his principal village having been burnt down by the Rebels.	Received a present of an ornament called a Puddock with Chains, prepared at Cuttack at a cost of Rupees ..	200 0 0	Special Letter No. 52 of 1858.
Ditto ..	Dusruth ..	Gountia of Chucercund, in Sumbulpore.	By the Gountias, or village headmen of Sumbulpore, even among those who were not positively unfaithful, very little assistance was rendered to Government. This Gountia, however, always aided the troops with men, guides, and supplies, and he also suffered for his loyalty by having his village burnt to the ground by the rebels.	Received a similar present of the value of Rupees ..	100 0 0	Ditto.

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.		Remarks.
Shahabad ..	Mr. Kenneth Macleod	Proprietor of the Now-saugor Indigo Concern in Shahabad.	Regarding the Agency for the supply of carriage for troops proceeding to the North-West Provinces during the *disturbances*, voluntarily undertaken by Mr. Macleod, the Commissioner of Patna stated in April 1858. The Agency is now closed, and I cannot allow the connection which has subsisted between Mr. Macleod and the Authorities of Patna for the last six months to be dissolved without recording my sense of the *very efficient* manner in which Mr. Macleod has discharged the duty which he undertook at a very critical period. Every requisition for the supply of carts and bullocks, whether for the Army in the Central Provinces, for the force of Maharajah Jung Bahadoor and Colonel Rowcroft, or for the troops at Dinapore, has been promptly met; the carriage furnished has been of excellent quality; the arrangements for forwarding it where required have been good; the cost to Government moderate; and large as the quantity supplied has been, the whole has been obtained without compulsion; and that Mr. Macleod should receive the thanks of Government for the public spirit and success with which he devoted his time and energies to the assistance of Government in a very important Department.	He received a Gold Watch and Chain value Rupees The Commissioner of Patna was also informed of the desire of Government that Mr. Macleod should be allowed, in special recognition of his services, a preference, according to his just claims, in the settlement of the confiscated estates in Shahabad.	765 0 0	Special Letters Nos 22 and 28 of 1858.
Sarun ..	Heat Khan .. Shamut Khan .. Brijonath Roy .. Mahboob Khan .. Mozuffer Khan ..	Sowars furnished in aid of Government by Zemindars of Chynepore, Moongah, and Hutwah.	Without any pay from Government they rendered zealous, active, and faithful services with the Sarun Field Force from October 1857 to April 1858, and were frequently exposed to danger in acting as Videttes to Colonel Rowcroft.	They received Donations, the three first of Rupees 50 each, and the other two of Rupees 30 each, total Rupees	210 0 0	Special Letter No. 29 of 1858.
Cachar ..	Manjihow ..	Kookie Rajah ..	For conveying a message from the Officiating Superintendent of Cachar to the Soochai country, notifying the approach from Tipperah of the Chittagong Mutineers, and prescribing the manner in which they should be dealt with.	Received a Donation of Rupees ..	50 0 0	

Ditto	Kalleem Med	Cacharees	For information regarding the Mutineers while yet in Sylhet.	Received a Donation of Rupees	4	0	0	
Ditto	Kalla Med							
Ditto	Ferai Patni	Ditto	For leading the troops to the position of the Mutineers at Mohunpore.	Received a Donation of Rupees	50	0	0	
Ditto	Nagah	Ditto	For information regarding the movements of the Mutineers at Bimeacandy.	Received a Donation of Rupees	15	0	0	
Ditto	Not given	Cacharee woman	For leading the Police to the hiding place of two Mutineers.	Received a Donation of Rupees	10	0	0	
Ditto		Cacharees not in the employ of Government.	For the under-mentioned services rewards as detailed in the proper Column were disbursed by the Officiating Superintendent of Cachar with the sanction of this Government. The names and designation of the Recipients are not given.					
			For assisting to apprehend a mutinous Sepoy		15	0	0	
			For ditto ditto six ditto		100	0	0	
			For apprehending twenty armed Mutineers.		1,000	0	0	
			For ditto sixty unarmed ditto		1,800	0	0	
			For ditto one mutinous Camp follower		20	0	0	
			For ditto six Chittagong Convicts		180	0	0	
			For the recovery of ten Muskets, Accoutrements, &c.		14	0	0	
			For the recovery of Government Treasure, amounting to Rupees 736-4-6		147	4	0	
			For the recovery of Government Treasure, amounting to Rupees 12,213-5-3		1,221	0	0	
Ditto	Govind Ram	Head Scout to the Officiating Superintendent of Cachar.	He distinguished himself for zeal and fidelity, and although he apprehended many Mutineers and recovered much of the Government Treasure, he was precluded from receiving any of the rewards above detailed by his being a Government servant. He followed the trail of the Chittagong Mutineers from the time of their entrance into Cachar and rendered very valuable services throughout the operations against them.	Received a Donation of Rupees	300	0	0	
Balasore	Shaikh Kurreem Bux	Town Darogah (first Grade) of Balasore.	In the matter of one Annond Manjee, who, in the latter part of 1857, endeavored to raise the Pergunnah of Futteabad, in the District of Balasore, as well as the Moharbhunge Territory in rebellion, this Darogah greatly distinguished himself.	Received a Chain * and Gold Medal † value Rupees	*150	0	0	
					†100	0	0	

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District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.		Remarks.
			On information of Annond Manjee's proceedings being received at Balasore, he started at a moment's notice on a duty that might have been attended with considerable danger; he tracked the traitor from Village to Village both in Balasore and the Moharbhunge Jungles, and lost not a moment in apprehending him. His energy and judgment contributed mainly to the conviction and punishment of Annond Manjee, as well as the prevention of the mischief he labored to bring about.			
Ditto ..	Karoo ..	Sonthal ..	On hearing of the proceedings of Annond Manjee, (mentioned in the foregoing case,) Karoo Sonthal sought him out, and kept him in sight for three days, while Limb Sonthal went to report the circumstance to the Authorities. Both afterwards assisted the Town Darogah of Balasore in tracing and arresting Annond Manjee ..	Karoo Sonthal received Rupees ..	50, 0 0	
	Limb ..	Ditto ..		Limb Sonthal ..	25 0 0	
Sarun ..	Baboo Dhoondur Loll	Zemindar of Sendhwara ..	On the 29th April 1858, the Dâk from Chupprah to Motcharee was plundered by four men about twenty miles from the former Station. On the alarm being given, the Zemindar turned out with his servants in pursuit of the robbers, and overtaking three of them, cut down one who resisted, and drove the other two into a Jheel where they were taken the next morning, the Dâk-wallets also being recovered with their entire contents excepting three skeins of gold fringe of trifling value The two robbers captured were tried and sentenced to transportation for life and forfeiture of property. These satisfactory results were owing to the promptitude and energy displayed by the Zemindar on the occasion.	The Zemindar received a Gold Watch ..	400 0 0	Special Letter No. 31 of 1858.
	Durbiga Rae, Harunjun Raool, and others not named	Servants of the Zemindar ..		Durbiga Rai Rupees ..	50 0 0	
				Harunjun Raool ..	50 0 0	
				Among the rest (number not given) ..	50 0 0	

Tirhoot ..	Baboo Kooldeep narain Sing	Zemindar of Ghur in Tirhoot.	When the Sowars of the 11th Irregular Cavalry mutinied at Mozufferpore he sent his servants and dependents to aid in guarding the Treasury and Jail. He also maintained for about one month at his own cost (subsequently reimbursed by Government) fifty extra Burkundazes for the service of the State, and showed himself anxious on all occasions to co-operate with, and to assist the Authorities during the disturbances.	Received the appointment of a Deputy Magistrate on a salary of Rupees 200 per mensem.		
Jessore ..	Barodakaunt Roy ..	Rajah of Jessore ..	He exerted himself zealously to assist the Authorities in procuring carriage for public service; he made over for that purpose the only Elephant he possessed, and had always manifested a firm attachment to the British Government.	Received the title of Rajah Bahadoor (with exemption from the usual Nuzzerana) and a Khillut consisting of seven pieces.	.. ..	Special Letter No. 31 of 1858.
Sumbulpore ..	Baboo Roop Sing ..	Rai Bahadoor, Moonsiff of Sumbulpore.	Of this Officer the Commissioner of Sumbulpore reported as follows: "I cannot omit this opportunity of mentioning the name of Baboo Roop Singh Rai Bahadoor, whose untiring zeal, activity, and general influence are manifest, and who has rendered me much valuable assistance in arduous duties in which I have been engaged for the past two months." Soon after the Commissioner again brought to notice "the energetic and unwearied perseverance of Baboo Roop Sing, whose indefatigable activity ever since he went out into the District, his example and influence have proved of the highest value to me in carrying out measures for the pacification of the country, and to whose excellent conduct I feel bound to bear such testimony."	Six villages in the Sumbulpore District, attached on account of the rebellion of the Gounteahs, were made over to him at an assessment of Rupees 2,345 per annum fixed for 40 years.	.. ..	Special Letters No. 33 and 45 of 1858.
Shahabad ..	Mahadeo Loll ..	An extra Burkundauz of Thannah Doomraon.	In May 1858 he conveyed a letter from Arrah to Sasseram, and on his return with the answer was seized by the Rebels, beaten and carried into the jungles, and there brutally mutilated, his nose and hand having been cut off.	He received a donation of Rupees .. and a life pension of Rupees 5 per month.	100 0 0	Special Letters Nos. 34 and 79 of 1858.

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.		Remarks.
Behar ..	Mr. G. Nolan ..	Assistant Supervisor, Department Public Works.	In August 1857, he accompanied the Executive Engineer of the 2nd Division, Grand Trunk Road, at Shergotty, to Gya, going with the detachment, Her Majesty's 64th Regiment, under Captain Thompson, and assisted in removing the treasure. Soon after he started for the Soane, and collecting a body of men he seized the Dacoit leader Wazeer Khan, and thereby restored order and confidence in that part of the District, at a critical time, when the minds of the people were greatly unsettled. He then accompanied the Detachment of Seikhs sent from Shergotty to Dehree, to protect the crossing of the Soane; and on two 6 pounder guns being sent from Calcutta, to be posted at Dehree he trained twenty of the Seikhs to work them. So long as that place was threatened by the rebels he exerted himself most usefully in every way. He, subsequently, in charge of the guns above mentioned, accompanied the Pharee under Captain Rattray, and at the action at Dunchoca behaved with conspicuous gallantry. Returning then to his duty on the Grand Trunk Road, he frequently organized small bodies of men, and with them captured, at different times, several mutineers and rebels. After his appointment to the Sasseram Levy he greatly distinguished himself by capturing Nishan Sing, the noted Rebel and Commander-in-Chief of Koer Sing's Army.	Appointed in March 1858 to command a Police Force, for the occupation of Fort Rhotas, on a salary of Rupees 200 per month.	.. ..	Special Letter, No. 34 of 1858.
				Promoted to be Deputy Superintendent of the Sasseram Sebundy Levy, and allowed Rupees 250 per month from date of joining the Levy. He was offered the appointment of Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 2nd Bengal Police Battalion, which he declined, preferring to apply for an unattached Commission in the Army. He received for the capture of Nishan Sing Rupees	.. ..	Narratives 48, 49, 56, 57, 60, 65.
					300 0 0	
Patna ..	G. C. Baker ..	Lieutenant and 2nd in Command, 1st Bengal Police Battalion.	In reporting particulars of the action at Kissma, on the 4th July 1858, between the Seikh Police Battalion and the rebels under Joodhur Sing, Captain Rattray noticed the conduct of Lieutenant Baker in these terms:— "The Cavalry behaved splendidly, most ably led by Lieutenant Baker. They alone cut up fifty of the rebels." Again, in	As a special reward he received the appointment of Commandant, 1st Bengal Police Battalion, an exception in his case being sanctioned by the Government of India, to the rule that the Command	.. ..	Special Letters, Nos. 41 and 61 of 1858.

				reporting the action at Suhujne, on the 27th September 1858, Captain Rattray wrote:—"I beg permission to bring especially to the notice of the Commanding Officer (Colonel Turner, C. B.) the gallant and excellent conduct displayed by Lieutenant Baker on this occasion, the command having devolved upon him. "All the Officers concerned are of opinion that but for him the charge would not have been effected, which ended in such a happy result. I have before had occasion to speak of Lieutenant Baker's gallantry, and consider him well worthy of honorable mention." In commenting on the report of the action at Suhujnee, furnished by Colonel Turner, C. B., the Right Honorable the Commander-in-Chief drew attention "to the brilliancy of the exploit performed by Lieutenant G. C. Baker, which is deserving of the highest encomium, on account both of conception and execution," and Lord Clyde expressed the opinion that the Victoria Cross should be awarded to him.	of Police Battalions shall be held only by Commanding Officers of the Army. The question of granting him a Commission in the Army is under the consideration of the Government of India in the Military Department, and the Commander-in-Chief recommended him for the honor of the Victoria Cross.		
Ditto ..	W. Campbell ..	Lieutenant 1st Bengal Police Battalion.	The services of this Officer do not appear to have been specially brought to notice; but he was appointed to the Seikh Police Battalion when it was first raised, and continued, with it throughout the disturbances, until January 1859, taking part, doubtless, in most if not all the operations in which the Regiment was engaged, and in the highly valuable services for which the Corps was so frequently commended.	Promoted to be Second in Command of the 7th Bengal Police Battalion. In this case also the Government of India in the Military Department have under consideration the expediency of granting a Commission in the Army.	.. ..	Ditto.
19 Lohardugga ..	Koonwar Bhikaree Sing	Jagheerdar of Manika	Koonwar Bhikaree Sing, a petty Jagheerdar, proved himself a truly loyal and deserving subject. He was the only one of the Cheroe Yeomanry who, from first to last, stood boldly aloof from all conspiracy against Government, and exerted himself in every way to check disorder and disaffection. He was one of the first to join Lieutenant Graham, and his information was of great service. In consequence of this his house at Manika was attacked and burnt, and his family escaped slaughter only by the good offices of some friendly Coles.	In July 1858 Government sanctioned the bestowal of a Khillut and a small confiscated Jagheer of five villages, paying an annual rent of Rupees 30. In May 1859 Government authorized an addition to his Jagheer, so as to increase his income by 100 or 150 Rupees per annum.	.....	Special Letter No. 49 of 1858.

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District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.		Remarks.
Sumbulpore ..	Undo Baboo and others.	Izardar Ryots of Russrah, a Village in Sumbulpore.	They captured and made over to the authorities at Sumbulpore two followers of the Rebel Chief Manour Sing, one of the leaders of the insurrection in that District.	Received amongst them a sum of Rupees ..	50 0 0	Special Letter No. 41 of 1858.
Sarun ..	Mr. E. Macdonell ..	Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Sewan.	Regarding this Officer the Commissioner of Patna reported thus in July 1858 :— "During the past year I have repeatedly had occasion to notice the praiseworthy conduct of Mr. E. Macdonell. When the Sarun Frontier was threatened last year by the Goruckpore Rebels, Mr. M. was always ready to assist Mr. Lynch and the Military Authorities in devising means for the protection of the District. "He took a warm interest in the formation of the Sewan Levy, and while Mr. Lynch was employed in Goruckpore with Colonel Rowcroft, took the entire management of the Levy: of the credit of its present efficiency a large share is due to Mr. Macdonell. When the Sarun District was invaded, Mr. Mangles, the Joint Magistrate of Sewan, was laid up with fever, and Mr. Macdonell, at my request, at once assumed his duties, joined the Levy in the field at a most trying period of the year, and exerted himself most successfully to maintain order. It is chiefly owing to his influence with the people, and to his judicious measures, that so little commotion was excited in the Sewan Sub-Division, by the presence of the rebels. Mr. Macdonell continued with the Levy after Captain Miles took the Command, and was present at the affairs of Ekma and Lohaee."	He was vested with the full powers of a Deputy Magistrate, and placed in charge of the Sub-Division of Sewan, with an increase of Rupees 200 per month to his salary, the Government of India sanctioning the measure expressly as a recognition of his valuable services. The Lieutenant-Governor has also signified his willingness to recommend a Pension on more favorable terms than the Rules authorize, in case of Mr. Macdonell desiring to retire.		
Sarun ..	Mr. W. F. Macdonell	Magistrate of Chuprah	When Mr. W. F. Macdonell rejoined his appointment as Magistrate of Chuprah, after having acted as Civil Officer with Sir Edward Lugard's Column, during the operations in Shahabad, the Commissioner of Patna reported thus :—	He received, by express sanction of the Government of India, a special allowance, for his services with Sir E. Lugard's Force, of Rupees		

			300 per month, and this Government have recommended him for the distinction of the Victoria Cross.

"His personal exertions in facilitating the movements of Troops, especially their passage of the Ganges, and in conducting the onerous Civil duties of the camp during a season of unusual heat, were most conspicuous, and elicited the *marked* approbation of all the Military Authorities with whom he came in contact. His management of the Intelligence Department was all that could be desired. On no occasion did he fail to give the general accurate information of the numbers, position, and general movements of the enemy, and his reports to me were always clear and full." Sir E. Lugard himself wrote to the Commissioner about Mr. Macdonell in these terms:—"I positively know not what I should have done without him; full of intelligence and energy, and with the spirit of his race, he was ever with me, whether in the Camp, or in the Field, under fire, and always useful.

"Independent of official thanks and eulogium, he has secured my sincere regard and esteem, indeed not only mine, but that of all my Staff." Though suffering from illness brought on by exposure in Sir E. Lugard's Camp, he joined the Force under Major Beamish the moment it entered the District, and conducted it to Sewan. He then joined Captain Miles and continued with him until the rebels fled towards the Gogra, when he rode 22 miles through the rain to Major Beamish, to lead his Detachment in pursuit.

During the retreat of the Force which attempted the relief of Arrah in July 1857, Mr. Macdonell, who accompanied it as a Volunteer, distinguished himself by an act of great personal daring. On the retreat the Force had to cross a nulla swollen by heavy rain. Mr. M. and thirty-five Soldiers embarked in a boat without an oar, the rudder of which was so lashed to the side that soon after it was launched it returned to the shore it had just quitted, which by that time was lined by the rebel Sepoys, who had opened fire on the retreat-

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.		Remarks.
			ing party. Mr. Macdonell climbed outside the boat up to the rudder, and with considerable difficulty cut through the lashing entirely exposed whilst so employed to the enemy's fire. Two bullets passed through his hat, and his escape from instant death was quite marvellous, the rebels being so close. After unfastening the rudder, Mr. Macdonell turned the boat, which drifted across, and thirty-five soldiers were saved from certain death.			
Dacca ..	Not given ..	A Native of Dacca ..	When the gun-boat sent from Dacca was on the watch for the Chittagong Mutineers, this man engaged to procure the necessary information respecting their exact position at the time, and performed the service in a very satisfactory manner.	Received a Donation of Rupees ..	50 0 0	
Chittagong ..	Joshoda Coomar Pyne	Manager of the Zemindaries of the Rajahs of Bulloah, and of other extensive estates in Chittagong.	As the chief Manager of extensive estates in the Chittagong Zillah, the Baboo possessed great influence with the mass of the population. Throughout the period of excitement in Chittagong, and especially at the time of the Mutiny of the 34th Native Infantry, he exerted his influence in aid of the authorities, and assisted them in every possible way. He kept them informed of all the movements, and signs of uneasiness, among the Mahomedans, in all parts of his charge. When the Sepoys of the 34th Native Infantry mutinied, he collected a large body of his tenantry to oppose them; provided a place of retreat for the Government Officers, and laid in stores to serve for all who might have needed protection for a considerable time. His whole conduct evinced the utmost zeal and loyalty towards the Government.	Received a Gold Watch and Chain, value Rupees ..	518 0 0	Special Letter No. 45 of 1858.
Dacca ..	Baboo Jugobundho Bose.	Nazir of the Magistrate's Office.	By the exertions and detective ability of the Nazir, the authorities at Dacca were kept informed of all that occurred in the Lines previous to the Mutiny, and of the	He received a Gold Watch and Chain, value Rupees	572 0 0	

Lohardugga ..	Raghoobeedyal Sing and Kishendyal Sing	Thakoorais of Palamow	movements and designs of the Sepoys. He patrolled the Town every night for months, and worked only as an Officer will work who desires to bring himself to the notice of Government by good conduct. Throughout the disturbances in Palamow the conduct of those Zemindars was most exemplary, and deserving of the highest praise. In regard to personal exertions, the Government could not have been better served by the most zealous of its own Officers; and the assistance rendered entailed very heavy expense on the Zemindars. They entertained for their means large bodies of men; co-operated with the Government Troops in every possible way; on several occasions attacked and otherwise acted against the rebels, and never for a moment wavered in their allegiance. But for their hearty and indefatigable assistance, the operations in Palamow would have been neither so completely nor so speedily successful as they were. They were almost the only Zemindars who were heart and soul with the authorities, and spared neither men, money, nor personal exertions in the service of the State.	They received each the Title of Rai Bahadoor and a Khillut, including a double-barrel Rifle. Also in equal shares a Jaghcer, consisting of thirty-two Villages, to be held at a small quit-rent, which has been assessed at Rupees 90-10-9 on each share.	307 0 0	Each.
Ditto ..	1. Sewchurn Sing.. 2. Debeebux Sing.. 3. Debnarain Sing 4. Mohur Surubject Sing .. 5. Akhoree Gowree Churn Ram .. 6. Rampertab Sing 7. Runjeet Sing .. 8. Deonauth Sing..	of Ladee .. of Naundag .. of Bamundy .. of Monatoo .. of Sutgawa .. of Runka .. of Gurwah	These petty Zemindars conducted themselves remarkably well throughout the disturbances, manifesting a steady adherence to the Government, furnishing men and supplies according to their means, and personally assisting the authorities in the operations against the rebels ..	Nos. 1 to 4, inclusive, received each a double-barrel gun and a shawl. No. 5 received a pair of Shawls; Nos. 6 and 7 one Shawl each, and No. 8 a double-barrel gun.	.. ..	Gun. Shawl. 210 600 210 500 210 450 210 400 210 400 210 400
Shahabad ..	Shew Shunker Sing.	Malik of Roop Saugor.	In August 1858 a body of about thirty or forty rebels took possession of the Village of Roop Saugor, in Sahabad and established a Thannah there. Shew Shunker Sing himself informed the Officer Commanding at Doomraon of the circumstance, and so guided the party sent to dislodge the rebels, that the latter were surrounded before day-light, fifteen of them killed, and the Rebel Thannadar and Jemadar captured and made over to the authorities. His loyal conduct so enraged	He received the Grant of a Village with a net annual rental of Rupees, subject to payment of the Sudder Jumma during his life, and to moderate assessment when settled with his heirs afterwards	500 0 0	Special Letters Nos. 48, 49 and 63 of 1858.

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.		Remarks.
			the rebels, that they soon after plundered the village and burnt Shew Shunker Sing's house and property.			
Cuttack ..	Not given ..	1 Jemadar .. 3 Havildars .. 3 Naiks. .. 65 Sepoys of the Orissa Paik Companies ..	During the disturbances in Sumbulpore, a detachment of the Orissa Paik Companies was sent to that District on service. A portion soon after returned to Cuttack; but these were retained by the Commissioner of Sumbulpore, and rendered very excellent service at the Station, at out-posts, and in the field. In serving at Sumbulpore they exceeded their engagement, and performed duties equal to if not more than those of regular troops. They were not admissible to pension if disabled by sickness or wounds, and in case of death, their families would have received no support. They thus incurred the risks without enjoying the advantages of the Regular Military service ..	They received among them a Donation of Rupees ..	500 0 0	Special Letter No. 52 of 1858.
Ditto ..	Not given ..	1 Duffadar .. 2 Naib ditto .. 1 Naick .. 23 Sepoys of the Khond Mal Sebundies ..	For similar service, and on the same considerations ..	They received among them a sum of Rupees ..	198 8 0	Special Letter No. 52 of 1858.
Seebsaugor ..	Doorgapersaud.	Jail Darogah of Seebsaugor	During the excitement in Assam he rendered the greatest assistance to the Principal Assistant Commissioner at Seebsaugor, in the transportation of important papers; in writing out all the confidential instructions to the Darogah of Jorehaut, keeping inviolable secrecy at a time when it was all important; and aiding zealously in watching the disaffected at Seebsaugor.	Promoted to be a First Grade Darogah of Jorehaut Thannah.		
Ditto ..	Surmnauth ..	Police Mohurrir of Jorehaut Thanuah.	He rendered every assistance to the Jail Darogah, and his conduct throughout the period of excitement was most exemplary.	Promoted to the Grade of 2nd Mohurrir, and marked for further advancement.		

Ditto ..	Ratee .. Monie .. Jatee ..	Burkundauze .. Ticklahs of the Jorehaut Thannah ..	Being men of tried fidelity, the Principal Assistant Commissioner stationed them for three months, during the rains, in a jungle on the road between Golaghat and Jorehaut, to be ready to cast adrift the bridges over the deep nullahs, (the fastenings of which had been cut,) in case of the Sepoys at Golaghat making for Jorehaut, as they intended. In this important service they endured much hardship, and constantly supplied the Police Officers in the confidence of the Authorities with information of the occurrences at Golaghat ..	They received each a gratuity of six months' pay, the whole disbursement being Rupees ..	42 0 0	
Sarun ..	Not Given ..	Nujeebs of the Sewan Levy.	These men, though perfectly raw and undisciplined, behaved with great steadiness in the affair with the rebels at Ekma, which took place in June 1858, and as an incentive to future exertion, the Officiating Collector of Sarun granted them on the spot a small reward, which was subsequently sanctioned by Government.	A gratuity among them of Rupees ..	157 0 0	
Behar ..	Ameer Ally Khan ..	Ressaldar, Behar Irregular Cavalry.	In May 1858 the Tehseelee and Thannah of Kaemgunge, in the Furruckabad District, was attacked by a body of rebels, estimated at from one to three hundred Foot and Horse. On the first intimation of their approach, Ameer Ally Khan, (who happened to be in the District engaged in recruiting for the Behar Irregular Cavalry,) volunteered his services. He planned and executed the defence of the Tehseelee, and with the aid of the Police and some Chupprassies of the establishment, he managed, by great personal exertions, after a fight of four hours, during which he displayed conspicuous bravery, to repulse the enemy: thereby saving Government Treasure, amounting to about Rupees 4,000.	Admitted by G. O. 1281 of 6th September 1858, to the 2nd Class of the Order of British India, with the Title of Bahadoor.		
Tirhoot ..	Heola Put ..	3rd Class Darogah of Paro.	When Tirhoot was threatened by the Goruckpore rebels, this Officer was stationed at one of the Ghâts on the Gunduck, by which the rebels were expected to attempt a passage over the river, to control the arrangements made for opposing them, and he exerted himself very creditably on the occasion.	Received a Donation of Rupees ...	100 0 0	Special Letter No. 42 of 1858.

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.		Remarks.
Tirhoot ..	Ram Churn Loll and Heola Pershad.	Jemadars of Police, Tirhoot.	These two Officers were stationed at two other Ghâts on the Gunduck, and exerted themselves to the entire satisfaction of the authorities.	Both were promoted to be Naib Darogahs.	.. ..	Special Letter No. 42 of 1858.
Ditto ..	Dumree Loll ..	Naib Nazir of the Fouzdaree Court.	Dumree Loll had general charge of the arrangements for guarding the Ghâts, and of the Intelligence Department. He obtained speedy and accurate intelligence of the movements of the rebels; was constantly on the move from post to post, and discharged his duties with the greatest promptitude and judgment.	Received a Donation of Rupees ..	150 0 0	Ditto.
Shahabad ..	Sewchurn Baghat ..	Butcher ..	This man supplied sheep for the use of the troops during the operations at Jugdespore, and because he had rendered service to the State, the rebels seized him, when General Sir E. Lugard's Force retired, and brutally murdered him.	Twenty-five beegahs of land were granted to his widow rent-free for life; or in case of her death, until her two sons, aged ten and twelve, attained the ages of twenty-five and twenty-three; the land to be afterwards moderately assessed.	.. ..	Special Letter No. 58 of 1858.
Patna ..	Not Given ..	Two Native Servants attached to the gun-boat.	During the operations of the steam gun-boat *Teak Nauf* on the River Soane, undertaken for the purpose of destroying the boats collected by the rebels, in order to cross and re-cross the river, these men were severely wounded by the fire of the enemy from the village of Khyra.	They received as compensation between them, Rupees ..	50 0 0	
Sumbulpore ..	Nurseea, and Bhagoota and Natheena.	Havildar Sebundy Levy, Jemadars Zemindaree Police.	In September 1858, when a band of sixty rebels made a descent on Sumbulpore, from the Bara Pahar Hills, a party of Zemindaree Police and a Detachment of the District Sebundy Levy, rapidly and cautiously marching from their posts, surprised the enemy at a village named Cheetakhai. Attacking them with great vigor and determination, they	They were presented with Silver Ornaments and Fancy Head Dresses, at a cost of Rupees ..	100 0 0	Special Letter No. 59 of 1858.

Tipperah ..	Baboo Bungsheelochun Mitter.	Manager of the Gunga Mundel Estate.	succeeded in killing Monohur Sing, the noted ringleader of rebellion in Sumbulpore; his two principal followers, Bhago Boee and Dunnaro Boee; besides seventeen other Rebels. They also took a lot of arms, utensils, &c., and a horse. This satisfactory result was entirely owing to the tact and courage of the Native Officers named, who commanded the attacking party. In November 1857, when Tipperah was threatened by the Sepoys of the 34th Native Infantry, who mutinied at Chittagong, the Baboo was applied to for assistance in removing the ladies, children, and non-official residents of the Station to Dacca. These, forming a large and very helpless party, were forwarded to the Baboo's residence on very short notice, and he promptly supplied them with boats, supplies, and a guard of fifty men to escort them to Dacca. He also provided thirty armed men to guard the Station, who were very useful to the authorities. Without being asked to do so, he kept two or three boats at Juffergunge, ready to convey away the Officials of Tipperah, in case of their being compelled to quit the Station for safety, and he maintained constant communication with them by runners stationed along the road, and paid from his private funds. Hearing that the despatch of European Troops to Chittagong was contemplated, he collected, in anticipation, large supplies for their use, and despatched them with Palkees, Bearers, and 300 Coolies, to the place where the Troops, if sent, would most probably land.	He received the Title of Rai Bahadoor, (with exemption from the customary Nuzzerana,) and a Gold Watch with Chain	755 0 0	
Lohardugga ..	Indernauth Sahee.	Thakoor of Govindpore.	The services of this individual have not been specially reported. He was represented by the Commissioner to be "one of the most deserving of the Chota Nagpore Family;" and in conferring the grant mentioned in the next column, it was expressly declared to be in "acknowldgement of his loyal behaviour and services during the disturbances."	The estate in Chota Nagpore, called "Khettunga Puttee," confiscated in consequence of the rebellion of Tekait Oonerso Sing, was conferred on him.	.. ..	Special Letter No. 61 of 1858.

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.		Remarks.
Patna ..	Mr. W. Brown ..	Commander of the steam Gun-boat *Benares*.	He rendered important and most valuable services to Government in the operations of the Gun-boat *Benares*, against the rebels in the Kurumnassa Creek, on the Ganges, between Buxar and Ghazeepore; and in the Shahabad District. In several instances he distinguished himself greatly by the judgment, energy, and perseverance, which marked his proceedings. Many of the rebels were killed, and all their boats either captured or destroyed, while the vessel sustained but trifling injury, and there was not a single casualty on board.	He received a special allowance of batta at 3 Rupees per day, for one month; and the post of Commander of the Flotilla, with an increase of salary from Rupees 150 to 500 per month.	.. ..	Special Letters Nos. 60 and 64 of 1858.
Ditto ..	Mr. W. A. Ducasse..	Engineer of the above Vessel.	He rendered very valuable assistance to Mr. Brown during the operations above mentioned, and exerted himself most zealously throughout.	He received for the same period a special allowance of batta of his rank.	.. ..	
Sarun ..	Brijonauth Roy ..	Sowar, furnished in aid of Government by Zemindars of Chynepore.	Among others, this man received on a former occasion (see page of this Statement,) a sum of Rupees fifty for good service with the Sarun Field Force, in 1857-58. The Deputy Magistrate of Sarun having represented that he had rendered excellent service since the payment of the first reward, a further donation was authorized.	Received a further sum of Rupees ..	50 0 0	Special Letter No. 73 of 1858.
Patna ..	Not named ..	Amlah belonging to the factory of Mr. Eddis, Indigo Planter of Hizlahut.	In June 1857, while the Steamer *Charles Allan* was coaling at Comercolly on her downward trip, the Khalashees of the vessel disposed of a large quantity of Government Stamp paper and other articles. Mr. Eddis took upon himself the responsibility, in the absence of any Police Officer, to cause a search of the houses of the parties who were suspected of having perchased the Stamp paper, &c., and this led to the recovery of property to the value of upwards of Rupees 1,000. This satisfactory result was owing to the exertions of the Amlah of Mr. Eddis' factory, who were employed by him in tracing the property which had been plundered at Allahabad.	As a remuneration for their exertions, they received amongst them a sum of Rupees ..	110 0 0	

Shahabad ..	Not given ..	Certain Seikhs and others.	They recovered from the rebels and made over to the Magistrate of Shahabad a number of Government muskets.	A sum of Rupees was distributed among them.	45	0	0	
Behar ..	Baboo Nundokissore Sing.	Zemindar of Donah	During the disturbances in Behar, in the latter end of the year 1857, he distinguished himself by rendering important assistance to the Deputy Magistrate of the Sub-Division of Nowadah. He kept him constantly and correctly informed of the movements of the rebels, and actively co-operated in the measures adopted for checking riot and disorder, and restoring tranquillity. With the aid of his retainers, he resisted an attempt at dacoity, by a band headed by the noted Sirdar Jowahir Rajwar, who, with five of his followers, was killed in the encounter.	He received a handsome Sword, value Rupees ..	350	0	0	
Bograh ..	Not given ..	Two Duffadars, and three Burkundauzes of the Jail Guard.	For good conduct on the occasion of an outbreak of the prisoners in the Bograh Jail, in December 1858. These men only, out of the whole Jail establishment, opposed the prisoners. They twice drove them back, though only five men against eighteen, but were forced back at last, and the prisoners escaped.	They received each a gratuity of three months' pay, total Rupees ..	72	0	0	General Letter No. 36 of 1859, paragraphs 57-58.
Ditto ..	Mr. Davies. ..	Superintendent of the District Roads.	Happening to be near the Jail at the time of the outbreak, he promptly repaired to the spot, and assisted in opposing the escape of the prisoners, encouraging the small number of the Guard, who were at their post, by his presence and example.	He was presented with a case of Surveying Instruments, value Rupees ..	300	0	0	Ditto.
Shahabad	Foorman Sing ..	Jemadar, Arrah Ferry Fund Establishment.	In October and November 1858, he conducted Lieutenant-Colonel Walter's Column through the District of Shahabad. He was invariably foremost in every service required; did more in procuring guides, intelligence, and supplies than all the rest of the establishment entertained for such services; and was always regardless of danger.	He received a Sword, value Rupees ..	350	0	0	Special Letter No. 7 of 1859.
				And a purse of Rupees	200	0	0	
Shahabad ..	Bisasur Sing ..	Zemindar of Unnawat.	He displayed conspicuous loyalty, and rendered good service to Government during the disturbances in Shahabad. He was the only man of the middle class in the District who was known to have actually resisted the rebels. He opposed them in person, and captured four of them with arms, whom he made over to the	He received in farm some of the confiscated Villages, for armed rebels captured, a sum of Rupees,	100	0	0	
				also a Sword,* and a pair of handsome Shawls, value Rupees	*350	0	0	
					315	0	0	

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.		Remarks.
			authorities. In consequence of this the Rebels sought him out, destroyed his property, and inflicted on him every possible injury.			
Cuttack ..	Kishnoo Sing .. Ramchunder Sing .. Chintamun Sing ..	Relatives of the Rajah of Keŏnjhur ..	In February 1858 they were sent by the Officiating Commissioner of Maunbhoom and Singbhoom to the Rebel Rajah of Porahaut, to try and induce him to surrender to the authorities .. They were seized by the Rajah's adherents, and kept in confinement until January 1859, when they contrived to escape. While in confinement they suffered many privations and much ill-treatment at the hands of the rebels ..	They received each a donation of Rupees 500 total disbursed Rupees	1,500 0 0	
Behar ..	Phool Sing ..	Zemindar of Soonter.	The Zemindar had been desired to watch the Ghats in the Rajgeer Hills, to prevent the passage of rebels. In February 1859, when a party of about eighty Sepoys attempted to pass towards Shahabad, the zemindar opposed them, though he had only a few men with him. He lost one of his retainers in the encounter, and captured two Sepoys, who were made over to the authorities at Nowada.	Received a present of a Sword, value Rupees	350 0 0	
Shahabad ..	Mr. T. Victor ..	Formerly in the employ of the Railway Company.	He superintended the repairs and alterations to the Magistrate's Cutcherry at Arrah, executed for the purpose of converting it into a Military Hospital, and he also rendered general assistance to the Magistrate of Shahabad, during the disturbances in that District, in 1858, and to Mr. Boyle, in constructing the Arrah Fort.	He received a donation of Rupees	1,000 0 0	General Letter No. 37 of 1859, paragraph 4.
Ditto ..	Mr. George Drummond.	Indigo Planter of Nonsaugor Factory.	He did good service as an Honorary Magistrate in Shahabad, and was very useful to Lieutenant-Colonel Walter's Column during the operations in that District. He afterwards had charge of one of the disarming posts in the Kurrumwaree Tupeh, and his zeal and energy in carrying out the instructions for disarming the people created many enemies.	Government authorized a preference (over other applicants who had rendered no service) being given to him in the settlement of the confiscated estates of Koer Sing. This order was issued be-		

					fore it had been determined to sell the Government right in the confiscated property, after the regular settlement and remissions of jumma, so that, under the alleged circumstances, the preference promised could not be carried out literally. The villages of Balgeon, in Pergunnah Rehees, and Ummanurpore in Pergunnah Arrah, both in Shahabad, were therefore subsequently settled in perpetuity with Mr. Drummond, at a reasonable jumma.			
Sarun ..	Baboo Hursara Narain.	Zemindar of Chyneepore, in Sarun.	When the rebels entered the Sarun District he joined the British Troops in the attack and pursuit, and exhibited much loyalty and courage.		Two villages, in Pergunnah Arrah, yielding a yearly rental of Rupees have been settled with him in perpetuity, at a reasonable jumma.	5,500	0	0
Shahabad ..	Muthoora Loll ..	Mooktear and Zemindar of Arrah.	Mr. Money, the Magistrate and Collector of Shahabad, reported thus:—"I would add the expression of my own thanks to Muthoora Loll for the assistance he has given me since I have been Magistrate and Collector of this District. Through him and the men employed by him, I have derived most of the information I have been enabled to furnish to the Troops in the Field. He accompanied me when I went with Brigadier Douglas in the expedition which terminated in the ejection of the rebels from Jugdespore. Through him I was enabled, first, to inform Brigadier Douglas of the rebels having been successfully driven in on the 14th October 1858, from Burahpoor, Chowgin, and Peeroo; information upon which the Brigadier's ultimate plan of attack was based. Muthoora Loll's men, on several occasions, carried letters from the Brigadier to distant outposts, through tracts entirely held by the	On the settlement of the confiscated estates of Koer Sing, he is to receive a Jagheer in perpetuity, yielding a gross rental per annum of Rupees Meanwhile, he has been awarded a reduction to the extent of Rupees in the jumma payable by him, from 1st May 1859, to 30th April 1860, for certain villages held by him under a summary settlement.	3,500 3,500	0 0	0 0

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.		Remarks.
			rebels. His services have been of a very valuable kind, by day and night. At all times I have found him willing to do anything required from him at any inconvenience to himself. He has, by his prominent adherence to the cause of order, and the valuable assistance he has given it, gained the ill-will of all the disaffected in the District, and has suffered very severely in the destruction of his property." This testimony was confirmed in all essential points by Sir Edward Lugard; Mr. W. F. Macdonell, Magistrate of Sarun; Mr. M. Brodhurst, Officiating Magistrate of Shahabad; and by the Commissioner of Patna.			
Sarun ..	Ummernauth Pundit.	Nazir of the Collectorate.	At the commencement of the disturbances in the Patna Division, when the Regiments at Dinapore were in open mutiny, he conveyed the Government treasure, amounting to one lakh of Rupees, in sight of the rebels, from Sarun to Patna, in safety; and while the authorities were away at Dinapore, he guarded it, as well as other Government property, with the aid of fifty peons. At the same time he also provided 250 hackeries and 500 bullocks, and despatched them, under escort of his own people, to Benares for the use of the Troops then assembling there. He also provided carriage to Bustee for ammunition and provisions urgently required for the use of the Naval Brigade stationed there. When Sarun was threatened by Koer Sing and his followers, the Nazir was ordered to fortify the town, and he contrived, with the utmost labor, to complete the necessary works in a very short space of time. The Collector represented that the services of the Nazir throughout the disturbances were most exemplary; and that his untiring energy and assiduity in the performance of very arduous and responsible duties deserved the favorable notice of Government.	He received a handsome Sword, value Rupees	350 0 0	General Letter No. 36 of 1859, paragraph 101.

Shahabad ..	Pursan ..	Not given ..	During the operations against the rebels in Shahabad, he furnished valuable information regarding their movements, &c.	He received a Donation of Rupees	70	0	0	General Letter No. 37 of 1859, paragraph 5.
Ditto ..	Shaik Hossein Feelban	Ditto ..	He became obnoxious to the rebels on account of his adherence to the Government, and was severely wounded by them while engaged in the public service.	He received a Donation of Rupees	100	0	0	Ditto.
Behar ..	Choky Loll ..	Burkundauze ..	He was severely wounded in the execution of his duties by rebel Sowars in June 1858.	He received a Donation of Rupees	60	0	0	
Ditto ..	Bakur Ally ..	Chuprassy ..	He was killed by the rebels in September 1857, while in the execution of his duty.	His family received a gratuity of Rupees	50	0	0	
Ditto ..	Chunoor Dosadh ..	Ditto ..	He was killed by the rebels in September 1857, while in the execution of his duty.	His family also received	50	0	0	
Sarun ..	Ruchpaul ..	Burkundauz, Tauzpore Thannah ..	He was severely wounded in a hand-to-hand conflict with a Mutineer, whom he was attempting, with the aid of some others, to apprehend. During the disturbances in Singbhoom, some of the Cole Mankees of the Government Cole Peers, in the neighborhood of Chybassa, were pre-eminently distinguished for unflinching loyalty and devoted zeal towards the British Government. Through their instrumentality mainly, the mutinous Detachment at Chyebassa was first opposed and prevented from joining the Head-Quarters of the Mutineers at Ranchee. The Mankees were the first to welcome back the authorities to Singbhoom, and their loyalty enabled Lieutenant Birch, Senior Assistant Commissioner, to assume charge of his appointment, without Military aid. Though continually tempted by emissaries from the Porahaut Insurgents, they never wavered.	He received a gratuity of Rupees	100	0	0	
Singbhoom ..	Dukroo ..	Mankee of the Village of Koorsee.	Is the first of the Mankees referred to above. He was for many years a faithful adherent of the Government, and was rewarded for his services during the Cole War of 1836-37.	The Village of Koorsee, annual rent about Rupees was conferred on him rent-free, to be held by himself and the heirs male of his body in the male line.	78	0	0	

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.				Remarks.
Singbhoom ..	Seeboo ..	Mankee of the Village of Poorneah ..	Another of the Mankees above referred to. His fidelity brought down upon him the hostility of the rebels, and he was obliged to fly with his family to Chyebassa for protection. Subsequently, when restored to his village, he made himself most useful to the Authorities in procuring information by every practicable means, and was very conspicuous for the active assistance he rendered whenever called on.	The village of Poorneah, with an annual jumma of Rupees was conferred on him rent-free, to be held by himself and the heirs male of his body, in the male line.	128	0	0	
Ditto ..	Mychryd ..	Mankee ..	Is the last of the Mankees referred to in the foregoing report. He was among the first who attended on Lieutenant Birch after his arrival at Chyebassa, and he distinguished himself ever after by promptly meeting all calls on him for service. The high road most used by Troops passes through his village, and he and his Ryots were subjected to much trouble and annoyance, which he bore very cheerfully.	The village of Garracheeroo, paying a jumma per annum of Rupees was conferred on him on the terms mentioned in the foregoing case.	20	0	0	
Shahabad ..	Mr. E. B. Godfrey ..	Head Master of the Arrah School ..	He was one of the Garrison of the House at Arrah beseiged by the three mutinous Regiments from Dinapore and the Insurgents. After the defeat of the Force sent for their relief from Dinapore, the Garrison wished to inform the authorities at that place of their situation. Mr. Godfrey volunteered to sally out in disguise and convey a letter to Dinapore. He had completed his preparations and was about to attempt his most hazardous adventure, when it was rendered unnecessary by the news of Major Eyre's victory.	He was appointed a Deputy Magistrate, on a salary of Rupees	200	0	0	
Ditto ..	Mr. George Field ..	Sub-Deputy Opium Agent ..	As one of the Arrah Garrison, of which Mr. Field became a Member, in consequence of his having remained in the District purely from a sense of duty, he shared in that defence; in all its perils and privations; and individually contributed materially to its success by his skill in Rifle Practice. When on the 3rd day of the seige the enemy attempt-	As a special case he has been allowed the privilege of retiring whenever he may choose, on a Pension of Rupees 5,000 per annum, and a gratity of six months' pay has been sanctioned.				

				ed to set fire to the Arrah House Mr. Field volunteered to dislodge a party of the rebel sharp-shooters, who commanded the only point on the beseigcd house, from which the purpose of the incendiaries could be opposed. In this he succeeded with extreme difficulty, and at eminent personal risk; thus averting the greatest of the dangers that threatened the Garrison during the seige. Mr. Field contributed also very materially to the maintenance of order and authority during the season of panic and danger that preceded the mutiny of the three Native Regiments at Dinapore; and he rendered special good service in his own Department, in having realized the entire opium provision of seasons 1857-58 and 1858-59 of Shahabad, *viz.*, 7,800 maunds, without any loss or injury, under extraordinary difficulties, constant alarms, disturbance and danger.				
Singbhoom ..	Peetamber Sing ..	3rd Brother of the Rajah of Seraikellah.	He constantly accompanied the Contingent furnished by the Rajah of Seraikellah in the operations in Singbhoom, and performed the services required of him admirably and with commendable zeal. He continued until the end of the disturbances to co-operate with the authorities in restoring order, and assisted in several engagements with the rebels.		He received as a rent-free service tenure a village of the confiscated Porahaut Estate, with an estimated annual jumma of Rupees ..	32	1	6
					also a Shawl ..	392	0	0
					and a Sword ..	200	0	0
Ditto ..	Rammohun Sing ..	Brother of the Seraikellah Rajah.	Ditto	Ditto.	He received a Shawl ..	392	0	0
					and a Sword ..	200	0	0
Ditto ..	Puddolabh Sing ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto.	He received a Shawl ..	392	0	0
					and a Sword ..	200	0	0
Ditto ..	Juddoonath Sing ..	Cousin of the Seraikellah Rajah.	Ditto	Ditto.	Received a Sword ..	200	0	0
Ditto ..	Runjit Sing ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto.	Ditto ..	200	0	0
Ditto ..	Urjoon Sing ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto.	Ditto ..	200	0	0

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.		Remarks.
Singbhoom ..	Baboo Jugjeebun Sing.	Cousin of the Thakoor of Kursowan.	The Commissioner of Chota Nagpore and Lieutenant Birch, Senior Assistant Commissioner, both testified that this gentleman was deserving of the consideration of Government for the zeal and fidelity he displayed throughout the disturbances, and his earnest endeavors to serve the State.	He received a Shawl .. and a Sword ..	392 0 0 200 0 0	
Ditto ..	Ramchunder Perdhan.	Headman of the Village of Assuntulea.	His village was burnt in consequence of his loyalty to the Government, and he procured for the authorities much useful information.	He was granted for his life a remission of the revenue of the village under his charge, the annual rent being Rupees	112 2 0	
Ditto ..	Gungadhur Perdhan	Headman of the Village of Rajgaon.	His father and brother were murdered by the rebels, because they had rendered good service to the authorities.	He was granted a similar reward, the annual rent of his village being Rupees	130 0 0	
Ditto ..	Samoo Moondah ..	Headman of the Village of Nukdee.	He was the best and boldest spy acting in aid of the authorities, and once very narrowly escaped death at the hands of the rebels. He possessed considerable influence amongst the Porahaut Coles, and used it very much to the advantage of the Officers of Government.	The rent of his village, amounting annually to Rupees was remitted in perpetuity.	41 13 6	
Sarun ..	Syud Hossein Ally..	Assistant to the Sub-Deputy Opium Agent at Sewan.	When the mutinous Sowars of the 12th Irregular Cavalry arrived from Segowlie at Sewan, in July 1857, he adopted every possible means to preserve order in the District. By his influence and example he restrained many whose faith in the cause of order wavered, and by untiring exertions he constantly procured and transmitted to the Authorities correct intelligence of current events. His forethought, tact, and judgment undoubtedly benefited the public interests in Sewan.	He received a Donation of Rupees and was appointed, on account of his good services, to be a Deputy Magistrate, on a salary of Rupees	300 0 0 200 0 0	

			From the commencement of the out-break, until its close, he labored incessantly for the good of the State, and his exertions were conspicuous for the maintenance of a good spirit among the better classes in the Sub-Division of Sewan.			
Shahabad ..	Sheechurn ..	Ryot of Paramanpore, in Shahabad.	In April 1859, a band of rebels, passing through Shahabad, was pursued by a small detachment of the European Mounted Police and others, under Command of the Magistrate, and surrendered at a village named Paramanpore. During the negociation, which terminated in the surrender of the rebels, numbering twenty-three, a Sepoy, fully armed, attempted to escape. The Ryot pursued and seized him with naked hands, holding him fast till he dropped his musket, bayonet, and sword, when he broke loose and rejoined the rebels, carrying information, which prevented any further attempt to make a way. This Ryot rendered other assistance also to the Magistrate on the occasion in question.	He received a Donation of Rupees and permanent employment in the Police of the District.	100 0 0	
Lohardugga ..	Junuk Sing ..	Zemindar ..	This Zemindar was associated with his brother Pergunnite Jugget Pal Sing, Rae Bahadoor of Pittoorcah, in the services for which the latter was rewarded, as mentioned in a previous part of this statement. During the latter operations in the District, the brothers attended the Senior Assistant Commissioner with a body of sixty armed men, accompanied him to Chickaree, and occupied that Pergunnah until the restoration of order permitted their return.	He received a Shawl ..	375 0 0	
Ditto ..	Loll Gokool nauth Saha. Loll Moheep Narain Sahee and Bhya Lutchmun Sing.	Zemindars ..	These Zemindars also joined the Senior Assistant Commissioner, accompanied him with their armed retainers throughout the operations, and made themselves most useful on all occasions, in procuring information and furnishing supplies ..	They received each a Shawl ..	350 0 0 350 0 0 250 0 0	

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.		Remarks.
Sirgoojah ..	Loll Bindessury Persaud Sing Deo.	Brother of the Maharajah of Sirgoojah and Manager of the estates.	During the general operations against the Palamow Insurgents, this Chief exerted himself as well as he could, considering that his own District was infested by rebels, to cooperate with the authorities. Subsequently, when Sirgoojah was clear of mutineers, he led a force against the insurgents in Pergunnah Odeypore, in co-operation with two other friendly Chiefs, and their combined movements resulted in complete success, the country having been entirely cleared of rebels, and some of their principal leaders captured. In carrying out the part assigned to him in these operations, this Chief met with resistance in different places, but he drove the enemy from Ghât to Ghât, and pushed on to their retreat. After the expulsion of the rebels he collected a considerable portion of the revenue then due; and he supplied a body of trustworthy men to remain with the Tehsildar for two months, to keep in check any of the people who might be disposed to be troublesome.	Proposed to bestow on him the Title of Bahadoor and a Khillut.		
Jushpoor ..	Pertab Narain Sing Deo.	Rajah of Jushpoor ..	In reporting the result of the general operations in Palamow, the Senior Assistant Commissioner observed regarding this Chief, "The conduct of the Rajah of Jushpore is deserving of special commendation. He himself joined me with a large body of men at Checharee, in November, and was with me till we occupied Chemo Sunni in December. He was then compelled to return to his own District, but he sent to my assistance his Dewan, with a large body of men, who continued to assist in the occupation of the Bhogta Country, till the surrender of the rebel chiefs; subsequently, when requested to operate against the Oodeypore Insurgents, he responded with meritorious alacrity. Having collected a large force on the boundary,	Proposed to bestow on him the Title of Rajah Bahadoor and a Khillut.		

			he first endeavored to induce the heads of villages and people to join him, but in this he failed, owing to the counteraction of the rebels, who had got into Oodeypore from Palamow. He then forced his way through, notwithstanding the resistance offered, but was compelled to retreat for the protection of his own Territory. Soon after he again advanced, having the co-operation of the chiefs mentioned in the foregoing case, and the result of their movements has been already stated.			
Sarun ..	Baboo Sao Golam Sah.	Merchant of Goldingunge.	When the District of Sarun was disturbed, he displayed steady and conspicuous loyalty, and gave all possible assistance to the authorities. The Officiating Magistrate and Collector stated that, but for this Baboo's assistance in supplying carts, &c., on several emergent occasions, he would have failed to meet indents. For several weeks by means of his armed dependents, this Baboo guarded the banks of the River Ganges along many miles, thus rendering the Goldingunge Police available for employment elsewhere. The services he constantly and cheerfully rendered were very meritorious.	The Title of Rai Bahadoor was conferred on him.		
Shahabad ..	Mr. J. W. Garstin ..	Deputy Magistrate of Buxar.	Soon after his appointment to be Deputy Magistrate of Buxar, the three Native Infantry Regiments at Dinapore mutinied. For the purpose of joining his appointment he accompanied as a Volunteer the force sent from Dinapore on the 29th July 1857, for the relief of the Garrison besieged in Mr. Boyle's house at Arrah. He was wounded in action with the enemy during the retreat of the relieving force, and while the wound was yet unhealed, he took charge of his Sub-Division. In December 1857 he proceeded with a detachment of a Naval Brigade and some sowars and matchlockmen of the Doomraon Rajah, to punish some refractory villagers out of his jurisdiction, which was effectually done. As Civil Officer he accompanied and rendered valuable services to the expeditions under Brigadier Douglas to Guhmar; under Major Carr to Bhojpore and Doomraon and in the attempt to capture Meggar Ray; and under Colonel Dunsford to Jugdespore.	His application for a gratuity is under consideration.		

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.		Remarks.
Cuttack ..	Jodoonath Bhunje.	Rajah of Moharbhunje.	In his private and confidential letters to the Ex-Rajah of Porahaut, which were found in the residence of the latter after his escape, the Rajah of Mohurbunje not only refused to join his son-in-law in his treasonable designs, but he also labored to dissuade the Porahaut Chief from his rebellious purposes. On the first appearance of symptoms of disturbance in Singbhoom, he made preparations for defending his own territory, and placed himself in communication with the authorities, to obviate all doubt of his loyalty and attachment to Government; he regularly furnished men for the protection of the treasury and station of Chyebassa at a very critical period, and he attended to all requisitions for supplies, &c. He subsequently furnished a Contingent, and personally co-operated in the measures adopted for the suppression of rebellion in Singbhoom. He volunteered to bring about the surrender of his son-in-law, and though he did not succeed by negociation, he took part in the coercive measures, which eventually led to Urjoon Sing's submission.	He received a Khillut and the Title of Maharajah Bahadoor.	.. ..	Special Letters Nos. 26, 27, and 31 of 1857, and No. 35 of 1859.
Patna ..	Not given ..	Certain residents of Benares.	For the capture of the Rebel Hurkissen Sing.	They received the proclaimed reward of Rupees	3,000 0 0	
Benares Agency	Jumyut Lall ..	Gomashta of the Opium Kotee at Etawah.	He continued resolutely faithful to the Government in times of very great trial during the disturbances at Cawnpore, and by great exertions he saved the treasure of his opium kotee, amounting to Rupees 3,622, as well as the records.	He received a Donation of Rupees and a Gold Watch of the value of Rupees	250 0 0 300 0 0	Miscellaneous Revenue Narrative No. 3 of 1853, paragraph 47, and No. 5 of 1859, paragraphs 43-5.

Ditto ..	Gowreepershad ..	Gomashta of Kotee Cawnpore ..	These Gomashtas also remained faithful throughout the disturbances at Cawnpore, and rendered valuable service to Government in preserving the records of their respective kotees ..	Each received a gratuity of three months pay ..	... ..	Miscellaneous Revenue Narrative, No. 5 of 1859, paragraphs 43-5.
	Buldeo Sohye ..	Ditto of ditto Bellah				
	Jowahir Loll ..	Ditto of ditto Akberpore ..				
Sarun ..	Ahmud Hossein ..	Native Assistant to Sub-Deputy Opium Agent at Chuprah.	Throughout the disturbances, and especially during the period that Chuprah was threatened by the rebels under Koer Sing, he rendered very great assistance to his immediate superior, and relieved him of much anxiety by undertaking and most satisfactorily discharging the onerous and important duty of superintending the daily removal of the weighed opium from the godown to the boats, a distance of 3 miles. By extraordinary energy and vigilance which he never relaxed, notwithstanding the intervention of the long and trying Mahomedan feast called the Ramzan, he prevented any loss, damage, or confusion occurring. He also rendered most important service in preventing, by great tact and self-possession the flight of the cultivators under advances on the occurrence of a panic.	He received a Donation of Rupees ..	200 0 0	Miscellaneous Revenue Narrative, No. 4 of 1859, paragraphs 37-9.
Ditto ..	Nirput Pershad Misser	Gomashta of Kotee Musruck	The ability and energy with which he executed the orders of the Sub-Deputy Agent, relieved that Officer of much trouble and anxiety during a very trying time. Owing to the Gomashta's untiring activity and efficient superintendence more work was done in his kotee generally than in any other, and that with most creditable order, regularity, and punctuality. From first to last his duties were conducted in a manner deserving the highest praise, notwithstanding the extreme difficulty and danger attending the operations for the disposal of property of so much value, during the excitement then prevailing, and when the weighing-houses were daily surrounded by several thousand persons, including sepoys and their relatives.	He received a Donation of Rupees ..	100 0 0	Ditto.
Sarun ..	Not given ..	The Subordinate Amlah and Guard of the Chuprah Sub-Deputy Agency.	Though these did not render any special service, their conduct was satisfactory, and they were considered deserving of encouragement for having remained at their posts and performed their duties during a very trying period.	They received among them a sum of Rupees	248 0 0	Ditto.

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.		Remarks.
* Sarun ..	Golam Abea ..	Gomashta of Kotee Gopalgunge ..	His loyalty was prominently manifested on all occasions during the disturbances. On the 3rd June 1858, when Sewan was threatened with an attack by the rebels, the Gomashta held an advanced post, with a body of fighting men, and on the 4th he accompanied Mr. Macdonell, Sub-Deputy Agent, in an expedition with the Sewan Levy. At Ekma he fought in the front ranks, and the Commandant of the Levy highly commended his conduct on the occasion. Again at Scheyjee he was well to the front, constantly encouraging the men of the Levy to do their duty. Although sixty-four years of age, he exerted himself both at Ekma and Scheyjee with extraordinary vigor and energy. He afforded the utmost assistance to the Sub-Deputy Agent in the Opium weighments, and was always in that Officer's confidence respecting the movements of the rebels.	He received a Donation of Rupees ..	200 0 0	Miscellaneous Revenue Narrative, No. 4 of 1859, paragraphs 37-9.
Behar ..	Sivdyal Koear ..	Naib Nazir ..	When the Opium kootee at Belkurrah was destroyed by the rebels under Joodhur Sing, in June 1858, and the Sub-Deputy Opium Agency at Tehta was in danger of an attack, though the rebels were encamped within 3 miles' distance, and reports were rife that they meditated a march on Tehta, these Officers, encouraged by the Naib Nazir, remained steadily at their posts, having armed themselves for defence. The rebels were three times in the neighbourhood of Tehta, and that the Government buildings and property escaped destruction is attributed to its being known in the District, that the Sub-Deputy Agency Guard were armed and resolved to defend the place.	They received the following Donations ..		Miscellaneous Revenue Narrative, No. 4 of 1859, paragraphs 41-2.
	Hurkoo Sing ..	Jemadar ..		Naib Nazir ..	100 0 0	
	Dookit Patuck ..	Naib Ditto ..		Jemadar ..	60 0 0	
	Wajid Hossein ..	3rd Mohurrir ..		Naib ditto ..	30 0 0	
	Tehja ..	Bearer ..		Mohurir ..	10 0 0	Financial Narrative, No. 2 of 1859, paragraph 7.
		16 Burkundauzes of the Tehta Sub-Deputy Opium Agency.		Bearer ..	10 0 0	
				Burkundauzes ..	240 0 0	

Sarun ..	Achaiber Loll ..	2nd Mohurir of Sub-Deputy Agency at Allygunge.	He was deputed to superintend the transhipment of the Allygunge opium from dinghees to large boats. In the intermediate passage of two or three days along a winding nullah, there was great risk of the opium falling into the hands of the rebels, and the Mohurir was selected for the duty on account of his pluck and judgment. The Ghât at which the large boats lay, where the opium was daily transhipped, was the point at which the rebels first crossed the Gogra. They had reached the opposite bank, when the Mohurrir, with the aid of coolies, furnished by a neighboring Zemindar, speedily put on board all the opium then at the Ghât, and started off the boats before the rebels crossed. This Officer's post was one of considerable danger, and he held it steadily and manfully throughout the disturbances, and always furnished correct and valuable information to the authorities.	He received a Donation of Rupees ..	100 0 0	Miscellaneous Revenue Narrative, No. 4 of 1859, paragraphs 37-9.
Ditto ..	Not given ..	Zillahdars and Kotee Burkundauzes of the Allygunge Sub-Agency.	They exerted themselves most zealously during the opium weighments; and throughout the disturbances they rendered very useful service, not easily specified. They carried letters to and fro, and obtained information when no others could be induced to act, and they kept the authorities constantly informed of the movements of the rebels.	They received among them a sum of Rupees	150 0 0	Ditto.
Ditto ..	Not given ..	1 Jemadar .. 1 Naick .. 9 Burkundauzes, being the Guard of the Allygunge Sub-Agency.	These men rendered excellent service throughout the disturbances. They preserved the records and the godown where they where stationed, when the other bungalows and the property in them were pillaged and destroyed. While Goruckpore was in the hands of the Rebels, these men were trusted and behaved well. When the Sewan Levy was raised they were employed to drill the Recruits; they subsequently took the field with the Levy, and in the actions at Ekma and Seheyjee, they served as Native Officers. One of them was cut down by the rebels while bravely holding an advanced post at Ekma. Owing to the Levy being without Native Officers	Each received a Donation of six months' pay, in the aggregate Rupees	354 0 0	Ditto.

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.		Remarks.
			or any experienced Soldiers, the duties of the Opium Guard were very harassing, and were throughout cheerfully performed. During the weighments also their duties were extremely onerous, part being constantly on picquet, the rest as constantly in rapid movement to and from Chuprah with treasure, of which they conveyed about three lakhs in one month.			
Shahabad ..	Lalla Ajoodeah Pershad.	Gomashta of Kotee Koelwar.	The services of this individual are not specially reported in any document on record in this Office. The Sub-Deputy Agent at Shahabad represented him to be deserving of special notice and reward for good conduct and asistance during the opium weighments, and assigned to him the largest of the rewards recommended for his subordinates; observing as follows.— "The excellent conduct of this Officer I have already brought prominently to your (Behar Opium Agent's) notice in my letters, reporting the completion of the weighments in April and June last. I would suggest that he be presented with 200 Rupees in cash, and a written acknowledgment of his services in the form of a nekhuamee Perwannah, as a reward for his most exemplary conduct."	He received a Donation of Rupees ..	200 0 0	Ditto.
Ditto ..	Lalla Hurry Pershad.	Gomashta of Kotee Shahpore.	This Officer was most active and energetic throughout the weighments, and on the 23rd April 1858, when the Troops were beaten back from Jugdespore, and the rebels were expected to attack the Station, the Gomashta went of his own accord, with his Zillahdars, to guard the opium store godown during the night.	He received a Donation of Rupees ..	100 0 0	Ditto.

Ditto ..	Hursahye Sing ..	Jemadar ..	These behaved admirably throughout the weighments in April 1858, during a very trying time, when hesitation or desertion of posts by any one of them would most certainly have occasioned very heavy pecuniary loss to Government. They also escorted Treasure from Buxar to Arrah; guarded the opium in transit to the boats; and the latter while at the Ghâts. Those whose names are given likewise guarded the Store Godown on the night of the 23rd April 1858, when the rebels from Jugdespore were expected to attack the Station ..	The eight men named, received each three months' pay, aggregate Rupees ..	132 0 0	Ditto.
	Chutterdharee Sing	Duffadar ..				
	Sew Golam Sing ...	Burkundauze ..				
	Hossein Buksh ..	Ditto ..				
	Issury Sing ..	Ditto ..				
	Shewthul Sing ..	Ditto ..				
	Bissessur Misser ..	Ditto ..				
	Balkhera Sing ..	Ditto ..		The other six received each two months' pay, aggregate Rupees ..	60 0 0	
	Not given ..	And six other Burkundauzes, all forming a Sub-Agency Guard ..				
Ditto ..	.. ..	Twelve Zillahdars and two Burkundauzes of Kotees Dhungaen and Ghurhunny.	These men aided in guarding the store godown on the night of the 23rd April 1858, and behaved well under very trying circumstances during the disturbances in Shahabad.	They received each one month's pay, aggregate Rupees ..	56 0 0	Ditto.
Sarun ..	Mr. J. G. Pughe ..	Sub-Deputy Opium Agent at Chuprah.	Mr. Pughe at Chuprah was exposed to much danger during the opium weighments, extending from the 1st of April to the 1st May, when 4,069 maunds were taken from 42,000 cultivators, at an outlay of 2,27,380 Rupees, the disbursement of which occupied thirty-two days. Chuprah was then unprotected by European Troops, and equally with Sewan open to incursion of rebels flying from Azimgurh, and there were, in fact, two panics during the weighments, caused by a rumour that some Sowars were coming down on the godowns. In one instance, it was only by resolute exertion, and the aid of his Native Assistant, who rode round and headed the flying crowd, that Mr. Pughe was enabled to continue the weighments. Notwithstanding all the difficulties, the duty, always arduous and trying to health, strength, and temper, was conducted to a close with all the usual checks and minute entries requisite for final adjustment with each individual cultivator or his representative. His conduct evinced a very high degree of courage, tact, and sense of duty, and was regarded as deserving of the highest praise and consideration.	He received a Donation of Rupees ..	1,500 0 0	

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.		Remarks.
Shahabad ..	Mr. R. V. Boyle.	Engineer in the East Indian Railway Company's Service.	He was primarily the means of saving the lives of fifteen Europeans and East Indians, principally Government Officers, also of a Native Deputy Collector, and fifty-two men of the Scikh Police Corps, who, when the Mutineers from Dinapore were marching upon Arrah, took shelter in a bungalow belonging to Mr. Boyle, which, with great forethought, he had previously fortified and furnished with weapons and supplies. He was himself a member of the Garrison; he shared in the arduous exertions, perils, and privations of that memorable defence, and prominently distinguished himself for the high courage, gallantry, and endurance displayed by the whole of the little band who sustained that trying siege. The whole of his property was destroyed, and though he received compensation, the proportion was only about one-seventh of the aggregate of his losses. After the relief of Arrah, he served as Field Engineer with Major Eyre's Force, until disabled by an accident. Throughout the disturbances he was conspicuous for alacrity, and zeal in rendering valuable assistance to the authorities, and providing for the general welfare by every means in his power, and he rendered further special service in fortifying the Arrah Collectorate, a work which he voluntarily undertook, and executed with signal efficiency and expedition. This Fort afforded protection to the remnant of Captain LeGrand's party, who were repulsed by the rebels at Jugdespore in April 1858, and it was of great utility during the operations in Shahabad, in providing security for the sick, the ammunition, treasure and baggage of the Troops, while the latter were engaged with the Enemy.	The grant has been sanctioned of a Jagheer, yielding Rupees ten thousand a year gross jumma, to be held by Mr. Boyle rent-free for life, and by his heirs in perpetuity, at an assessment of Rupees five thousand a year.		

Tirhoot ..	Baboo Sheonundun Sing ..	Zemindar of Sewhar.	Throughout the disturbances he afforded willing and hearty aid to the Government on all occasions. He provided and forwarded large supplies for the Force stationed at Segowlee and Motceharee, also a number of elephants, carts, kabars, and banghydars, which he sent so far as Lucknow and other places. His loyal and zealous exertions were noticed and much commended by the local authorities.	The Title of Rajah Bahadoor and a Khillut were conferred on him.	.. ..	Political Narrative No. 1 of 1860, paragraphs 23—25.
Sarun ..	Rajenderkishwar Sing	Brother of the Raja of Bettiah. ..	For the excellent and valuable services rendered by his brother, the Rajah of Bettiah, during the rebellion.	He received the Title of Bahadoor and a Khillut	.. ..	Ditto.
Tirhoot ..	Rughoonundun Sing Bishenprokash Sing Hurperkash Sing ..	Zemindars of Soorsun ..	They signally distinguished themselves by marked loyalty and forwardness to aid the authorities by every means in their power. Though residing at the extremity of our Territories, and therefore removed from the immediate influence of Europeans and Officials, they, from the commencement of the disturbances, took our side openly; placed their fortune at the disposal of the Government; offered rewards for the capture of rebels, and deposited funds for the payment of the same; conduct which would have ensured the destruction of themselves and their families had any rebels entered the District. They gave up, unasked, their private elephants for the public service, furnished cattle, hackeries, and supplies in profusion for the Army; kept the authorities regularly informed of all events in the Nepaul Terai, and, had the rebels entered the District, they would doubtless have joined our Troops with all the Force they could muster.	The first named received the title of Rajah Bahadoor and a Khillut, and the other two received a Khillut each	.. ..	Political Narrative No. 1 of 1860, paragraphs 26—29

Pensions and Gratuities to relatives of Government Servants and others, who lost their lives in consequence of the Mutinies.

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.			
Behar. ..	Ramdellal Sing. ..	1st Toomun of the Behar Station Guards.	He belonged to the Detachment of the Behar Station Guards which was sent in October 1857 towards Urwal, for the purpose of arresting the noted rebel Joodhur Sing, and was killed in the assault on the strongly fortified and loop-holed house in which the rebel had shut himself.	A pension of two Rupees per month was granted to his son, commencing from the 9th October 1857, the date of his father's death.	.. ..	Special Letter No. 35 of 1857.
Ditto. ..	Ramphal Sing. ..	Darogah of Thannah Jehanabad.	A party of Nujeebs under Mr. Colin Lindsay were proceeding from Gya to relieve the Tehta Sub-Deputy Opium Agency reported to be under siege. When near Jehanabad they encountered a band of 200 armed rebels. The Darogah joined Mr. Lindsay, and in the fight he behaved like the rest of the party with great gallantry. He was severely wounded; his leg was amputated; and he subsequently died in consequence of the wound.	A pension of Rupees twenty-nine per month was granted to his widow, commencing from the date of her husband's death, and to cease on her re-marriage.		
	Mr. Arthur Coupar.	In the service of the Indian General Steam Navigation Company, and Chief Officer of their Steamer *Bombay*.	He accompanied, as a Volunteer, the Force sent from Dinapore in July 1857, under Command of Captain Dunbar, Her Majesty's 10th Foot, to relieve Arrah, and was killed in the action with the rebels which took place on the 30th July.	A pension of Rupees thirty-two per month was granted to his widow, commencing from the 30th July 1857, and to cease on re-marriage.		
Sylhet. ..	Souban Ruttrie. ..	A pensioned Sepoy of the Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion.	When the Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion was ordered on Field Service, he insisted, although aged and a Pensioner, on accompanying his Commanding Officer, Major the Hon'ble R. B. P. Byng, and took an active part in the engagement at Latoo, between the Head-Quarters of the Battalion and the three Companies of the 34th Native Infantry that mutinied at Chittagong in November 1857. He was mortally wounded with a bayonet in hand-to-hand conflict with a powerful Hindoostani Sepoy, and died soon after.	A pension of Rupees two per month was granted to his daughter, commencing from the date of her father's death, and to cease on her marriage.	.. ..	Special Letters Nos. 7 and 31 of 1858.

Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Mr. R. E. Ronald ..	Assistant Commissioner, Sonthal Pergunnahs.	He was murdered by the Sepoys of the 32nd who mutinied at Deogurh, and all his property was destroyed. He lost his life in consequence of his having remained firmly at his post, well knowing the danger he was exposed to, and actuated by a sense of duty.	Pensions were granted to his widow and five Children. To the former, Rupees 64 per month, commencing from the date of her husband's death, and to cease on re-marriage, and Rupees 22 per month to each child, to cease in the case of the sons on their attaining the age of eighteen years, and in the case of the daughters on marriage.	.. ..	Special Letter No. 26 of 1858.
Behar ..	Mr. F. B. Barber ..	Head Assistant of the Executive Engineer's Office, Patna Branch Road.	He died of apoplexy brought on by anxiety of mind occasioned by the disturbances at Gya. He had lost all his property, and was obliged to secrete himself and his family in the house of a Native, who lodged and fed them for some time. His wife then fell ill, and his infant died, and these circumstances weighing on his mind hastened his death. He had served Government twenty-four years.	Pensions were granted to his widow and two children. To the former, Rupees 32 per month, to cease on re-marriage; and to the children Rupees 16 each, to cease in the case of the daughter on her marriage; and in the case of the son on his attaining the age of eighteen years.	.. ..	Ditto.
Lohardugga ..	Boodhoo Ram ..	Native Doctor of the Charitable Hospital.	When the Mutiny broke out at Lohardugga, the Native Doctor could not quit the Station, having a wife and a young family. His house being attacked by the rebels, one of them a Faqueer and released Convict, received a wound. The following day Boodhoo Ram was taken to the Thannah; accused of having wounded the Faqueer: and cruelly murdered by the Mutineers. He had served Government for thirty years with a very high character.	Pensions were granted to his widow and children. Rupees six per month to the former, and Rupees two to each of the latter, (number not stated), to cease in the case of sons on their attaining the age of eighteen years, and in the case of daughters on their marriage.	.. ..	Special Letter No. 50 of 1858.
Monghyr ..	Miss Georgiana Anderson.	Refugee from Humeerpore.	Her parents, two Brothers and two Sisters were all massacred at Humeerpore in June 1857, and she herself was left for dead, having received two severe wounds, one of which disabled her right arm for life. Her father was a pensioned Soldier, totally blind.	A pension was granted to her of 8 Rupees per month, (equal to what her father received from the Military Orphan Fund), commencing from June 1857, and to cease on her marriage.	.. ..	Special Letter No. 69 of 1858.

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.			
Behar ..	Banee Pershad.	Acting Third Grade Darogah of Thannah Jehanabad.	He became obnoxious to the rebels by his activity in apprehending Mutineers, and was killed at Jehanabad on the 23rd June 1858, while honestly and bravely doing his duty.	A pension of Rupees twenty-nine per month was granted to his widow.		Special Letter No. 4 of 1859.
Sarun ..	Byjnauth Pundit.	First Grade Darogah of Thannah Durrowlee.	He had served in the Police with activity and zeal for seventeen and a half years, and was raised to the First Grade in July 1857 in recognition of his services at the commencement of the rebellion. He excited the enmity of the rebels by apprehending several Mutineers, and the notorious rebel Purgass Bhuggur. This man afterwards escaped, and was probably the instigator of the Darogah's murder; for the rebels on reaching Durrowlee made a strict search for Byjnauth Pundit; they seized him At a Village about two miles distant from the Thannah, and carrying him across the Gogra, murdered him in the Azimgurh District.	A pension of Rupees thirty-two per month was granted to his widow to cease on re-marriage.		
Ditto ..	Punah Ali ..	Third Grade Darogah of Thannah Tajpore.	He had served in the Police for seven years and eight months. He was a good Officer and had become obnoxious to the rebels in consequence of his having apprehended several Mutineers and Deserters. He was waylaid on the night of the 2nd June 1858, and murdered.	A pension of Rupees twenty-nine per month was granted to his widow, to cease on re-marriage.		
Ditto ..	Choolun Khan ..	Extra Burkundauz of Thannah Tajpore.	He was appointed an extra Burkundauz soon after the disturbance commenced, and was at his Thannah when it was attacked and destroyed by the insurgents. They dragged him from a house in the Village where he was concealed, and murdered him.	A pension of Rupees three per month was granted to his widow, to cease on re-marriage.		
Ditto ..	Mohur Sing ..	Pensioned Soobadar.	He was killed by the rebels on the 3rd July 1858 for having given information to the Magistrate of Sarun, which led to the capture of two Sepoys, one of whom was hanged and another transported. He was the only Pensioner in the District who came prominently forward to assist the Government Officers.	His pension of Rupees twenty-five per month was continued to his son for life.		

Chittagong ..	Amrit Sing ..	Burkundauz of the Chittagong Jail.	He was on duty at the Main Gate of the Chittagong Jail, when the Mutineers of the 24th Native Infantry went to liberate the Prisoners, and was killed while in the faithful discharge of his duty. His body was found pierced by three Musket Balls.	A pension of Rupees five per month was granted to the deceased's Mother and two children, one Rupee to be deducted on each child attaining the age of twelve years.	.. ..	Special Letter No. 4 of 1859.
Sarun ..	Balkaru Singh ..	Burkundauz of the Sewan Opium Guard.	At the request of the Deputy Magistrate of Sewan he accompanied the portion of the Sewan Levy which was taken out into the District in June 1858 to operate against the rebels, and he was subsequently with others placed at the disposal of the Commandant of the Levy to act as a Non-Commissioned Officer. He was on picquet duty on the night of the 22nd June when the rebels surrounded the Force under Captain Miles at Ekma, and he seized an armed rebel who had approached the Picquet. At daylight, on the morning of the 23rd, the post was attacked, and though the assailants were beaten back, Balkaru Sing was killed while fighting bravely in the encounter.	A pension of Rupees three per month was granted to his widow.	.. ..	Ditto.
Shahabad ..	Unwar Moossulman.	Resident of Shahabad.	While assisting the Troops in repelling the rebels in Shahabad in August 1858, he was accidentally shot through the knee by one of the European Soldiers. The wound was so severe that amputation was found necessary, and he was thus disabled from earning a livelihood.	A pension of three Rupees a month was granted to him for life.		
Ditto ..	Rambaree Rae.	Resident of Belawor, a Village near Arrah.	In July 1858 a party of Cavalry was sent on duty from Shahabad to a Village, a few miles South of Arrah. Rambaree Rae accompanied the Cavalry to point out the way and supply certain information. On the return of the Cavalry, after accomplishing their object, Rambaree Rae happening to fall somewhat in the rear was overtaken by some of the inhabitants of the Village, and killed. He had on several occasions given evidence against parties charged with rebellion, and supplied the Authorities with information regarding the movements of the rebels.	A pension of Rupees three per month was granted to his mother.		

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.			
Behar ..	Meghun Koeree.	A Dependent of the Zemindar of Soonter.	His Master had been desired to watch the Ghats in the Rajgeer Hills to prevent the passage of rebels. In February 1859 when a party of about eighty Sepoys attempted to cross to Shahabad the Zemindar opposed them, and this man was killed in the encounter.	A pension of Rupees five per month was granted to his widow.		
Ditto ..	Mungur Dosadh ..	Resident of Behar ..	He accompanied a party of Police sent in November 1857 by the Authorities in Behar to arrest some budmashes. The rebels attacked the Police, and Mungur Dosadh was killed in the fight.	The grant of a Gratuity of Rupees fifty to his family has been sanctioned.		
Ditto ..	Jhengoory Tewaree	Ditto ..	He rendered good service to Government in March 1858 by pointing out concealed Guns in the Fort of Tekaree. When the rebels subsequently entered the District, and on asking for the Guns, were told how they were discovered and removed, they searched for Jhengoory Tewaree with the intention of killing him, but not finding him, they killed his son.	The grant to him of a Gratuity of Rupees fifty has been sanctioned.		
Ditto ..	Bhuttun Gwalla ..	Ditto ..	He was deputed by the Zemindar to accompany a party of Police sent in October 1857 to arrest some offenders at Lukhawur in the Behar District. Resistance was offered, and Bhuttun Gwalla was killed in the contest.	A Gratuity of Rupees fifty to his family has been sanctioned.		
Ditto ..	Fukeera Sing ..	Ditto ..	He was killed while assisting the Police to arrest a rebel named Thakoor Kirpal Sing in Nowada.	A Gratuity of Rupees fifty to his family has been sanctioned		
Ditto ..	Jowahir Kahar ..	Servant of the Sonepoorah Rajah.	Under orders of the Rajah of Deo, he accompanied a party of Police sent in June 1858, to arrest a budmash named Futteh Sing. In the engagement which took place Jowahir Kahar was killed.	A Gratuity of Rupees fifty to his family has been sanctioned.		
Ditto ..	Akbar Ally ..	Digwar of Choonurah, Sheerghotty ..	When the Futtehpore Thannah was attacked by the rebels in August 1857, and the Officers had concealed themselves, he was asked to point out their hiding place. On his refusing, the rebels cut off his right arm.	A Gratuity to him of Rupees fifty has been sanctioned.		

Patna ..	Lall Khan ..	Burkundauz of Chowkee Mussowree in Patna.	He was killed in the attack made by the rebels on his Chowkee in June 1858.	His situation was given to his son on his engaging to support the family, and his widow received a Gratuity of Rupees ..	10	0	0	
Ditto ..	Ramloll ..	Burkundauz of Chowkee Mussowree in Patna.	He was severely wounded on the same occasion, and died the same day in consequence.	His situation was given to a younger brother, and his widow received a Gratuity of Rupees	12	8	0	
Sarun ..	Nukechaid Khan .. / Nutha Khan ..	Zemindaree Sowars	These men were placed by the Zemindar at the disposal of the Magistrate to assist the Police, and were posted at the Durrowlee Thannah to convey information thence to Chuprah ... When the rebels reached the Thannah, these Sowars were in the Serai. They were seized and carried off to the banks of the little Gunduck, and there murdered .. They had served with the Regular Police throughout the disturbances ..	A life pension of three Rupees per month each has been granted to their widows.				
Shahabad ..	Mahomed Tokee.	Burkundaz of Chowkee Nasreegunge.	On the 3rd June 1858 he was despatched from Nasreegunge on an Ekka, to convey a letter from Captain Rattray to the Officer Commanding at Jugdespore. At a place called Suhejnee, in Pergunnah Peeroo, he fell into the hands of the rebels, and was murdered.	A life pension of Rupees three per month has been granted to his widow.				
Singbhoom ..	Bhurta ..	Cole Mankee ..	He was Mankee of Villages on the Road between Chybassa and Chuckerderpore, and though he was subjected to considerable annoyances from the Troops moving between those places he was always ready to afford them every assistance in his power. In October 1858, when a Camp-follower of the Naval Brigade was carried away by the stream in attempting to cross the Sunjye River, Bhurta plunged in to save him. The Camp follower grappled with the Mankee and sunk him, but saved himself.	A Gratuity of Rupees was granted to his family.	150	0	0	2nd Quarter Narrative for 1859, Non-Regulation Provinces.
Shahabad ..	Kulupnath Sing.	A discharged Sepoy of the 52nd Native Infantry.	When Mr. Bingham accompanied, as Civil Officer, the Force under Brigadier Douglas in the Hill Campaign against the Rebels, Kulupnath Sing was employed on Secret Service and furnished valuable information. He was captured by the rebels and escaped; but unfortunately fell into their hands a second time and was no doubt killed, as he has never been heard of since.	A pension was granted to his Father of Rupees (7) seven per month, of which Rupees four per month will, on the father's death, be continued to the widow of the deceased.				

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.			
Sumbulpore ..	Girdharee Doss.	Police Mohurir of Pharee Bheermo under Thannah Burgur.	He was killed by the Rebels on the 27th March 1858, when they attacked the Burgur Thannah in Sumbulpore, while serving the Government at his post.	A Gratuity of Rupees was granted to his Widow.	30 0 0	
Lohardugga ..	Cheetoo Jolha.	Matchlockman belonging to a Contingent, furnished by Rai Rughoober Dyal Sing Bahadoor.	He assisted in the attack on the Palamow Insurgents collected in the Palamow Fort, and was killed in action on the 22nd January 1858.	A pension of Rupees two and eight annas per month has been granted to his son for life.		
Ditto ..	Damoo. ...	Chuprassee ..	He was killed by the Insurgents during the disturbances in Singhboom, while in the execution of his duty.	A pension of Rupees two per month has been granted to his widow for life.		
Ditto ..	Rugghoo and Seekhoree. ..	Chuprassees ..	They served Government for upwards of twenty years, from the first establishment of the Singhbhoom Office, and always displayed great fidelity and promptitude in the discharge of duties of an arduous or dangerous nature. While employed in collecting men for the construction of public Buildings at Chuckerderpore, they fell into the hands of the Insurgents, and were decapitated.	A pension of Rupees three per month each has been granted to their widows for life.		
Shahabad ..	Ahmud Ally ..	Distraint Commissioner, Shahabad.	He had long and faithfully served the Government in the different Offices of Head Mohurir, Nazir, Jail and Police Darogah, in the Districts of Monghyr, Noacolly and Shahabad, and was then appointed Distraint Commissioner in Shahabad, which post he held for only two months. It is generally believed that his well known probity excited the enmity of the Zemindars and others in the District, and his long service and attachment to the Government brought down upon him the vengeance of the rebel-followers of Koer Sing, by whom he was murdered during the siege of the Arrah Garrison.	A pension of Rupees thirty per month has been granted to his widow.		

STATEMENT of the Moneys or Territories that have been assigned to Native Chiefs and others in reward for the services rendered by them to Government during the Mutinies.

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.				Remarks.
Shahabad ..	Tirlook Pandy ..		When Major Eyre in 1857, after relieving the Arrah Garrison pursued the rebels to the Jugdespore Jungles, Tirlook Pandy assisted in getting supplies for the Troops, and in procuring information of the movements of the rebels. He subsequently accompanied the British Troops throughout the operations of Sir E. Lugard in the summer of 1858 in the Shahabad District. He supplied correct intelligence of the rebels' movements, acted as a guide, and led the Troops on more than one occasion to the camp of the rebels.	Certain Villages were leased out to him during the Mutiny as a reward for his services, but these bordered on the Jungle and did not turn out as profitable as had been expected. In April 1860, therefore Villages yielding a Sudder Jumma of Rs. annually were settled with Tirlook Pandy in perpetuity.	2,000	0	0	
Ditto ..	Kessub Chunder Chatterjee ..	Sircar ..	At a critical moment he rendered valuable assistance to several Europeans who required his aid. At some risk and considerable trouble Kessub Chunder saved the lives of Mr. Thomas Victor, his wife, and children.	A gold watch bearing a suitable inscription was presented to him.				
Singbhoom ..	Chithressur Dhull ..	Rajah of Dhulbhoom in the Singbhoom District.	He was on one occasion thanked by the Government of Bengal for his liberal attention to the wants of European Troops passing through his Zemindary. He was of great service, furnishing supplies and lending elephants during the Singbhoom disturbances, and when called on to do so he also furnished a contingent which were employed in escorting provisions, &c.	A Khillut was presented to the Rajah.				
ingbhoom Colehan.	Sao Mankie ..	.. ..	When Lieutenant A. C. Birch, Principal Assistant Commissioner of Singbhoom, arrived at Chyebassa, he found that all his predecessor's property except what must have been taken by his servants was intact, and it is well known that the Government and private buildings at Chyebassa remained unharmed during the absence of any res-	The Village of Dowbey Shabee paying a rent to Government of 17 Rupees yearly was bestowed on Sao Mankie and the heirs of his body.	17	0	0	

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.		Remarks.
			ponsible Officer. For this satisfactory state of affairs credit should be given to Sao Mankie, who rendered besides other services to the State during the Mutiny.			
Gya ..	Sharafut Hossein ..	Zemindar. ..	He aided the Foujdaree Serishtadar in quelling disturbances in Village Lakowa in October 1857. His house at Mallattee was attacked and plundered of Rs. 30,000. And he apprehended Nadir Ally a rebel Sepoy.	The thanks of Government were conveyed to him in letter No. 1908, dated 25th April 1860.		
Shahabad ..	Lalla Rajcoomar Lall Sircar.	.. ..	On the re-occupation of Arrah by Major Eyre's Forces in August 1857, and in its subsequent march towards Jugdespore, Lalla Rajcoomar Lall accompanied that Force, and procured valuable information, regarding the rebels from time to time throughout the disturbances. When Koer Sing took refuge in the Jugdespore Jungle, the troops found it impossible to penetrate into it unless a portion of it were cleared. This was a task both hazardous and arduous. Still the Lalla undertook, and with the assistance of wood-cutters, procured with difficulty, accomplished it.	Received the present of a Gold Watch.		
Ditto ..	Ramboojawun Chowbey.	.. ..	On the arrival of the Dinapore Mutineers at Arrah, Lalla Rajcoomar Lall assisted and conducted Mr. Mylne, (a Railway Officer) and his family safely to Dinapore. He rendered valuable service at Cawnpore in 1857, and subsequently in the secret intelligence department both at Lucknow and Shahabad. These services were highly appreciated by the Officers under whom he was employed.			
			Ramboojawun appears to have been in several actions with the enemy, going boldly into heavy fire, and when shut up by the Insurgents in Lucknow he proved himself useful in getting men to convey letters—a very difficult task at that time. On one occasion Ramboojawun conducted our artillery so as to surprise a band of rebels of whom twenty-one were killed, and on this occasion the firing caused Rambeo-	The Governor General was pleased to authorize the Commissioner of Patna to settle with Ramboojawun Chowbey of Shahabad on half rental and in perpetuity, a Village or Villages yielding a gross jumma of 2,000 per annum	2,000	

				jawun's horse to throw him, by which accident his arm was fractured. So conspicuous was Rambooojawun's loyalty that the rebels destroyed his house and all his property.			
Shahabad ..	Urdheen Roy ..	..	..	He gave information to the Magistrate of Shahabad of certain Mutineers being in his Village, and assisted the troops in marching to the said Village.	The Village of Demchoocah in Shahabad was settled with him at a reasonable jumma for his own life-time.		
Ditto ..	Bunsi Dhur ..	..	..	He gave warning to a small party of 40 Seikhs of the approach of a large force, which enabled this small outpost to repulse the enemy by making timely preparations for encountering them.	The Commissioner of Patna was desired to endeavour to obtain for him such a situation under the local authorities as he is qualified to fill. Being a paid spy he was considered to be entitled to no other reward.		
Ditto ..	Names not given ..	..	..	They had received the firearms and ammunition belonging to Government which had been carried off by Sepoys when they mutinied.	The sum of Rupees 33 was paid to them.		
Ditto ..	Bhugwan Sing ..	..	..	He conveyed safely to Arrah four men of Her Majesty's 84th Foot, who had lost their way in the Jugdespore Jungle, and thereby probably saved their lives. He also brought on several occasions information of the rebels' movements.	The Villages of Doomun Dehra, Kumba Dehra, and Soogrehul, in the district of Shahabad were settled with him in perpetuity at a fair and reasonable jumma.		

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,

FOR 1860-61.

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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR 1860-61.

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Satisfactory working of the new Code of Civil Procedure.

THERE has been a marked improvement in the administration of Civil Justice in the year under review. Under the new and simple Code of Civil Procedure which has recently come into operation, far greater despatch has been attained in the administration of the law. Legal pleas and technicalities, which under the old system were used as instruments to delay, if not to prevent the course of justice, have been swept away; and a disputed claim can now be disposed of upon the verbal statements of the parties concerned without a single written pleading being filed, though, as a matter of convenience, the parties to the suit almost invariably file a written statement.

It will be seen from the Tabular Statement below that, under the present Code, the majority of cases, from their first institution to their final decision, do not occupy six weeks. The Abstract exhibits the number of what are called Small Cause cases, instituted and decided before the Civil Courts in four of the principal Districts of Bengal, during the last month of 1860-61 :—

	JESSORE.						MOORSHEDABAD.						NUDDEA.						RAJSHAHYE.					
	Pending at the close of last month.	Instituted during the month of April 1861.	Total under trial during April 1861.	Decided on merits or otherwise disposed of.	Pending at the close of April 1861.	How many of these last pending above six weeks.	Pending at the close of last month.	Instituted during the month of April 1861.	Total under trial during April 1861.	Decided on merits or otherwise disposed of.	Pending at the close of April 1861.	How many of these last pending above six weeks.	Pending at the close of last month.	Instituted during the month of April 1861.	Total under trial during April 1861.	Decided on merits or otherwise disposed of.	Pending at the close of April 1861.	How many of these last pending above six weeks.	Pending at the close of last month.	Instituted during the month of April 1861.	Total under trial during April 1861.	Decided on merits or otherwise disposed of.	Pending at the close of April 1861.	How many of these last pending above six weeks.
Moonsiffs ...	619	1829	2448	752	1696	117	182	488	670	211	459	20	737	1016	1763	651	1102	111	336	998	1334	343	1011	33
Principal Sudder Ameens ...	3	7	10	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	13	14	1	13	0
Judges ...	61	34	95	23	72	11	7	27	34	21	13	0	16	14	30	14	16	0	11	17	28	7	21	0

Out of a total number, therefore, of 6,225 cases, which were under trial during the month, only 281 had been pending six weeks. And this number, though small in comparison with the number of institutions, was mainly owing to an exceptional cause. The new Limitation Law curtailing the period within which parties are allowed to sue, was to have come into operation on the 5th May last, and the Courts were therefore inundated in February, March, and April with old cases which suitors would have been precluded from bringing after the 5th of May. The increase of institutions arising from this cause was so great, that it was impossible for the decisions to equal them.

But, apart from the despatch with which cases are now decided, there has been a marked improvement in the quality of the work done by the subordinate Courts. The results of the appeals to the Sudder Court contrast most favorably with the results of the four previous years. The following Table will exhibit these results in a concise form:—

Total number of Appeals (Regular and Special) disposed of by the Sudder Court in 1860 *and the four previous years.*

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Orders of the Lower Courts confirmed, inclusive of the number of Appeals dismissed on default ...	196	344	340	355	1,158
Orders of the Lower Courts amended, revised, or remanded ...	317	530	538	467	295
Total ...	513	874	878	822	1,453

Another mark of improvement is the apparent decrease in the number of false and litigious suits. In former years the proportion of claims which on trial were upheld, was about two to one; last year the proportion was as three to one. The following Table will exhibit the result of original suits during the past five years:—

Result of original Suits.

Year.	In favor of Plaintiff.	In favor of Defendant.
1856	33,779	16,601
1857	34,930	18,198
1858	33,555	18,469
1859	40,764	20,441
1860	60,070	21,763

The figures of last year admit of one of two deductions: either that under the present simple code of procedure just claims are not defeated by any technicalities of law, and that substantial justice is done to all parties; or that the provision regarding the verification of plaints, introduced into the new Code as a safeguard against fraud, has deterred false litigants, by the fear of incurring the penalties of perjury, from bringing forward frivolous or unfounded claims. Admirable, however, as the new Code of Procedure is, much of the improvement which has taken place in the administration of justice is to be attributed to the vigilant supervision exercised by the Judges of the Sudder over the subordinate Courts.

Suits instituted in the Regulation Provinces during the past five years.

The various suits which are instituted in the Civil Courts may be grouped under five headings, and it will be interesting to trace the increase or decrease of the different classes of cases during the past five years.

Description of original Suits instituted.

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Connected with Land Rent ...	17,192	14,745	17,860	20,654	2,234
Otherwise connected with Land ...	8,662	8,735	13,066	11,347	12,201
Connected with Debts, Wages, &c. ...	53,864	53,628	55,534	70,003	71,215
Do. do. Caste, Religion, &c. ...	558	555	422	503	471
Do. do. Indigo, Sugar, Silk, &c. ...	2,155	2,172	2,675	3,078	2,563
Total ...	82,431	79,835	89,557	1,05,585	88,684

Results of the year under review.

The great decrease in the number of Suits connected with land rent is traceable to the operation of Act X., 1859, which has transferred all cases of this description from the Judicial to the Revenue tribunals, in the first instance. The number of cases connected with debt, wages, &c., shows how greatly the number of commercial transactions between man and man has increased, and is conclusive proof of the growing wealth of the country.

The total value of property under litigation, that is, upon which decisions were actually passed during the year, in the Regulation Provinces, amounted to £4,810,852. This large amount does not include the value of the suits decided before the Revenue tribunals.

Number of Cases instituted in the Non-Regulation Provinces.

In the Non-Regulation Provinces of Assam, Chota Nagpore, and Arracan, 14,698 cases were instituted during the year, and 4,985 were pending from the previous year. Of this number 16,805 were decided, 8,704 being given in favor of the plaintiff, and 2,671 in favor of the

defendant. The remainder were either adjusted or dismissed on default. The Returns do not show the value of the property under litigation, nor the description of the claims for which the suits were instituted.

The Calcutta Court of Small Causes.

The institutions in the Small Cause Court of Calcutta during the past year, as compared with the previous year, exhibited a decrease of 510, though the value of the property litigated shows an increase of Rupees 43,936.

The following figures will exhibit the number and the description of cases which have been brought in the Court during the past three years:—.

		1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.
Number of Cases instituted.	English ...	5,450	6,452	6,524
	Native ...	24,506	25,835	25,253
	Total ...	29,956	32,287	31,777
Cases under Rupees ... 10		16,067	17,032	16,695
„ ... 20		5,850	6,118	5,791
„ ... 50		4,745	4,869	5,019
Above 50 & below ... 500		3,294	4,268	4,272

In a financial point of view the results of last year were most satisfactory. The amount of fees, fines, &c., carried to the credit of Government was Rupees 1,29,165 (£12,916), while the expenditure amounted to Rupees 1,12,282 (£11,228), leaving an available balance of Rupees 26,283 (£2,628).

Establishment of Small Cause Courts in the Mofussil.

An important Act of the Legislature connected with the administration of Civil Justice was passed during the year, under which Small Cause Courts upon the English system have been established in the Suburbs of Calcutta, in the Provincial Cities of Patna, Dacca, and Moorshedabad, and in the Indigo Districts of Nuddea and Jessore. As the Act when originally framed merely contemplated the establishment of Small Cause Courts in populous Towns, some modifications were suggested by the Lieutenant-Governor and embodied in Act XII. of 1861, with a view of extending its application, in a useful and convenient manner, to rural Districts also.

The first Sections of the Act authorize the Local Government to invest any Judge of a Small Cause Court constituted under Act XLII. of 1860, with the powers of Principal Sudder Ameen, or with the *Judicial* powers of a Magistrate and of a Collector.

Sections VI. and VII. relating to the constitution of the Courts, are as follows :—

VI. "Whenever more Courts than one are constituted in any District under the said "Act XLII. of 1860, the Local Government may appoint one of the said Courts to be the "principal Court of Small Causes in such District."

VII. "The Judge of the Principal Court of Small Causes in any District may sit with "the Judge of any other Court of Small Causes, constituted as aforesaid, in the same Dis- "trict, for the trial and determination of any suit cognizable under the said Act XLII. of "1860, which the Judge of such other Court may reserve for trial by himself and the Judge "of the principal Court of Small Causes."

In accordance with this provision one principal and five subordinate Courts have been established in Nuddea, and one principal and four subordinate Courts in Jessore. The head Court of each District is presided over by a Barrister, and the greater number of the Judges of the subordinate Courts have been selected from the grade of Principal Sudder Ameens who were considered remarkable for their intimate knowledge of the language, character, and the customs of the people, and for their practical experience in dealing with the description of cases which are likely to be instituted. As the Judge of the head Court is, by virtue of his office, a Joint Judge of all the subordinate Courts within his District, the legal knowledge of a Barrister is available to try any case which the Judge of a Subordinate Court may think proper to reserve on account of its importance, or as involving some difficult point of Law.

The jurisdiction of these Small Cause Courts is identical with the Sub-Divisions of the District, which, as explained in the Chapter on Police, comprise, on an average, an area of 400 square miles.

All the Judges of the subordinate Courts have been appointed Principal Sudder Ameen, and vested with Magisterial Judicial powers and with the powers of a Deputy Collector to try Civil suits for rent under the Revenue Law. But with police, fiscal, or other executive functions, these officers have no concern. They remain, as heretofore, entirely in the hands of the Sub-Divisional Officers.

Measures taken for raising the character of the examination for Pleaderships.

The want of an intelligent, educated, and independent Bar had been long considered to be one of the greatest hindrances to the efficient administration of justice in the Mofussil Courts. Accordingly, the Lieutenant-Governor appointed last year a Committee of able and experienced officers to draw up a scheme for raising the character of the examination for Junior and Senior Pleaderships, so that a certain amount of proficiency might be secured in all candidates admitted to practice as Pleaders in the Mofussil Courts.

The Committee submitted a full Report upon this important subject, and the plan suggested by the Committee has been, with some slight modifications, adopted.

The amendment in the old system proposed by the Committee related chiefly to the standard of examination, both written and oral; to the demand of fees from each candidate

presenting himself for examination; to the functions and responsibilities of the local and central Committees; to the translation of Standard Law Books into the vernaculars, and to the appointment of Law Lecturers in the Mofussil.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Committee a set of Rules have been promulgated by the Sudder Court, and published in the *Gazette*, for the examination of Pleaders in five Suburban and two Provincial Districts, where Government Colleges have provided for adequate legal instruction.

In connection with the administration of Civil justice it will be sufficient very briefly to allude to one or two other questions which have been under discussion during the year.

Curtailment of Native Holidays in Civil Courts.

The curtailment of native holidays observed in the Judicial Courts has been long desired, and, at the suggestion of the Lieutenant-Governor, a Bill* was passed through the Legislative Council, empowering the Sudder Court to fix, at the commencement of each year, the number of holidays to be observed. Under the old system the Civil Courts were closed for seventy days in the year, exclusive of Sundays; but under the revised list which has now been published by the Sudder Court, the number of holidays is reduced to fifty-nine.

Rule regarding the posting of Native Judges.

The second question related to the expediency of appointing native gentlemen to be Judges in the Districts in which their homes are situated. On the one side it was urged that qualified men are more readily procurable to serve in Districts where they have been born and bred; that the exercise of Judicial authority in places where they are well-known and well-watched by their friends and relations, and by their enemies, tends to raise their character and their self-respect; that more cheerful service is rendered by men who either have their families with them, or live within easy distance of their homes, and that the lower order of Native Judges rarely have local landed interests of sufficient magnitude to bias their judgments. On the other hand it has been argued that the formation of local ties and interests cannot be avoided by Native Judges, and that Natives so situated are believed by suitors, however unjustly, to be influenced in their decisions by private friendships and private enmities. Some Judges again, when placed in such situations, might be absolutely unjust to suitors related to them, in order to evince their own independence and impartiality. In every point of view, therefore, local interests and connections were best kept at a distance.

The Lieutenant-Governor, concurring in the latter view, has resolved that, as a general rule, native gentleman should not be appointed as Judges in the District in which they resided.

Rateable division of Registration Fees among Principal Sudder Ameens.

The highest class of Native Judicial Officers are called Principal Sudder Ameen, and receive salaries varying from Rupees 600 to 400 a month. Of late years promotions in the Uncovenanted branch of the Judicial Service has been slow, and several grades have not been remunerated in a manner adequate to their responsibilities. Financial pressure has precluded the Lieutenant-Governor from proposing any general increase to the pay of Judicial Establishments, but the desired

* Act I., 1861.

object has been accomplished, in an indirect manner, in regard to the deserving class of Principal Sudder Ameens, by appointing them to be Registrars of Deeds in their respective Districts, and throwing the fees into one general Fund to be rateably divided amongst them at the close of the year. By this arrangement the salaries of the higher grades of the Uncovenanted Judicial Service will be very considerably increased.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Number of Persons tried, and the result of the trials.

During the past year 1,12,507 persons were under trial in the Regulation Provinces, and 11,455 in the Non-Regulation Provinces of Bengal. Of this number 78,516 were either punished by the Magisterial Officers or committed to the Sessions, and 40,611 were acquitted. The proportion of acquittals to convictions is certainly large, but more so in appearance than in reality, for among the 40,611 are included not only those who were acquitted upon trial, but a number of persons who were merely arrested on suspicion and forthwith discharged for want of tangible evidence to put them upon their trial.

Analysis of the Crimes for which they were tried.

An analysis of the particular crimes for which the 1,12,507 persons were tried in Bengal, will show how small a portion of the offences which were committed last year were of a heinous nature.

	Crimes.	*Number of Persons tried.*
1.	Murder, Wounding with intent to Murder, and Culpable Homicide ...	1,599
2.	Dacoity	2,099
3.	Highway Robbery	358
4.	Burglary, Thefts, and Cattle-stealing	12,812
5.	Child-stealing	31
6.	Receiving stolen property	507
7.	Affrays and Riots	897
8.	Arson (including Incendiarism)...	286
9.	Forgery and Perjury	569
10.	Counterfeiting the Coin	31
11.	Rape	143
12.	Miscellaneous offences of a trivial nature not included in the above	93,175
	Total ...	1,12,507

Review of the Sentences passed on the persons who were punished.

About 80 per cent., therefore, of the persons under trial were brought before the Criminal Courts on trivial charges. The paucity of heinous offences will, perhaps, be more strikingly exhibited by a review of the sentences passed upon the 69,247 persons who were punished during the year, in the Regulation Provinces of Bengal.

Released on security or simply fined	50,427
Dismissed from office	1,925
Flogged	1,322
Sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding six months	10,844
„ above six months and not exceeding three years	2,310
„ above three and not exceeding sixteen years	2,089
„ above sixteen and not exceeding twenty-one years ...	72
„ for life	19
„ Transportation	192
„ Death	47
Total ...	69,247

The following Statement exhibits the number of witnesses who gave evidence before the Criminal tribunals during the past year, and the number of days they were kept in attendance at the Courts :—

Celerity in the discharge of Witnesses.

1 day.	2 days.	3 days.	Above three days.	Total Number.
3,20,294	40,892	7,202	1,969	3,70,357

The prompt manner in which the evidence of the witnesses was taken speaks well for the diligence of the Magisterial Authorities.

Internal arrangements of Court Rooms.

In the course of his tours the Lieutenant-Governor was struck with the diversity of arrangements which he observed in the Court Rooms of the District Officers. In almost all the Courts inspected by him the accommodation appeared to be defective in essential particulars. At one station, for instance the place assigned for the witnesses giving evidence, was at a great distance from the Judge, the intervening space being occupied by Native Officials or Vakeels; while at some distance further off, in fact as far off as possible, and in a direct line behind the witness, was placed the Dock for the prisoner, who, of course, could neither see the face of the witness nor hear him properly.

To remedy this and other objectionable arrangements, as well as to secure a uniformity of plan throughout all the Mofussil Courts, a Committee was appointed to investigate and report upon the whole subject.

The plan of action recommended to the notice of the Committee was, in the first instance, to ascertain the existing arrangements of some of the best Court Rooms in the country, and the views of several experienced Judicial Officers as to what plan they considered it advisable

to introduce, referring generally to the principles on which such a plan should be prepared; the chief objects of the plan being to afford places for the parties, prisoners, vakeels, and witnesses, separate from each other, and from the rest of the people in the Court, but still sufficiently near each other that they should be able to see and hear each other distinctly, and to contrive at the same time that they should all be heard, when speaking in an ordinary tone of voice, by the presiding Officer of the Court, and by the Law Officer, Punchayet, or Jury, as the case may be. In arranging for the witness box, the Committee were desired to be particularly careful that it should be sufficiently isolated from the bye-standers to prevent secret prompting.

Keeping these principles in view, the Committee gave the entire subject the most careful consideration, and prepared standard plans which, after sundry modifications, have been adopted. These standard plans have been circulated to Judges, Magistrates, and Executive Officers, with instructions that they are to be followed in all cases where new Court Rooms are to be built, and, as far as possible, in all cases in which the arrangements of existing Court Rooms are to be altered.

POLICE.

The Military Police Battalions.

The purposes for which the Military Police Battalions were raised, the sources from which they were drawn, and the manner in which they were constituted, were noticed in last year's Report.

The strength of the Corps, on the 1st of May 1860, consisted of 39 European Officers and 8,903 Natives of all ranks; and the duties on which they were then employed were as under:—

	European Officers.	Men.
On the usual Escort duties	0	3,189
On Command at Outposts	8	0
Sick, &c.	2	597
Recruits	0	332
On Furlough	0	247
On the Kookie Frontier	0	96
In the Indigo Districts	7	732
At Zillah Stations, as Reserve	22	3,710
	39	8,903

Besides discharging the ordinary duties of guarding Jails, forming treasure parties, &c., with general credit and efficiency throughout the year, these Battalions performed, in an equally praiseworthy manner, several special services, all of which required peculiar qualifications, and most of which were attended with much personal inconvenience and exposure.

As mention has been made of these services in connection with the duties for which they were required in other chapters, a brief recapitulation of them would appear to be all that is now required.

In January 1860, the wild tribes on the Tipperah and Chittagong Frontier having entered our territories and committed various acts of plunder and murder, Police parties of the 5th and 7th Battalions were specially engaged in protecting the Frontier.

In March following disturbances were threatened in the Indigo Districts of Moorshedabad, Jessore, and Nuddea. Strong detachments from several Battalions were accordingly rapidly collected and placed in different parts of those districts. On one occasion a detachment of the Behar Horse marched thirty-five miles a night for six consecutive nights, in order to reach the district to which they were appointed to do duty.

Detachments of Military Police varying in force have since remained in the above-mentioned districts up to the present time, and they have been throughout of the greatest possible advantage in preserving peace and order.

In October a large detachment of the 8th Battalion was engaged in suppressing disturbances on the Nagpore Frontier, west of Sumbulpore.

At the close of the year detachments of the 5th and 7th Battalions were employed in an expedition against the Kookies, in the Chittagong Hills, under Captain Raban. Another party of the 1st and 3rd Battalions formed a part of the Military Force in the operation against Sikhim, and obtained by their excellent conduct and Military bearing the high commendation of the Civil and Military Authorities. At the same time also, a third party was engaged on the Garrow Frontier, where they did good service under Captain Morton.

In conclusion, it may be mentioned that not one serious complaint was made against the Military Police during the year, although during the greater portion of that time they were scattered over the country in small detached bodies. They underwent a great deal of hard work throughout the year, and were exposed to all weathers with very scanty protection; and, with the exception of the months of June and July, more than half of the whole Force, as reported by the Inspector of Military Police, was constantly on duty.

Civil Police.

No remarks on this head appear necessary, as measures for their complete reorganization under a new system were under consideration when the year closed.

Amalgamation of the Calcutta and Suburban Police.

The attention of the late Court of Directors was drawn to this measure by the Local Government so early as 1852, and it met with their entire approbation. About the same time the Marquis of Dalhousie, when considering a scheme submitted by the then Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs for strengthening the Police of the Suburbs, remarked

that the most effectual mode of improving the control of the Police in the Suburbs would be to extend to such places the jurisdiction of the Chief Magistrate of Calcutta. Portions of the Suburbs hardly inferior in wealth or population to Calcutta, were known to be exposed without remedy to most of the nuisances and offences which were proscribed in the Calcutta Municipal Code; and burglaries were committed on houses in the outskirts of the town, evidently by Mofussil thieves, over whom the Calcutta Police could exercise no effective surveillance. It was therefore resolved to give to the Magisterial and Police Officers of the Suburbs the same powers as those vested in the Justices of Peace, and in the Superintendents and other Police Officers of the City.

The Government, however, had not at its disposal, at that time, the means of extending the expensive system of the Calcutta Police to the Suburbs. To remove this objection, the sanction of the Legislature was obtained to the Chowkeedaree Tax Act, or Act XX. of 1856, under which the means of raising and organizing a Police in the Suburbs on the model of the Calcutta Police, were provided by local taxation.

The whole of the Suburban Police as well as the Calcutta Police are now under one head and controlling authority, *viz.*, the Commissioner of Police in Calcutta, whose enlarged jurisdiction now extends from Barnagore on the *north* of Calcutta, to the last house in Garden Reach, including the Suburbs of Chitpore, Intally, and Manicktollah; *eastward* to Balliaghatta and Ballygunge; and *southward* to the toll bar on the road to Gurreahat, Alipore, Chetla, and Kidderpore. On the other side of the River it extends from the south of Ballikhal, through Sulkeah and Howrah, to the end of the Botanical Gardens.

This long contemplated reform will, it is expected, add greatly to the efficiency of the Police Administration, and at the same time ensure uniformity of action in all measures adopted for the security of life and property.

Adjustment of the Thannah and Sub-Divisional Boundaries in the Nuddea Division.

The question of dividing into small, convenient jurisdictions the several Zillahs in this Presidency, which has for some time past been under consideration, has during the past year been practically solved in the Nuddea Division, which comprises Nuddea, Jessore, and the 24-Pergunnahs, three of the most important districts of Bengal.

It is difficult to attach too much importance to the proper adjustment of the boundaries of Sub-Divisions. For all the practical objects for which the system of Sub-Divisions was introduced, a certain number of Officers, suitably distributed through a district, are of greatly more use than the same number scattered about more or less accidentally. Wherever the system of Sub-Divisions is in full operation, as it now is in the whole of the Nuddea Division, for many purposes in the Revenue Department, and for all or nearly all purposes of Police and minor Criminal Justice, the Sub-Division becomes in effect a little District in itself, exactly as for purposes of minor Civil Justice, a Moonsiffee is a little District in itself. When therefore the Sub-Divisions are well arranged, are of moderate extent, and have well chosen

Head-Quarters, the great practical object of the distribution of local Courts over the country is attained; and the arrangement of Districts and Zillahs, and the position of their Head Stations in relation to their boundaries, become matters of secondary importance, for only the few great cases and appeals tried upon the record, go up to the Head Station.

Upon proceeding to carry out a proper system of Sub-Divisional arrangement in the Nuddea Division, it was found that in some Sub-Divisions the situation of the Head-Quarters had been determined without fully considering if it was at the largest and most populous town in the neighbouring country, and therefore at a place more particularly requiring the presence of a Magistrate; or whether it was easily accessible from the Sudder Stations of the district and other important places, and generally from the villages situated within its limits. Again, in the original assignment of Thannahs to the several Sub-Divisions, attention does not appear to have been given to the advantage derivable from reductions and extensions of their limits, so as to bring every part of the country as equally as possible under the inspection of the Police, and to give all persons as short a distance as possible to travel, when they had to come to the Magistrate's Court. These defects were the consequences, not of any disregard of principle, for at that time no thorough system had been laid down in regard to Sub-Divisions, but each had been placed as accident or occasion seemed to decide. In some cases the result had been so much at variance with the important considerations above referred to, that the incorporation of a Thannah with a new Sub-Division, so far from having conferred any benefit upon the people within its limits, had actually placed some villages in a worse position as to their communication with a Magistrate than they were in before.

In order to remedy these defects in the Nuddea Division, the Lieutenant-Governor, in personal communication with the Commissioner, subjected the Sub-Divisions of all the Districts in the Nuddea Commissionership to a careful revision.

After much unsuccessful trouble it was found impossible to produce a successful result by any allotment of Thannahs as now existing, or by any arrangement founded in the main on the principle of an allotment of existing Thannahs. It became then necessary to fix upon those places which appeared to be in themselves best suited to form the Head-Quarters of a Sub-Division, without any regard to the position and area of the Thannahs around them. In this view the leading considerations were, whether the sites chosen for Sub-Divisional Head-Quarters were at the most important places in that part of the country, as regards trade and population; whether they were so situated as to distribute the Sub-Divisions, of which they would form the centres, pretty equally over the country, in the requisite numbers; whether they were on a navigable river or highway, or, if not, whether a good road, to be recommended on other grounds, could be conveniently made through them, so as to afford them easy means of communication with the Sudder Station and other important places; and whether they were easily accessible from all parts of their own Sub-Divisions. It is not always possible to combine all these advantages; but it is generally possible to select sites which, on the whole, are advantageous in most of these respects. The principle which it was found necessary to adopt, was to treat artificial limits, such as those of Thannahs, as secondary considerations; and to be guided mainly by local circumstances not under control.

After the selection, on the above principles, of the Head-Quarters of the Sub-Divisions, a suitable tract of country was apportioned to each, so as to make the Head-Quarters as near as they could conveniently be to the centre of the Sub-Division. In some instances this could not be obtained, as in Kooshtea, which is on the banks of a great River dangerous to cross for many months in the year, though in all other respects it is the proper place for Head-Quarters, being the River terminus of a Railway, with a town already rapidly rising around it. Again, it was not to be expected that each Sub-Division would be of the same size exactly as its neighbour. In some cases the areas have been in some measure affected by the distance of the Head-Quarters of circumjacent Sub-Divisions; and in other cases, by the advantages to be obtained by adhering to some River, or other well marked line, as the boundary. But the only great variations of size are where a thinly scattered population renders an extensive jurisdiction unavoidable, and of comparatively little consequence.

With regard to Zillah boundaries, the endeavour has been generally to adhere to them, so as to place each Sub-Division wholly within one District; whereby the Sub-Divisional Officer will be under only one chief. But these arbitrary distictions have not been allowed to stand in the way where they would clearly operate to the material inconvenience of the public and to the prejudice of the speedy administration of justice.

The result of this new arrangement is the distribution, pretty equally over the three districts of the Nuddea Division, of twenty-one Magisterial Courts, at an average distance of 25 miles apart, where up to the year 1843 only four such Courts existed; and where so lately as on the 1st of May 1859, only thirteen such Courts existed.

Conversion of the district of Baraset into a Sub-Division.

With the sanction of the Government of India the Lieutenant-Governor abolished the district of Baraset, the Sudder jurisdiction of which was not nearly so important a place as the Sub-Division of Serampore, and which viewed as a district having Sub-Divisions within it, had no claim to stand on the same footing as Pubna or Furreedpore, to which in point of Agency it had hitherto been assimilated.

Instead of being a district Baraset was, for the above reasons, converted into a Sub-Division, subordinate to the Magistracy of the 24-Pergunnahs, under which the Sub-Divisions of Busseerhaut and Satkhera, which had formed part of the district that was abolished, were placed.

These changes were attended with a monthly saving of Rupees 1,400.

Appointment of Honorary Magistrates.

A number of Honorary Magistrates were appointed in Bengal in the year 1857, in fulfilment of an intention expressed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India, to the effect that the influence, services, and means of information of the Landholders and European residents in the Mofussil should be more largely availed of, than had hitherto been done, for the proper administration of the country.

These offices were afterwards abolished by the late Lieutenant-Governor in 1859, but Her Majesty's Government in noticing the circumstance, desired that, as the measure was reported to have worked very satisfactorily, the expediency of resorting to it again should be early taken into consideration.

It was therefore proposed by the Government of India that the system already adopted in Oudh and the Punjab, of entrusting Magisterial functions to carefully selected Landholders and others, should be introduced in Bengal; and the expediency of this was at once admitted by the Lieutenant-Governor, who suggested that the Honorary Magistrates should be vested with the Judicial, and not with the Police powers of the Magistracy.

The Government of India in acceding to the above suggestion, took occasion to point out that the employment of Honorary Magistrates should not be confined to the Mofussil Districts, as the extension of the measure to Calcutta would also be attended with much advantage, and, in accordance with those orders, the Lieutenant-Governor has already appointed forty-five Honorary Magistrates to the Mofussil* Districts, and forty-five others in Calcutta. The latter have all been included in the Commission of the Peace.

* Shahabad	...	4
Sarun	...	1
Tirhoot	...	14
Chumparun	...	4
Chota Nagpore	...	9
Cuttack	...	1
Pooree	...	1
Assam	...	9
Darjeeling	...	2
		45

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

Inspection of Jails.

During the past year the Inspector-General of Jails personally inspected twenty-eight of the Jails subordinate to him, taking in, in his tour, the Jails of Patna and of Sandoway in Arracan.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners in custody.

The number of Prisoners in custody was 67,836, *viz.* :—

	Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*
Number remaining in Jail on the 31st December 1859 ...	17,524	616	18,140
„ admitted during the year 1860 ...	48,391	1,305	49,696
	65,915	1,921	67,836

Of the above Prisoners there were —

	Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*
Transferred to other Districts	11,025	348	11,373
Released	35,753	1,013	36,766
Escaped	230	5	235
Died	2,509	39	2,548
Executed	50	5	55
Remaining in Jail on the 31st December 1860 ...	16,348	511	16,859
	65,915	1,921	67,836

General Expenditure.

The whole cost of the year 1860-61 amounted to Rupees 7,07,349-10-7¾ against Rupees 7,95,109-11-7¼ of the previous year.

Average Cost per Prisoner.

The average cost of each Prisoner was Rupees 39-8-0 against Rupees 41-13-5 in 1859-60, as shown below:—

	1859-60.	1860-61.
Rations	23 14 11	22 14 0¼
Fixed Establishment	7 3 10	7 4 4
Extra Establishment	3 3 11	2 9 8½
European Medicines	0 3 6	0 3 2
Bazar Medicines	0 3 10	0 3 9½
Sick Diet	0 5 5	0 5 1
Hospital Furniture	0 1 1	0 0 2½
Clothing, including Bedding and Blankets	3 5 1	2 15 7
Contingencies, including Stationery ...	2 8 1	1 14 9
Additions, alterations, and repairs ...	0 11 9	1 1 4½
	41 13 5	39 8 0
Decrease per Prisoner		2 5 5

Economical Jails.

The most economical Jails were—

Cuttack, in which each Prisoner cost	26 13 10
Howrah „ „ „ „	29 1 0
Singbhoom „ „ „ „	29 9 1
Chumparun „ „ „ „	30 10 6
Tirhoot „ „ „ „	31 1 3¾
Pubna „ „ „ „	31 13 11
Hooghly „ „ „ „	31 15 2
Alipore „ „ „ „	33 3 8½
Monghyr „ „ „ „	33 9 4
Mymensing „ „ „ „	33 14 5
Bograh „ „ „ „	34 8 10
Sarun „ „ „ „	35 10 0
Burdwan „ „ „ „	35 14 10

Expensive Jails.

The most expensive Jails were—

Darjeeling, in which each Prisoner cost	64 2 11
Nowgong „ „ „ „	63 0 7½
Ramree „ „ „ „	55 15 5
Maldah „ „ „ „	55 13 10½
Kamroop „ „ „ „	52 4 8
Akyab „ „ „ „	50 13 0
Cossiah Hills „ „ „ „	50 6 0

Durrung, in which each Prisoner cost	...	...	50 0 0
Chittagong " " " "	...	...	49 4 0½
Debrooghur " " " "	...	...	48 3 2
Balasore " " " "	...	...	47 13 5
Beerbhoom " " " "	...	...	47 8 5
Backergunge " " " "	...	...	47 3 3
Dinagepore " " " "	...	...	47 1 1¼
Maunbhoom " " " "	...	...	45 2 6½

Jail Manufactures and Industry.

The detail of the 16,205 Prisoners sentenced to labor during the year, as compared with the number so sentenced in the preceding year, is subjoined:—

	1859-60.	1860-61.
Inefficient from age or disease	3,459	3,148
Employed as Jail Servants	1,995	1,701¾
" in Station Roads	1,170	423½
" on Miscellaneous Works	2,241	1,545¾
Hired by the Department of Public Works or other Departments	330¾	632¼
Employed on ordinary manufactures	6,673¼	8,480½
" on Printing at the Alipore Jail Press ...	140	274
	16,009	16,205¾

Of the whole number sentenced to labor, more than half were employed on the manufactures.

Subjoined is the out-turn of the labor of those engaged in manufactures:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Value of manufactures sold	3,52,278	4	3¾
" " articles consumed for public purposes	15,917	3	9½
" " " in store at the close of the year	78,859	14	10¾
Total ...	4,47,055	7	0
Deduct value of articles in store at the close of the past year ...	79,076	8	3¼
Gross receipts ...	3,67,978	14	8¾
Deduct charges incurred during the year	1,62,857	7	3½
Net profit ...	2,05,121	7	5¼
Net profit of the previous year	1,64,701	2	2¾
Excess of profit in the year under review	40,420	5	2½

The most successful Jails were those of Alipore, Hooghly, Sandoway, and Akyab, where each handicraftsman earned more than he cost.

Net cost of Prisoners.

The net cost of Prisoners may be exhibited as under :—

	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
The gross cost of the year was		7,07,849 10 7¾
Deduct from this the net profits on manufactures...	2,05,121 7 5¼	
Also the net profits from the Alipore Jail Press Departments	20,740 7 4¾	
And also the amount received from the hire of convicts	11,734 11 0	2,37,596 9 10
Balance ...		4,69,753 0 9¾

This amount being divided among 17,907, the average number of Prisoners in custody, leaves a net cost per Prisoner of Rupees 26-3-9, against Rupees 32-3-5 of the former year, exhibiting a saving, on the average number of all Prisoners in Jail, productive and unproductive, of Rupees 1,07,068-15-0.

Sickness and Mortality.

The number of deaths from the 1st January to the 31st December 1860 was 2,440, against 2,116 of the preceding year.

The causes of the deaths were as under :—

	1859.	1860.
Dysentery	739	806
Diarrhœa	342	282
Cholera	342	728
All other diseases	662	569
Other causes (accidental or suicidal)	31	55
	2,116	2,440

The excess during the past year was owing principally to out-breaks of Cholera in the Jails of Hooghly, Midnapore, Shahabad, Alipore, Gowalparah, Behar, Hazareebaugh, and Bhaugulpore, which carried off large numbers.

Overcrowding in Jails.

During the year under review thirteen Jails were overcrowded to the extent in the aggregate of 1,053 above the number they could accommodate. On the other hand forty-one Jails had spare room for 4,868 Prisoners. Special care was bestowed to prevent overcrowding. On the occurrence of Cholera, those attacked were speedily removed into sheds or other temporary accommodation, and every possible precaution was adopted to stay the disease.

Proportion of educated to uneducated Prisoners.

Of the 49,696 Prisoners admitted into Jail during the year, the following numbers were fairly educated for their position in life :—

Males	...	...	...	872
Females	...	...	...	5
				877

The following could only read and write :—

Males ...	...	...	...	3,268
Females ...	...	...	...	1
				3,269

And the following were altogether ignorant :—

Males ...	...	...	...	44,252
Females ...	...	...	...	1,298
				45,550

Escape of Prisoners.

The number of Prisoners who escaped was 235. Of this number seventy-seven have been already re-captured, giving 32·76 as the rate of re-captures to escapes. The rate of escape to strength was 1·28 per cent. The amount disbursed in rewards for the re-apprehension of escaped convicts was Rupees 2,692-11-11.

SECTION II.—REVENUE.

LAND REVENUE.

Financial Results of the year.

THE following Statement exhibits the Land Revenue Demands, Collections, Remissions, and Balances, according to the several Divisions :—

DIVISIONS.	DEMANDS.	COLLECTIONS.	REMISSIONS.	BALANCES.
Bhaugulpore	30,97,663	27,76,360	2,215	3,19,088
Burdwan...	78,05,989	76,18,817	3,933	1,83,239
Chittagong...	26,76,725	23,37,009	7,995	3,31,721
Cuttack	23,40,172	18,07,124	5,136	5,27,912
Dacca	34,24,049	31,95,894	14,060	2,14,095
Nuddea	44,58,857	40,51,882	82,655	3,24,320
Patna	88,12,837	78,73,888	26,635	9,12,314
Rajshahye	64,68,789	62,44,900	218	2,23,671
Assam...	10,44,603	9,87,991	2,457	54,155
Chota Nagpore	2,67,360	2,43,624	2,312	21,424
Arracan	7,45,169	7,39,007	723	5,439
Darjeeling	44,442	40,486	1,089	2,867
Total	4,11,86,655	3,79,16,982	1,49,428	31,20,245

Comparison of Results with previous years.

The aggregate results, compared with previous years, are shown in the following Table :—

YEARS.	DEMANDS.	COLLECTIONS.	REMISSIONS.	BALANCES.
1845-46	4,01,61,606	3,54,56,162	7,86,560	39,18,884
1855-56	4,07,74,371	3,71,98,519	4,44,095	31,31,757
1859-60	4,12,02,482	3,77,24,615	2,48,251	32,29,616
1860-61	4,11,86,655	3,79,16,982	1,49,428	31,20,245

In most Divisions the revenue had increased during the year under report, but, in consequence of the release of the Ghatwalee tenures of Bhaugulpore from assessment, under the decree of the Privy Council, and of the grant of large jaghires in Shahabad, as a reward for loyal service to the British Government during the rebellion, the general result was a decrease compared with the preceding year, though only to the very trifling amount of Rupees 15,827 in the aggregate demand.

The working of the new Rent Law.

The immediate effect of the new Rent Law (Act X. of 1859) on its first promulgation was a sudden decrease in the number of cases instituted, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year. This was attributed by the Board of Revenue mainly to both landlord and tenant being cautious in trying the novel procedure, in anticipation of which an unusual number of cases had been brought on the file during the last months of the currency of the old laws.

The general effect of the new Law appears since to have been very satisfactory. The suits for arrears of Rent under Clause 4, Section XXIII. have become as numerous as they were under the old laws. Those for ejecting a ryot and cancelling a lease under Clause 5, of the same Section, had been but sparingly instituted. Those under Clause 6, to recover occupancy of possession of land, and under Clause 7, on account of the exercise of the power of distraint, had become more numerous than before. The summary process for ejecting tenants under Section XXV. had not been resorted to so frequently as might have been expected. The suits under Section XXVI., to enforce the landlord's right of measurement, had much increased.

In order to guard against possible delay in the adjudication of Rent Suits, the District Officers were required to furnish to Government, through the Board of Revenue, a Monthly Statement giving particulars regarding the institution and disposal of suits of this nature. Supervision in this important branch is thus easily exercised, and material delay effectually prevented.

The gradual increase in the number of cases, and the exceptional state of things in certain Indigo growing districts, rendered a considerable addition to the number of Courts necessary; and this was met partly by the appointment of Deputy Collectors, and also by investing Moonsiffs in certain cases with powers to try Rent Suits. In giving these powers to some Moonsiffs there has been no desire to overreach the spirit of the Law. The step has been taken only when it was necessary in order to avoid what would have been to the people of places remotely situated an intolerable hardship.

The Act, it has been stated, is on some minor points defective. The statements made on this head have had the consideration of the Government, and they have been submitted with the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor to the Legislative Council, where an Act for the amendment of Act X. of 1859 is under consideration.

Operation of Act XI. of 1859.

This Law, as a means of enforcing the realization of the Government Revenue, has worked most satisfactorily; but the registration provisions are either not understood, or, if understood, not generally taken advantage of. Applications for separation of shares under Sections X. and XI. are few, and those for registration of tenures still fewer.

The sale of Government Khas Mehals.

The following Table exhibits the result of sales of the Zemindaree right in Government Estates, during the year under review :—

Districts.	Number of Estates sold.	Sudder Jumma.	Gross rental.	Price realized.
Bhaugulporé	34	2,397 12 5	3,582 15 1	54,525 0 0
Monghyr	50	3,126 0 8	4,194 1 4	63,207 0 0
Purneah	25	2,051 6 10	951 14 2	7,125 0 0
Bancoorah	7	190 5 3	238 13 1	939 8 0
Beerbhoom	14	4,614 14 6	6,152 2 6	25,589 4 0
Burdwan	8	122 13 6	187 2 6	1,027 7 5
Hooghly	44	743 5 11	860 0 5	8,885 3 0
Midnapore	115	49,821 12 2	66,472 13 8	4,87,100 0 0
Chittagong	2	4,360 7 3	6,093 10 8	6,325 0 0
Balasore	2	11 1 9	13 14 5	814 0 0
Cuttack	1	3 6 1¾	5 0 0	63 0 0
Pooree	1	24 5 9	50 6 5¾	410 0 0
24-Pergunnahs	18	52,106 0 6	82.142 13 0	4,75,230 0 0
Patna	36	37,472 1 0	49,679 12 0	6,00,700 0 0
Sarun	3	1,764 15 9	1,875 1 3	19,395 0 0
Shahabad	43	7,002 13 0	9,210 2 0	33,968 0 0
Tirhoot	6	3,274 13 2	4,321 5 1	46,905 0 0
Rajshahye	1	26 8 11½	34 5 0	285 0 0
Total	410	1,69,115 0 6¼	2,36,066 4 7¾	18,32,493 6 5

Since the close of the year 204 Estates in Dacca, with an aggregate Sudder Jumma of Rupees 9,189-5-7, have realized a sum of Rupees 1,83,864-4, at public sale.

In addition to the above, the proprietory title in many of the Estates in the Behar Division, which were confiscated after the mutiny, have been disposed of in a similar manner, and fetched very large prices. The general result shows that shares held by Government in three confiscated Estates, and 150 such entire Estates in Shahabad formerly belonging to rebels, were sold during the year, for Rupees 5,79,085. Besides these, shares in 105 Estates were sold in the preceding year for Rupees 4,49,643.

In all cases in which sales have as yet been ordered, the upset price has generally been fixed at one year's gross jumma. The result of the sales has, however, shown that this has in no way affected the prices realized by the sale, though the observance of such a course was necessary as a safeguard against the risk of an Estate being sacrificed at an unexpectedly low bid.

The number of Khas Mehals remaining for disposal is 4,747. Taking the results of past sales as a guide, it may be calculated that the price to be realized, at the average of seven and half years' Sudder Jumma, will amount to Rupees 1,19,64,728-3-10.

Grants of Waste Lands.

The following grants of Waste Lands have been made during the year, under the local rules :—

Districts.	Number.	Area in Acres.
Soonderbuns	25	1,82,366
Durrung	1	280
Seebsaugor	9	2,968
Akyab	28	16,425
Darjeeling	13	3,320

From the sale of the Soonderbuns Lots Rupees 25,984 have been realized, and the revenue eventually expected from them, after the expiry of fifty years, is Rupees 25,984 per annum. In Darjeeling the rules provide for the sale of grants at an upset price per acre. The allotments so purchased become the property of the purchasers in perpetuity. The thirteen grants above-mentioned yielded Rupees 5,430 down, and Rupees 48,180 to be paid in annual instalments. Four grants containing 1,217 acres, made under the old Rules, have also been commuted; and for these a ready money payment of Rupees 1,573-13-1¼ has been made, leaving Rupees 12,173 for gradual liquidation, as provided in the new Rules.

Redemption of Government Revenue.

The following Memorandum shows the redemptions of the Government Revenue of Estates effected during the year. These are Estates paying a Sudder Jumma not exceeding one Rupee, except in Calcutta where there is no limit of jumma :—

Districts.	Number.	Sudder Jumma.	Price.
Bhaugulpore	3	1 6 8	14 2 8
Monghyr	7	5 4 11	53 1 2
Chittagong	71	23 0 3	230 2 6
Dacca	1	0 2 2	1 5 8
Calcutta	437	1,190 10 7	17,859 14 9
Nuddea	17	6 4 11	63 1 2
Total	536	1,226 13 6	18,221 11 11

Improvement of Government Estates.

The following Memorandum exhibits the amount expended, or set apart for the improvement of Government Estates, out of the 3 per cent. on the net collections sanctioned for this purpose:—

Districts.	Expended.	Set apart but not yet expended.
Midnapore	97 12 0	0 0 0
Bhullooah	0 0 0	11,507 5 6
Chittagong	0 0 0	3,608 7 5
Tipperah	0 0 0	4,615 9 5
Balasore	456 12 10	245 9 5
Cuttack	0 0 0	120 4 8½
Pooree	0 0 0	9,677 3 11¼
Sumbulpore	0 0 0	1,990 13 6
Backergunge	0 0 0	699 15 9½
Cachar	2,000 0 0	913 14 0
Dacca	0 0 0	1,396 8 3¾
Furreedpore	0 0 0	398 10 6
Mymensing	0 0 0	236 14 4
Sylhet	0 0 0	83 8 7
Jessore	0 0 0	16 0 10
Soonderbuns	0 0 0	6,583 8 9
Tirhoot	0 0 0	124 10 0
Dinagepore	0 0 0	1,845 12 7
Maldah	0 0 0	234 10 3½
Moorshedabad	0 0 0	1,594 10 0
Rajshahye	0 0 0	238 1 11¼
Goalparah	0 0 0	80 7 10
Lohardugga	34 13 10	1,091 14 4
Singbhoom	0 0 0	1,406 13 7
Total	2,589 6 8	48,711 7 6¼

In regard to the sums set apart but not expended, it may be explained generally, that, as petty sums cannot be employed to advantage, and as the sum obtained from each Mehal has to be expended on that Mehal and no other, it is necessary that the fund derived from this source should be allowed to accumulate, till it amounts to a sum the application of which to internal improvements promises to be attended with durable benefit.

Results of the Resumption of Fisheries.

The results of the resumption and settlement of fisheries of Navigable Rivers, and the appropriation of the proceeds to local improvements, may be exhibited as under :—

Districts.	Number of suits instituted under Regulation II. of 1819.	Decided in favor of Government.	Decided against Government.	Pending.	Number of blocks settled.	Jumma.
Bhangulpore (Division) ...	7	0	7	0	0	0 0 0
Burdwan	39	0	0	39	0	0 0 0
Hooghly	0	0	0	0	11	507 0 0
Bhullooah	3	2	1	0	9	2,368 0 0
Tipperah	22	15	3	4	3	1,301 0 0
Cuttack (Division)...	0	0	0	0	1	120 0 0
Backergunge	77	17	7	53	4	370 0 0
Dacca	39	9	7	23	0	0 0 0
Furreedpore	17	1	5	11	0	0 0 0
Mymensing	6	3	0	3	0	0 0 0
Sylhet...	63	0	0	63	0	0 0 0
Chumparun	56	53	3	0	42	277 0 0
Patna	0	0	0	0	6	290 0 0
Sarun	1	0	0	1	1	100 0 0
Shahabad	0	0	0	0	2	177 0 0
Tirhoot	0	0	0	0	1	105 0 0
Bograh	3	2	0	0	0	0 0 0
Dinagepore	15	2	5	8	2	1,444 5 0
Maldah	40	16	24	0	2	105 0 0
Moorshedabad	18	6	12	0	6	920 0 0
Rajshahye	81	35	4	42	35	4,547 0 0
Rungpore	30	0	0	0	0	0 0 0
Goalparah	13	8	5	0	8	59 8 0
Total	530	169	83	247	133	12,690 13 0

Proposed Repeal of Regulation XIX. of 1810; or the severance of the connection of Government with Native Religious Endowments.

The Missionaries having submitted a Petition to the Legislative Council concerning the relations of Government with Native Religious Endowments, it was desired by the Secretary of State that measures should be taken for severing all connection between the Officers of Government and the Religious Institutions of the Natives.

To attain this end it was proposed by the Lieutenant-Governor that Regulation XIX. of 1810 should be repealed so far as it relates to religious endowments, and it was stated that this could be done without difficulty by provisions being simultaneously made for an

appeal to the Courts of Law in cases of dispute or malversation in connection with the endowments referred to.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council concurring in this view of the case, a Bill has been introduced in the Legislative Council for repealing Regulation XIX. of 1810 and a corresponding enactment of the Madras Code. But some of the details of it in regard to the provisions requiring to be made for the adequate protection of the trusts, are still under consideration.

CUSTOMS.

Revenue realized during the year.

The following Statement exhibits the amount of revenue realized from Customs at the Calcutta Custom House, and at the other Custom Houses under the Bengal Presidency :—

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Ports.	Receipt on Merchandize.	Receipt on Salt.	Receipt on other accounts, such as Wharf Rents, Fees, Penalties, &c., &c.	Total Collections.	Deduct Refund and Drawbacks.	Actual Collections.	Deduct Charges.	Net Revenue.	Excess Charges.
Calcutta ...	1,35,67,033	91,39,550	82,676	2,27,89,259	6,09,098	2,21,80,161	5,07,714	2,16,72,447	
Chittagong ...	43,010	0	1,030	44,040	200	43,840	3,358	40,482	
Akyab. ...	4,31,121	0	1,370	4,32,491	9,599	4,22,892	13,239	4,09,653	
Moulmein ...	1,00,481	0	0	1,00,481	0	1,00,481	25,399	75,082	
Balasore ...	4,043	0	425	4,468	0	4,468	5,732	0	1,264
Cuttack ...	2,763	0	0	2,763	0	2,763	60	2,703	
Pooree ...	6,312	0	0	6,312	0	6,312	0	6,312	
Total ...	1,41,54,763	91,39,550	85,501	2,33,79,814	6,18,897	2,27,60,917	5,55,502	2,22,06,679	
							Deduct excess charge in Column 10 ...	1,264	
								2,22,05,415	
							Board of Revenue Customs charges, inclusive of Service Pension ...	53,071	
							Net Revenue, Rupees ...	2,21,52,344	

Comparison of results with previous years.

The aggregate revenue derived from Customs at all the Ports during the year, as compared with the receipts and disbursements in other previous years, is given below. The Port of Moulmein is not

included in this comparison, except in regard to the last two years, as there was no Custom House there until 1855.

Years.	Receipts on Merchandize and other accounts, after deducting Refunds and Drawbacks.	Receipts on Salt.	Total Collections.	Total Charges.	Net Revenue.
1840-41	33,09,780	17,13,384	50,23,164	6,49,074	43,74,090
1845-46	41,19,344	44,31,058	85,50,402	7,27,830	78,22,572
1850-51	40,48,199	61,39,112	1,01,87,311	5,27,561	96,59,750
1855-56	57,28,007	85,71,698	1,42,99,705	5,40,487	1,37,59,218
1859-60	1,38,32,546	68,27,574	2,06,60,120	5,42,179	2,01,17,941
1860-61	1,36,21,367	91,39,550	2,27,60,917	6,08,573	2,21,52,344

Decrease in the amount of gross receipts made up by increased collections from imported Salt and Saltpetre.

The Collector of Customs, in speaking of the gross receipts of the year, observed that, although the revenue fell short of the original estimate, it was still in excess of the collections of 1859-60, and was much more than could have fairly been anticipated when the reduced duty on many articles is taken into consideration. Mr. Chapman added that, but for the increased collections from imported Salt, the duty on which was raised from Rupees 3 to Rupees 3-4 per maund, in March last, and the increased rate of duty levied on Saltpetre, the result would have exhibited a marked falling off.

The Decrease above alluded to accounted for.

The decrease was principally on Imports, the receipts from which had fallen off from Rupees 1,18,16,676 in 1859-60, to Rupees 1,05,85,224 during the past year. A still further decrease will be observed if the amount of duty refunded to importers, in connection with the re-adjustment of values between the former and the present Tariff, be taken into consideration. The payments already made on this account amounted to Rupees 4,92,315-11-7. The total loss of revenue to the State from this source, when the accounts of all importers shall have been adjusted will, according to Mr. Chapman's estimate, probably amount to about Rupees 7,00,000.

Permission accorded to the Peninsular and Oriental Company to land their Stores at Garden Reach.

During the year under review, arrangements were made with the Peninsular and Oriental Company for permitting them to land the stores of their vessels at Garden Reach, in a licensed Bonded Warehouse, under the superintendence and charge of a special Customs Officer, appointed for the purpose at the expense of the Company. This relaxation in favor of

the Company, of the rule which requires all packages to be brought to the Custom House for examination, tends greatly to facilitate the equipment of the Mail Steamers in regard to their stores, and much of the delay and consequent inconvenience is avoided which would otherwise rise from a strict enforcement of the rule.

Enhancement of the rate of Fee levied for the bonding of goods.

With a view to make Bonders defray the expense hitherto borne by Government, of maintaining an Establishment at the Custom House in connection with the bonding of goods for their sole advantage or convenience, the fee on each bond was increased during the year from 1 Rupee to 4 Rupees on bonds covering goods of Rupees 10,000 value, and to 8 Rupees on other bonds.

Shipping and Tonnage of the Port.

The Shipping and Tonnage of the Port of Calcutta for the years 1859-60 and 1860-61, may be exhibited as under :—

Colors, &c.	Arrivals.				Departures.			
	1859-60.		1860-61.		1859-60.		1860-61.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British	505	3,69,129	514	3,84,708	530	4,06,614	500	3,69,488
American	97	88,950	126	1,09 920	111	1,01,454	124	1,09,080
Arab	11	6,526	13	6,123	5	2,759	1	343
Australian	1	703	0	0	1	793	0	0
Belgian	0	0	0	0	1	645	0	0
Bremen	0	0	1	620	1	580	0	0
Burmese	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chinese	0	0	0	0	1	1,454	0	0
Cutch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Danish	3	2,251	0	0	0	0	1	1,239
Dutch	0	0	0	0	2	965	0	0
French	51	23,927	89	41,431	84	38,439	81	36,630
German	0	0	1	425	0	0	0	0
Hamburgian	5	2,532	7	2,084	11	7,683	5	1,487
Norwegian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portuguese	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prussian	1	452	1	991	1	452	1	894
Roman	1	1,076	0	0	1	1,076	0	0
Russian	0	0	2	1,195	0	0	2	1,256
Sardinian	4	1,719	1	484	8	3,356	4	1,319
Spanish	1	228	0	0	2	456	0	0
Swedish	3	1,177	3	1,214	3	1,179	1	716
Turkish	1	564	1	544	0	0	1	544
Native Crafts	64	7,297	102	12,081	70	8,065	106	12,574
Steamers	89	83,092	86	63,177	78	63,617	81	55,879
	837	5,89,623	947	6,24,997	910	6,39,387	908	5,91,449

Customs Committee's Report on the Calcutta Custom House arrangements.

A general Customs Committee was appointed by the Government of India to determine upon a uniform Tariff of fixed valuations for India, to consider a consolidated Customs Bill, and to settle new and uniform forms of trade and navigation.

Subsequently, the Committee were directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to extend their enquiries into the Customs system of Calcutta generally, and not to limit them, as at first proposed, to such points connected with the Calcutta Custom House as might be brought to their notice by the Board of Revenue: and suggestions for such improvements as might seem to the Committee to be desirable, were invited.

In their Report, submitted in compliance with the above instructions, the Customs Committee noticed, in the first place, the existing and available Custom House accommodation. This was declared to be amply sufficient, in so much so that it was pronounced unnecessary to reserve for Custom House purposes a site intended originally for the erection of a new Post Office, but recently devoted, in consequence of an extraordinary accumulation of goods, to Custom House Sheds. It was held moreover, that any demands for increased Custom House accommodation should be met, not by the extension of the Custom House premises, but rather by the adoption in part of the London system of having detached Wharves and Warehouses. The principle contained in this recommendation was approved by the Lieutenant-Governor as obviously sound.

The Custom House accommodations declared to be amply sufficient.

In regard to alleged defects in the existing working system of the Custom House complained of by the Merchants, the Committee were of opinion that, on the whole, there were no really great grounds for complaint; and that the occasional occurrence of individual instances of inconvenience and hardship was to be attributed rather to the neglect of those affected to apply for redress in the proper quarter, than to defects in the system. Objections were also raised to the numerous Native Holidays, causing, it was said, much inconvenience and delay. The subject was under the consideration of the Government of India, and final orders have since been issued.

Complaints against the working system of the Custom House enquired into.

Objections raised to the number of Native Holidays.

The Committee next touched upon the complaint that the rent-free term of two days allowed, under the Wharfage Rules, for the deposit of goods under cover within the Custom House, was insufficient. The majority recommended that no change in the period should then be made, but that the Collector of Customs should be requested to recommend its enlargement at some future time, in the event of his finding that in practice the term allowed was too short.

Enlargement of the rent-free term allowed for the deposit of Goods within the Custom House.

Mr. Bullen, a Member of the Committee, in a separate Minute of much ability, laid stress upon the necessity of the enlargement, and Mr. Spooner, another Member, thought that an extension, such as that asked for, would eventually be found necessary. Under these circumstances the Lieutenant-Governor deemed it proper to extend at once the rent-free period from two to four days.

Mr. Bullen further represented the abolition of the Out-pass system as a great and uncalled for hardship; but the Board of Revenue and the majority of the Committee objected to its re-introduction, on the grounds that it was lax and objectionable.

Complaints regarding the abolition of the Out-pass system.

In this opinion the Lieutenant-Governor fully concurred, though he considered it right to afford trade, to the fullest extent that may be requisite, the convenience of subsidiary landing and passing places. This alternative measure was approved by the Government of India as a preferable arrangement, with a remark that, in the event of general complaints from the Mercantile Community being continued, the Out-pass system might possibly with advantage be re-established to some modified extent.

Orders for clearing the Custom House Warehouses of vermin.

It was stated, apparently with much reason, that the Custom House Warehouses were infested with white ants. Orders were accordingly issued at once by this Government for clearing all the store-rooms of vermin, and keeping them as free of them as the best private store-rooms of the most careful merchant.

The Revision of the Tariff.

The Tariff of fixed valuations revised by the Board of Revenue, after consultation with the Collector of Customs, in March 1860, was sanctioned by the Government of India; orders being then issued for giving effect to it at once.

Subsequently, the Chamber of Commerce on behalf of the Mercantile Community, protested against the valuations made, urging that they were inequitable. Hereupon the Government of India assigned the Customs Committee (as has been already stated) the task of enquiring into the nature of the objections raised, and of suggesting one uniform Tariff for all India.

The Committee having carefully gone into the subject, were of opinion that the Calcutta Tariff had been fairly objected to. It had been the practice for years, they explained, to adjust it on a system of averages, a practice which, obviously inequitable as it was, had not been complained of while the rate of duties was so low as to render its effects unimportant. The recent increase however, of the duties from 5 to 10 per cent, had caused the hardships of the system to be much felt, and had naturally led to the general demand for an alteration in the mode of assessment.

The correct way of making the valuation was, the Committee stated, by deducting from a fair average wholesale cash price of similar goods, so much as represents the duties of Customs paid thereon; also, in regard to certain goods, by charging them by weight instead of by length. A Tariff adjusted on these principles, and intended for all India, was submitted for the approval of the Government of India, with a confident expression by the Committee of an opinion that its adoption, while it secured to Government its just dues, would, at the same time, remove all reasonable grounds of complaint.

The Government of India readily accorded their approval to the new Tariff, as fixed on principles admittedly sound and productive of changes known to be generally acceptable to the Mercantile Community.

The Tariff thus fixed is now in force throughout India.

SALT.

Increase in the consumption of Salt.

The Returns for the past year show a large increase in the consumption of Salt compared with that of the preceding one. During the past twenty years the consumption of Salt in Bengal has increased 63·19 per cent. In 1840-41 the annual consumption of Salt in this presidency was 54,72,719 maunds (201,040 tons); in 1860-61 it amounted to 86,60,996 maunds (318,141 tons). The following Statement exhibits the consumption of Salt, and the amount of net revenue realized in 1840-41, 1850-51, and during the past two years:—

	Government Salt. Quantity.	Imported Salt. Quantity.	Excise Salt. Quantity.	Total Quantity.	Total Receipts.	Total Costs.	Net Balance.
	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1840-41 ...	48,99,221	5,73,498	0	54,72,719	2,11,23,213 8 6	49,60,633 3 7	1,61,62,580 4 11 £ 1,616,255
1850-51 ...	36,75,240	26,01,033	35,000	63,11,273	1,71,97,077 4 6½	36,57,366 12 6½	1,35,39,710 7 6 £ 1,353,971
1859-60 ...	44,13,220	26,88,828	45,400	71,47,448	1,99,51,661 13 2	38,43,245 15 8½	1,61,08,415 13 5½ £ 1,610,841
1860-61 ...	55,72,237	30,59,759	29,000	86,60,996	2,89,19,704 0 0	46,17,814 0 0	2,43,01,890 0 0 £ 2,430,189

Satisfactory result of last year's sale.

The very large quantity of Salt which was sold last year is not only satisfactory in a financial point of view, but it may also be accepted as an evidence of the increasing wealth of the country, by showing that, in spite of the enhancement of the duty in December 1859, from 2 Rupees 8 annas to 3 Rupees a maund, the consumption has been steadily increasing.

Rates of duty and average annual consumption of Salt.

The following Table shows the rates of duty and average annual consumption of Salt, from 1841 up to the end of the official year of 1860-61:—

Years.	Rate of Duty per Maund	Consumption. Government Salt.	Excise Salt.	Imported Salt.	Total.	Average Annual Consumption.
	Rs. As. P.					
1841-42	3 4 0	47,86,303	.....	6,12,691	53,98,994	55,67,612
1842-43		47,07,433	.....	8,92,740	56,00,173	
1843-44		47,36,656	.....	9,67,013	57,03,669	
1844-45	3 0 0	50,14,736	.....	9,70,595	59,85,331	60,18,571
1845-46		43,14,496	.....	15,81,986	58,96,482	
1846-47		47,07,158	.....	14,66,744	61,73,902	
1847-48	2 12 0	49,07,387	.....	16,15,084	65,22,471	61,95,916
1848-49		42,42,655	16,450	16,10,256	58,69,361	
1849-50		44,71,456	23,630	21,03,218	65,98,304	63,23,716
1850-51	2 8 0	36,75,249	35,000	26,01 033	63,11,282	
1851-52		31,16,098	18,600	29,26,865	60,61,563	
1858-59	2 8 0 and 3 0 0	42,48,068	13,560	37,98,923	80,60,551	79,56,331
1859-60		44,13,220	45,400	26,88,828	71,47,448	
1860-61		55,72,237	29,000	30,59,759	86,60,996	

The enhancement of the duty from 2 Rupees 8 annas to 3 Rupees a maund, which was introduced in December 1859, would appear to have been a very proper and well-timed measure; as the consumption has increased in spite of the enhancement, and the Government Revenue has gained Rupees 81,93,475, or £819,347.

Increase of revenue by enhancement of duty.

This very satisfactory result induced the Government, in March last, to make a still further addition of 4 annas a maund to the Salt Tax, and the duty now stands at 3 Rupees 4 annas a maund.

Further enhancement of duty during the year.

But even with this increased duty the price of Salt in Calcutta is absolutely cheaper than it was in 1840, and when it is considered that Salt is the only article of general consumption which has not risen in price during the last twenty years, the present amount of duty will not appear unreasonable.

The following Table exhibits the selling price of Salt and other articles of daily consumption at several periods during the last twenty years:—

The selling price of Salt as compared with that of other articles.

Articles.	June 1840.	October 1844.	April 1847.	April 1849.	December 1859.	March 1861.
	Rs. As. Rs. As.	Rs. As. Rs. As.	Rs. As. Rs. As.	Rs. As. Rs. As.	Rs. As. Rs. As.	Rs. As. Rs. As.
Salt per 100 Mds.	425 0	385 0	357 0	326 0	353 0	398 0
Tobacco per Md.	2 8	2 4 to 5 0	3 0 to 6 4	2 10 to 6 0	5 0 to 5 8	4 8 to 6 8
Gram (Patna) „	1 0 to 1 3	1 5 to 1 6	0 15 to 1 1	1 2 to 1 4	1 11 to 2 2	2 6 to 2 7
Urrur Dhol „	1 13 to 1 15	1 10 to 1 12	1 14 to 2 2	1 7 to 1 10	2 2 to 2 12	2 8 to 2 9
Paddy „	0 11 to 0 15	0 10 to 0 15	0 9 to 0 14	0 7 to 0 11	1 2 to 1 4	0 12 to 1 4
Ghee (Cow's) „	15 8 to 21 0	16 8 to 20 8	17 8 to 22 0	15 8 to 21 8	23 8 to 27 8	28 0 to 28 8
Oil, Mustard „	4 10 to 4 14	6 4 to 6 8	7 4 to 7 12	6 12 to 7 0	9 4 to 9 6	17 0 to 18 8

But while there has been little or no fluctuation in the price of Salt during the last twenty years, the profits of those engaged in agriculture and the wages of the daily laborers have almost doubled. It follows, therefore, that the Salt Tax falls far more lightly upon the poorer classes now, than it did in 1840.

How the Salt Tax affects the poorer classes.

During the year the price paid to the Molungees for manufacturing Salt has been raised from 6 to 8 annas a maund in Balasore, and from 7 to 8 annas a maund in the Agencies of Hidgellee and Tumlook. In consequence of the rise of wages and food, there was reason to suppose

Increase in the cost price of Salt.

that the Molunghees did not receive sufficient remuneration from the manufacture, and that they looked for their profits to the opportunities for smuggling which their position afforded them. As it was most undesirable that this state of affairs should continue, the increase of 2 annas a maund in Balasore, and of 1 anna a maund in Hidgelee and Tumlook, was sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor. The result of this measure has been satisfactory. 42,69,879 maunds of Salt were manufactured last season in Bengal, which is slightly above the average of the last three years.

This increase in the price paid to the Molunghees will entail no additional expense upon Government, but will fall upon the consumer, as the Government make no profit whatever upon the manufacture, merely charging the consumer with the cost price of the Salt, and a fixed rate of 3 Rupees 4 annas a maund duty.

Proposed plan of pricing the favorite kinds of Salt.

In the Administration Report of last year, allusion was made to the measures which had been adopted for selling certain favorite kinds of Government Salt, of which the supply was not equal to the demand. It has since been proposed to let these favorite kinds of Salt find their natural value in the market, by offering them to public tender at an upset price; the upset price being not less than the cost and charges of the manufacture, plus an amount equivalent to the customs duty which an importer for England, or elsewhere, would be required to pay. The Lieutenant-Governor has submitted his views on this proposition to the Government of India, before whom it is now pending.

Proposition for re-opening an Agency in the 24-Pergunnahs, disallowed.

Another very important question which was under discussion during the year, related to the advisability of increasing the manufacture of Government Salt by re-opening an Agency in the 24-Pergunnahs. The Board of Revenue, however, were averse to the proposal, both upon general principles, and also because they considered there would be a sufficient surplus stock of Salt in hand after meeting the estimated expenditure, not to render such a measure necessary. In these conclusions the Lieutenant-Governor fully concurred.

OPIUM.

Shortness of supply counterbalanced by enhanced prices.

It was stated in the Administration Report of last year that there had been a very considerable falling off in the cultivation of the Poppy in both the Benares and Behar Agencies. The shortness of the supply however, was, to a certain extent, counterbalanced by enhanced prices; the average price per chest last year being Rupees 1,960-13-6 against Rupees 1,708-15-6 in 1859-60, and the net receipt Rupees 3,60,93,619 (£3,609,361) against Rupees 3,63,62,276 (£3,636,227) of the preceding year, leaving a difference of Rupees 2,68,657 only in favor of the receipts of 1859-60 over those of the past year.

Comparative results of the last nine years.

The following Tabular Statement exhibits the number of chests sold, the average price of each chest, and the gross and net receipts for nine years:—

	Number of Chests sold.	Average price.	Total Receipts.	Charges.	Net Receipts.
1844-45	19,400	1,273 10 4	2,47,08,747	68,77,297	1,78,31,450
1845-46	21,887	1,353 1 9	2,96,15,532	75,54,339	2,20,61,193
1854-55	49,979	721 0 7	3,59,56,898	1,36,03,292	2,23,53,606
1855-56	49,399	845 1 0	4,17,45,392	1,27,63,177	2,89,82,215
1856-57	42,272	904 7 11	3,82,34,910	1,12,07,266	2,70,27,644
1857-58	40,127	1,290 13 5	5,21,00,669	88,83,637	4,32,17,032
1858-59	30,881	1,512 8 6	4,67,08,472	77,43,126	3,89,65,346
1859-60	25,253	1,708 15 6	4,31,35,690	67,73,414	3,63,62,276
1860-61	21,363	1,960 13 6	4,20,62,693	59,69,074	3,60,93,619

Extent of the diminution in the cultivation of Poppy.

The causes which have contributed during the past few years to the falling off in the cultivation of Poppy have already been stated in last year's Report. The following Table exhibits the extent to which this diminution of the cultivation has taken place during the past eleven years, in the Agencies of Benares and Behar:—

Years.	Number of beegahs cultivated in Behar.	Number of beegahs cultivated in Benares.	Total.	Price per Seer paid to the Cultivator.
1850-51	3,07,901	1,18,228	4,26,129	3 10 0
1851-52	3,57,330	1,37,841	4,95,171	3 8 0
1852-53	3,85,070	1,61,444	5,46,514	3 8 0
1853-54	4,28,327	1,87,924	6,16,251	3 8 0
1854-55	4,11,282	1,84,423	5,95,705	3 8 0
1855-56	4,06,394	1,76,447	5,82,841	3 4 0
1856-57	3,80,903	1,62,990	5,43,893	3 4 0
1857-58	3,44,650	*56,077	4,00,727	3 4 0
1858-59	3,41,495	1,26,143	4,67,638	3 4 0
1859-60	3,12,707	1,21,808	4,34,515	3 8 0
1860-61	2,81,126	1,39,441	4,20,567	4 0 0

* Note.—The small cultivation in the Benares Agency, in 1857-58, is accounted for by the mutiny.

Increase of price paid to the Cultivators.

The continuous and increasing falling off in the Patna Agency, and the very small increase in the Benares Agency over that of the preceding year, as exhibited in the above Statement, convinced the Lieutenant-Governor that the increase of price paid to the Ryots last year, from Rupees 3-8 to 4 a seer, was not sufficient to induce them to prefer the cultivation of Poppy to that of other crops; and that the only way to meet this difficulty was to raise the price to be paid for Opium to a sum more on a level with the increased prices which were prevailing for wages and all agricultural produce throughout the country.

The consideration of this measure was at the same time urgently pressed on the Lieutenant-Governor's notice by a report of a Deputation of the Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai, on the commerce and capabilities of Yang-tse-Kiang, in which mention was made that Patna Opium was not in demand there, but that indigenous Opium was largely cultivated in that part of China, and commanded a price equal to that of Abkarree Opium in Calcutta and the surrounding districts. Accordingly, with the sanction of the Government of India, the Board have received permission to raise the price of raw Opium to the Cultivators from Rupees 4 to 5 a seer. They have also been directed to give every publicity to the announcement, in order to ensure this rise in prices having as full and as immediate an affect as possible throughout the Agencies.

Out-turn of the past season.

The out-turn of the past season, as compared with 1859-60, is as follows:—

	1859-60.	1860-61.
	Chests.	Chests.
Behar	14,665	15,712
Benares	6,762	13,638
Total ...	21,427	29,350

For the realization therefore of next year's revenue, there are 7,923 chests in excess of the present year's provision.

Facility with which the cultivation is carried on.

It is due to the Opium Department to mention in conclusion that this vast cultivation, which covers an area of 420,567 beegahs in the Agencies of Benares and Behar, is carried on with such remarkable facility that it seldom gives rise to any litigation. Since 1857, only six cases have occurred in which it has been necessary to have recourse to the extreme measure of realizing balances from defaulting Cultivators by the distress and sale of their property. These results cannot but be regarded as extremely satisfactory when it is borne in mind that more than half a million of Cultivators yearly receive advances from the Opium Department.

ABKARREE.

Financial results of the year.

The following Table shows the Demands, Collections, Balances, and Charges of the Abkarree or Excise Department:—

Divisions.	Demands.	Collections.		Balance, being difference of Columns 2 and 3.	Charges.		Net Revenue.
		Spirits and Drugs.	Opium.		General.	Cost of Opium at 5-8 per seer.	
Bhaugulpore	3,25,619	3,09,748	27,583	15,871	12,148	12,934	3,12,249
Burdwan	2,85,655	2,85,545	1,58,965	116	40,320	44,417	3,59,773
Chittagong	62,000	61,479	38,460	521	14,482	11,888	73,569
Cuttack	72,718	66,254	1,18,664	6,464	9,377	34,275	1,41,266
Dacca	3,06,567	3,06,432	1,33,372	135	34,018	41,679	3,64,107
Nuddea	3,67,231	3,60,701	3,16,317	6,530	60,320	87,669	10,29,029
Patna	9,90,972	9,69,179	1,710	21,793	23,691	940	9,46,258
Rajshahye	5,29,669	2,95,764	2,33,834	2,33,905	44,445	75,802	4,09,351
Assam	10,098	10,077	4,32,936	21	669	1,70,082	2,72,262
Chota Nagpore	1,57,105	1,52,299	8,755	4,806	13,333	3,215	1,44,506
Arracan	54,815	54,818	78,022	0	5,100	22,346	1,05,394
Darjeeling	4,812	4,812	0	0	0	0	4,812
Total	36,67,264	33,77,108	15,48,618	2,90,156	2,57,903	5,05,247	41,62,576

Comparison of results with previous years.

A comparison with previous years is made as under:—

Years.	Demands.	Collections.		Balance, being difference of Columns 2 and 3.	Charges.		Net Revenue.
		Spirits and Drugs.	Opium.		General.	Cost of Opium at 5-8 per seer.	
1845-46	23,74,726	21,19,358	3,83,666	2,55,368	2,67,451	1,12,587	21,22,986
1855-56	30,01,409	27,88,430	8,44,495	2,12,979	2,77,046	3,48,882	30,06,997
1859-60	35,67,647	32,91,535	11,85,951	2,76,112	2,62,657	4,45,986	37,68,843
1860-61	36,67,264	33,77,108	15,48,618	2,90,156	2,57,903	5,05,247	41,62,576

The increase of Rupees 3,93,733 in the Net Revenue of the past year is very satisfactory. The charges of the year were a little below 16 per cent.

Extension of the Sudder Distillery system.

The new Sudder Distillery system has been introduced in several districts. Wherever it has been introduced it has worked well. The financial results are expected to be satisfactory. In the Nuddea Division out-stills have been altogether abolished. The only noticeable falling off in the receipts occurred at the Presidency, where large quantities of Spirits were cleared in the early part of 1860 in anticipation of the increase of duty.

Reduction of the duty on Rum.

A petition was received during the year from certain Proprietors and Lessees of Rum Distilleries in Calcutta and Jessore, in which they prayed for a reduction of the duty on Rum, so as to bring it more nearly on an equality with the duty on country *Doastah*, which is a spirit of inferior quality distilled in the native way. To make the duty upon the two Spirits equal would have involved a reduction of duty upon the former from Rupees 3 to Rupees 1-10-8. But the Board of Revenue, who were consulted in the matter, recommended a reduction only to the extent of Rupees 2-4 per gallon, which was accordingly authorized. The result of this reduction was not fully ascertained at the close of the year, as it had only recently taken effect; but it was stated that in Calcutta, the amount of duty paid during the last quarter of the official year was less by Rupees 648, than the amount paid during the quarter preceding it.

Restoration of the privilege of shipping Rum as stores free of duty.

The privilege of shipping Rum as stores free of duty, was also conceded by Government in compliance with the prayer of the Petitioners above alluded to, in favor of all Ships trading beyond Indian Ports; the more especially as it appeared that, since the imposition of a duty by Act XXI. of 1856, the export of Rum as stores had been gradually on the decrease. The concession in question, however, does not appear to have yet been taken advantage of.

Increase of the duty on Gunjah.

The duty on Gunjah has been raised to Rupees 2 a seer, being double the amount which it formerly nominally paid; and the Board have issued a new form of License under which the retail vendors are no longer bound to pay duty on a certain quantity per month whether they clear it or not, but merely to pay the prescribed duty of Rupees 2 a seer, on the quantity, whatever that may be, taken from the wholesale dealer's store.

No marked falling off in the Revenue has resulted from this double duty, while the diminution in the consumption of the drug is very considerable. In the Rajshahye Division alone the decreased consumption is 527 maunds, and in the Cuttack Division it is 149 maunds. The Commissioner of the latter Division fears that the high price of Gunjah may have driven some of the people to the use of Opium; but it is well ascertained that of all intoxicating drugs Gunjah is one of the most deleterious.

STAMPS.

Comparison of gross collections with previous years.

The following comparative Statement exhibits the actual collections of the Stamp Revenue for the year under review and three other years :—

	1845-46.	1855-56.	1859-60.	1860-61.
Lower Provinces ...	22,22,206 11 0	21,39,687 8 0	28,49,914 6 0	39,53,033 3 0
Calcutta ...	2,12,949 4 0	99,878 5 0	2,43,747 2 0	7,40,440 9 0
Total ...	24,35,155 15 0	22,39,515 13 0	30,93,661 8 0	46,93,473 12 0
North-Western Provinces, Punjab, &c. ...	13,03,329 14 0	19,23,809 4 0	23,82,233 0 0	31,51,991 10 6
Grand Total ...	37,38,485 13 0	41,63,325 1 0	54,75,894 8 0	78,45,465 6 6

Net Revenue of the year under review.

The net Revenue for the year in this Presidency may be exhibited as under :—

Gross Receipts...	46,93,473
Charges	1,42,891
Net Receipts...	45,50,582

Increase of Revenue accounted for.

The increased collections were, especially in Calcutta, owing, in a great measure, to the working of the new Stamp Law, and in the Mofussil to the extraordinary demand for low stamps occasioned by the passing of the new Act for the limitation of suits.

Duty on deeds stamped under Regulation X. of 1829, and Act XXXVI. of 1860.

The number of unstamped and insufficiently stamped deeds stamped under the provisions of Regulation X. of 1829, and Act XXXVI. of 1860, was 2,384 ; and the amount of duty and penalty realized Rupees 29,032-5-0.

Collections on account of Postage Stamps.

The gross collections of Postage Stamps was as follows :—

In the Lower Provinces	4,83,819 4 5
„ North-Western Provinces... ...	2,47,952 15 9
„ Punjab	84,825 15 6
„ Oude	27,439 1 0

The value of Postage Stamps supplied to Madras and Bombay is given below:—

To Madras	...	...	...	4,08,010	10 8
„ Bombay	...	...	...	2,86,000	0 0

INCOME TAX.

Measures adopted for making the assessments and collections.

The Income Tax Act (No. XXXII. of 1860) came into force from the 31st of July last, and immediate measures followed for organizing the official machinery required for the execution of it. The Presidency Town and Suburbs were formed into divisions, and the districts into circles, and Assessors appointed to each for the purpose of making the assessments. The District Assessors were appointed in direct communication with the Local Officers to save time, the general rule being that the Assessor for the Home Circle, or that comprising the Sudder Station of the district, should be a Deputy Collector of standing and experience, with a view to the Collector having the power of delegating his duties to him under Section XXIII. of the Act, should circumstances render such a measure advisable. Each Assessor was subsequently provided with a small Establishment, which was regulated in each instance by the requirements of his particular circle or division.

For the purpose of making the collections, the Deputy Collector of Calcutta was made the Collector of Income Tax in the Presidency; and in the Mofussil, while the Assessors were not debarred from attending to the work themselves, the Collectors of Districts were empowered also to employ on it the Deputy Collectors and Sub-Divisional Officers under them, wherever it might be found necessary to do so in order to lighten the duties of the Assessors. Collecting Sirears were also authorized to be entertained, both in the Presidency and the Mofussil, that the collection might be made at the tax payer's door.

Arrangements made for the hearing of appeals, and the making of special assessments.

Besides these arrangements a Commission was appointed in the Presidency, consisting of four official and four non-official Members, the latter being gentlemen occupying prominent positions in the European and Native Community, for hearing all objections to assessments, &c.; and a Special Commissioner was appointed for making special assessments. In the Mofussil these duties were entrusted to the Collector of Revenue.

Actual commencement of work.

The Assessors were most of them appointed by the end of November, but considerable delay occurred before the numerous and complicated forms could be translated, printed, and supplied to the District Officers; and it was not till February or March last that the operation of the Act could be said to be fairly in train throughout the country. Since that period the assessments have been progressing very favorably, notwithstanding the very general difficulty all Officers have experienced in procuring the Returns being properly filled in by the tax payers.

Collections in the Presidency.

The total collections in the Presidency and Suburbs, up to the end of the year, amounted to Rupees 5,00,328, on an annual assessment of Rupees 10,76,540; of which Rupees 2,37,688 were assessed by the Special Commissioner.

Collections in the Mofussil.

The assessments and collections in the Mofussil will perhaps be best exhibited in a Tabular Form :—

Districts.	Assessments up to 30th April 1861.	Collections up to 30th April 1861.
Nuddea Division.		
24-Pergunnahs	1,09,900	18,203
Bataset	46,819	24,818
Jessore	55,999	34,931
Nuddea	1,22,734	11,522
	3,35,452	89,474
Bhaugulpore Division.		
Bhaugulpore	57,940	32,970
Monghyr	35,047	20,676
Purneah	50,772	39,581
Sonthal Pergunnahs	41,961	18,210
	1,85,720	1,11,437
Burdwan Division.		
Bancoorah	32,505	9,549
Beerbhoom	24,279	7,654
Burdwan	67,412	33,193
Hooghly	63,733	17,128
Midnapore	1,55,875	57,642
	3,43,804	1,25,166
Chittagong Division.		
Chittagong	27,409	12,919
Bhullooah	36,890	11,814
Tipperah	57,913	25,533
	1,22,212	50,266
Cuttack Division.		
Balasore	17,820	4,139
Cuttack	14,429	11,855
Pooree	30,368	10,125
	62,617	26,119
Dacca Division.		
Backergunge	71,063	10,133
Cachar	11,872	6,571
Dacca	80,359	81,300
Furreedpore	65,411	23,382
Mymensing	1,17,013	57,208
Sylhet	21,107	2,455
	3,66,825	1,81,049

Districts.	Assessments up to 30th April 1861.	Collections up to 30th April 1861.
Patna Division.		
Behar	85,145	24,260
Chumparun	30,125	32,139
Patna	1,15,443	59,804
Sarun	98,248	31,913
Shahabad	44,150	33,489
Tirhoot	1,28,591	87,195
	5,01,702	2,68,800
Rajshahye Division.		
Bograh	27,912	12,420
Dinagepore	1,10,461	6,211
Maldah	17,132	6,247
Moorshedabad	39,927	8,849
Pubna	31,588	21,408
Rajshahye	61,210	25,125
Rungpore	34,945	2,906
	3,23,175	83,166
Assam Division.		
Cossiah Hills...	10,819	773
Durrung	2,568	2,032
Gowalparah	17,143	8,539
Kamroop	25,469	3,989
Nowgong	3,457	3,030
Luckimpore	8,062	4,439
Seebsagur	8,126	5,486
	75,714	28,288
Chota Nagpore Division.		
Hazareebaugh	40,884	10,226
Lohardaggah	41,813	30,263
Maunbhoom	40,098	22,462
Singbhoom	9,369	4,149
	1,32,164	67,100
Arracan Division.		
Akyab	43,527	5,705
Ramree	3,846	2,318
Sandoway	755	755
	48,128	8,778
Darjeeling	15,183	4,602
Total	25,12,696	10,44,245

Summary of general results.

The following Table sums up the general results:—

Divisions.	Budget Estimate for 1860-61.	Assessment up to 30th April 1861.	Collections up to 30th April 1861.	Estimated charges up to 30th April 1861.	Net produce of the Tax in 1860-61.
Presidency ...	15,50,000	10,76,540	5,00,328	46,962	4,53,366
Nuddea ...	4,34,000	3,35,452	89,474	31,332	58,142
Bhaugulpore ...	77,000	1,85,720	1,11,437	19,530	91,907
Burdwan ...	4,46,181	3,43,804	1,25,166	30,054	95,112
Chittagong ...	1,13,024	1,22,212	50,266	13,614	36,652
Cuttack ...	25,000	62,617	26,119	16,746	9,373
Dacca ...	3,28,358	3,66,825	1,81,049	35,076	1,45,973
Patna ...	10,68,445	5,01,702	2,68,800	35,028	2,33,772
Rajshahye ...	5,38,250	3,23,175	83,166	29,940	53,226
Assam ...	84,514	75,714	28,288	8,160	20,128
Chota Nagpore ...	1,39,700	1,32,164	67,100	6,168	60,932
Arracan ...	48,273	48,128	8,778	5,352	3,426
Darjeeling ...	1,515	15,183	4,602	1,356	3,246
Total...	48,54,260	35,89,236	15,44,573	2,79,318	12,65,255

The May Collections, so far as the District reports have been received, amount to Rupees 5,64,377; to which may be added Rupees 1,94,926 for the Presidency Collections for the same month, making a total of Rupees 7,59,303. The gross collections therefore, of little more than five months exceed twenty-three lacs of Rupees, out of a completed assessment of nearly thirty-six lacs of Rupees.

Peaceful working of the Tax.

It may be here added that the Tax has been working without producing any discontent or irritation. The greatest pains have been taken by the Commissioners and Collectors to explain to the people the nature and object of the Tax, and the propriety of quietly submitting to the imposition of it; and nowhere have any serious complaints on the part of the people been made.

STATIONERY.

Decrease in outlay on account of Stationery during the year.

The following Statement shows the value of the articles received from England, and of those purchased in this country, during the last two years :—

Years.	Value of Stationery imported out from England.	Value of Stationery purchased in this country.	Total.
1859-60	1,90,203	2,48,430	4,38,633
1860-61	1,41,566	2,15,974	3,57,540

It will be perceived that both the quantity received from England, and the local purchases during the year under report, were less than in the preceding year, the total decrease in outlay amounting to Rupees 81,093.

Value of Stationery issued, &c.

The value of Stationery issued, and of the purchases made in the Mofussil during the same years, were as under :—

Years.	Value of Stationery issued.	Value of Stationery purchased in the Mofussil.	Total.
1859-60	4,68,059	2,43,589	7,11,648
1860-61	5,05,365	1,97,801	7,03,166

Proceeds of Stationery sold.

The amount realized on account of Stationery sold is exhibited below :—

Years.	Proceeds of Stationery sold.	Commission of 5per cent. on prime cost.	Net proceeds of sale.
1859-60	3,705	105	3,520
1860-61	4,895	244	4,651

SECTION III.—FINANCIAL.

General results of the year.

THE financial results of last year were in every respect most satisfactory, exhibiting a total revenue of £14,000,330, and a surplus of income over expenditure of £9,754,925. The indirect taxes have been unusually productive. There is an increase as compared with 1859-60 :—

In Abkaree of	...	...	£ 34,070
In Customs of	...	...	£ 122,272
In Salt of	...	...	£ 672,310
And in Stamps of	...	...	£ 169,374

With regard to direct taxation the receipts are small, and amount to only £187,568. But it must be remembered that the Income Tax did not come into operation till the 1st August 1860, and that the collections therefore of only two quarters fell due within the year. Nor can any judgment be formed of the probable productiveness of the tax from the collections of those two quarters, as the Act had not been brought into full working order when the year closed: many people had not even been assessed.

Receipts of 1859-60 and 1860-61.

The Tabular Statement below exhibits the actual receipts of the years 1859-60 and 1860-61 :—

	Receipts.	1859-60.	1860-61.
	Land Revenue	£ 3,749,044	£ 3,787,064
	Sayer	34,738	44,766
	Abkaree	404,058	438,129
	Assessed Taxes	0	187,568
Customs.	Imports	1,175,175	920,741
Customs.	Duty on Salt	668,538	913,955
Customs.	Exports	212,222	343,511
	Salt	1,305,747	1,977,657
	Opium	4,311,483	4,197,176
	Stamps	305,769	475,143
	Law and Justice	86,901	85,758
	Police	10,676	10,672
	Marine	61,422	70,041
	Public Works	117,603	115,891
	Miscellaneous	194,864	432,258
	Total ...	12,638,240	14,000,330

The Post Office produced in 1859-60 £130,430, and in 1860-61 £157,600; but this item is now excluded from the Bengal Account, and is credited under the Government of India.

Expenditure of the last two years.

The expenditure of last year approximately estimated (for the accounts have not yet closed in all departments), amounted to £4,245,405. The items of expenditure are as follows:—

Expenditure.	1859-60.	1860-61.
Ordinary.		
General Department	345,506 0 0	308,726 0 0
Post Office	133,047 0 0	120,700 0 0
Assessed Taxes	0 0 0	46,237 0 0
Public Instruction	103,846 0 0	105,142 0 0
Pensions	155,639 0 0	160,467 0 0
Judicial Department	736,061 0 0	768,628 0 0
Revenue „	308,433 0 0	322,757 0 0
Excise	23,325 0 0	27,596 0 0
Stamps	16,846 0 0	9,492 0 0
Customs	53,158 0 0	58,698 0 0
Salt	339,451 0 0	436,363 0 0
Public Works	423,272 0 0	473,176 0 0
Sayer	33 0 0	0 0 0
Miscellaneous General	9,188 0 0	9,160 0 0
Opium	659,382 0 0	875,333 0 0
Marine	426,839 0 0	346,298 0 0
Total ...	3,734,026 0 0	4,068,773 0 0
Extraordinary.		
Public Works	110,658 0 0	105,000 0 0
Miscellaneous	52,728 0 0	31,472 0 0
Total ...	163,386 0 0	136,472 0 0
Local Funds, *viz.*:—		
Convict Labor Fund	4,685 0 0	6,150 0 0
Miscellaneous	33,144 0 0	34,010 0 0
Total ...	37,829 0 0	40,160 0 0
Grand Total ...	3,935,241 0 0	4,245,405 0 0

The total expenditure therefore of the Bengal Government amounted to £4,245,405. But of this sum £1,311,697, are the manufacturing charges of Salt and Opium, which cannot fairly be considered as part of the administrative expenditure of the Government, as it will be eventually recovered by the sale of the Salt and Opium. If these charges are deducted the absolute administrative expenditure will be reduced to £2,933,708.

Absolute administrative expenditure of the year under review.

Under the orders of the Government of India a new system of financial control was introduced during the year. The great deficiency in the old financial system was the absence of a Budget Estimate, of specific sanction for each service, and of any Return by which the progress of expenditure under the several authorized heads could be ascertained, from time to time, during the year. These very serious deficiencies have been met by the system recently introduced. Estimates of the probable receipts and disbursements of this Government for the present year were carefully drawn up, and submitted to the Financial Department on the 11th of March 1861. On the final adoption of the estimates by the Government of India, the sum of £4,300,181 was allotted for carrying on the several departments of this Government during the year.

New system of financial control.

The only other subject which appears to call for any particular notice in this place, is the very satisfactory progress which has been made by the Accountant in reducing the amount of unadjusted expenditure. At the commencement of last year the inefficient Balance Account exhibited unadjusted items amounting to Rupees 1,40,000, while at the close of the year this outstanding balance had been reduced to Rupees 29,000.

The Inefficient Balance Account.

SECTION IV.—EDUCATION.

At the date of the last Returns the number of pupils in Schools under Government inspection was 49,654, and the number of Schools 816, as is shown in the following Table:—

Schools under Government inspection, and the number of Scholars in them.

Government Institutions.	No. of Schools.		No. of Pupils.	
Colleges (General and Professional)	9		1,295	
English Schools	45		7,175	
Anglo-Vernacular Schools	7		381	
Vernacular Schools	164	225	8,952	17,803
Aided Schools and others under inspection.				
English (including Schools of Industrial Arts) ...	33		4,748	
Anglo-Vernacular	99		7,473	
Vernacular	271		11,504	
Girls' Schools	16	419	395	24,120
Indigenous Vernacular Schools under improvement in East Bengal	172	172	7,731	7,731

The figures give approximately one School to a population of 50,000, and twelve Scholars to a population of 10,000.

Cost to the State for each Scholar.

The cost to the State is about Rupees 16 per annum for each Scholar; and if the aggregate of the Schooling fees realized during last year be taken at two and a half lacs, it is found that each Student on the average paid Rupees 5-0-4½ in fees towards the expense of his education.

Amount of Schooling fees collected during the years 1856-57 to 1859-60.

The following Table shows the amount of Schooling fees collected in Government and aided Schools, in each of the four years preceding that under review, for which Returns are not yet complete:—

	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Amount of Schooling fees ...	1,78,174	1,98,100	2,04,915	2,31,072

It will be observed that the increase from year to year is steadily and rapidly progressive.

University Examinations, and their results.

The best criterion of the state of the highest English Education in these Provinces is afforded by the University Examinations, and their results supply the most reliable evidence of the condition of the Colleges and superior Schools.

During the last few years the improvement indicated by this test has been highly satisfactory, and the recent Examinations show that the rate of progress has been more than maintained in the last twelve months.

The Entrance Examination.

The number of candidates enrolled for the Entrance Examination of December 1859, was 705. In December 1860 the number rose to 809, of whom no less than 759 were supplied by the Provinces under the control of the Government of Bengal. The remaining fifty were contributed by the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Ceylon, from which countries thirty-one candidates were drawn in the former year.

The following Table gives the particulars of the 759 candidates with whom we are specially concerned :—

	No. of Candidates.	No. Passed.		
		1st Division.	2nd Division.	Total.
Christians	42	3	26	29
Mahomedans	25	9	6	15
Hindus	691	38	316	354
Parsees	1	0	1	1
Total	759	50	349	399

The following Table shows the result with reference to the different classes of Schools from which the candidates were drawn :—

	No. of Candidates.	No. Passed.		
		1st Division.	2nd Division.	Total.
Government Institutions ...	455	34	210	244
Aided Schools	114	3	48	51
Independent Institutions ...	136	4	75	79
Private Students	28	3	7	10
School Masters	26	6	9	15
Total ...	759	50	349	399

Examination for the B. A. degree.

The Table below gives the particulars regarding the thirty-nine candidates who entered for the B. A. Examination. Three were Christians, three Mahomedans, and thirty-three Hindus. Fifteen were successful, of whom five were placed in the first, and ten in the second Division.

	No. of Candidates.	No. Passed.		
		1st Division.	2nd Division.	Total.
Christians	3	0	1	1
Mahomedans	3	1	0	1
Hindus	33	4	9	13
Total	39	5	10	15

One of the successful candidates was educated at Bishop's College, the rest at the Presidency College. It is worthy of remark that the candidate who obtained the highest marks was a Mahomedan. This gentleman has since been appointed a Deputy Magistrate.

Examination for the degrees of L. L. and B. L.

For the Law Examinations twenty-four candidates entered their names, and sixteen passed; eight receiving the degree of L. L. and eight that of B. L. All the successful candidates were Hindus.

Examination for the degrees of L. M. and S.

The second or final Examination for the degrees of L. M. and S. was held this year for the first time. Twenty candidates presented themselves, and fourteen passed; three in the first Division, of whom one was a Christian and two Hindus, and eleven in the second Division, all of whom were Hindus. The two Students who passed with greatest credit have received University Senior Scholarships, Mohendrolall Sircar for Medicine, and Rajkisto Banerjee for Surgery. At the first or preliminary Examination for the degree of L. M. and S., sixteen candidates appeared; seven Hindus passed and were placed in the second Division.

Examination for the degree of L. C. E.

In accordance with the new University Regulations an Examination for the degree of L. C. E. was held this year for the first time. Ten candidates appeared; six of these were declared to have passed the theoretical part of the Examination required for the degree, one Christian and three Hindus being placed in the first Division, and two Hindus in the second Division.

Colleges for general education.

In the five English Colleges for general education, the number of Students has considerably increased, as is shown in the following Table :—

	No. on the Rolls on the 1st January 1860.	No. on the Rolls on the 30th April 1861.
Presidency College	122	209
Hooghly College	32	79
Dacca College	34	76
Kishnaghur College	30	42
Berhampore College	16	16
Total ...	234	422

Senior Scholarships.

Twenty-four Senior Scholarships, tenable for two years, are annually available for the Students of the English Colleges, at the end of their second year. Eight of these are of the value of Rupees 25, and sixteen of the value of Rupees 20 per mensem. They have hitherto been awarded after a special Examination held at the close of the College Session in December. This Examination is now to be superseded by the first Examination in Arts, which will be held for the first time in January 1862. At the last special Senior Scholarship Examination held in December, twenty-two Scholarships were awarded, eight of the higher and fourteen of the lower grade.

The Scholarships thrown open to general competition.

After very careful consideration a new set of Rules has lately been prepared, which, guarding local interests, yet throw open the Scholarships as far as possible to general competition. It is proposed to sweep away all distinction between Government and Non-Government Institutions. The scheme has been introduced since the close of the year.

Formation of a class for the prosecution of the University course in the Sanscrit College.

The Sanscrit College was affiliated to the University in August last, and a small class has been formed of advanced Students who have passed the Entrance Examination, to enable them to prosecute the University course, while at the same time they may continue their Sanscrit studies further, especially in Hindu Logic and Law.

The Arabic and Anglo-Persian Departments of the Mudrissa.

The report of the Arabic Department of the Calcutta Mudrissa is generally favorable, and of the Anglo-Persian Department especially so. Out of eight Students composing the first Class, six went up to the University Entrance Examination and passed;

four being placed in the first and two in the second Division, a result which was most satisfactory.

The class of paying Students in the Medical College.

In the past year a class of paying Students was instituted at the Medical College, the rate of payment being fixed at Rupees 5 per mensem, with an entrance fee of Rupees 15. Thirty-one Students joined the College on these terms, on the opening of the Session in June. Of these seven have since received Scholarships, which carry with them free tuition; one has obtained a vacant free presentation; and one has left India to complete his education in England. Only one has actually abandoned the study of the profession.

The Military Class of the Medical College.

During the last year eighteen candidates from the Military Class passed their final Examination and were admitted into the Government Service.

Progress made in the study of English amongst the Students.

With the view of encouraging the study of English amongst the Students of the Military Class, the Government, in 1859, offered a bonus of Rupees 250 to all who, at the end of their College studies, should succeed in passing a satisfactory examination in the English language. This year five Students presented themselves for examination, of whom two passed with credit, and were considered deserving of the bonus.

The Bengali Class of the Medical College.

From the Bengali Class six Students succeeded in passing their final Examination, and are now qualified for admission into the Government Service as Native Doctors.

Civil Engineering College.

At the opening of last Session a class of third-year Students was formed in the Civil Engineering College for the first time. This Class, after completing the three years' course prescribed by the University, competed for the degree of L. C. E., in March last. The result has already been stated. The number of Students on the Rolls on the 30th April was eighty-three, showing an increase of twenty over the number in attendance at the end of the previous Session. The result of the Annual examination was that five Students were declared qualified for the grade of Probationary Assistant Engineer, one for that of Sub-Engineer, nine for that of Probationary Assistant Overseer, and two for that of Sub-Overseer.

School of Industrial Arts.

In the School of Industrial Arts the wood engraving Class has been steadily maintained during the year, and was attended on the average by eighty Students. The Art is profitable and therefore popular. The Secretary reports that the whole of the Class of last year has left, giving as a reason that they are able to earn more money by wood engraving on their own account in the Bazar, than by the share they receive from the Committee for the order work they have done in the School, which, with the senior boys, amounts to about Rupees 12 per mensem. In the classes for drawing and oil painting the attendance has increased from twenty-four Students at the end of the last year to forty-two who are now receiving instruction.

Comparison of attendance in the Government and aided Schools.

The Returns for the year show a slowly increasing attendance in the English and Anglo-Vernacular Government Schools, notwithstanding the large number of aided Schools of a similar class now in operation. This is clearly exhibited in the Statements given below:—

Government Schools.

Years.	English.		Anglo-Vernacular.		Total number of Scholars on the Rolls on the 30th of April.
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	
1859	47	6,554	11	655	7,209
1860	45	6,701	9	349	7,050
1861	45	7,175	7	381	7,556

Aided Schools and others under inspection.

Years.	English.		Anglo-Vernacular.		Total number of Scholars on the Rolls on the 30th of April.
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	
1859	17	2,426	75	6,404	8,830
1860	23	2,328	74	6,312	8,640
1861	33	4,748	99	7,473	12,221

Award of Junior Scholarships.

After the last Examination 127 Junior Scholarships were awarded, twenty-one of the higher and 106 of the lower grade, that is of 10 Rupees and 8 Rupees respectively. These were distributed among the different classes of Schools as shown below:—

	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Total.
Government Schools	13	77	90
Aided Schools	3	15	18
Independent Schools	5	14	19
Total	21	106	127

Fifty-one Scholarships lapsed.

Classification of the parents of Scholars receiving School instruction in East Bengal.

With the view of ascertaining the proportions of different classes of the population who availed themselves of School instruction, the Inspectors were last year directed to prepare Classified Lists showing the position in life of the parents of all the Scholars in their respective Divisions. These lists have not yet all been completed, but the following is the Return received from East Bengal:—

Schools.	Zemindars.	Government Servants.	Others.	Total.
Government English and Anglo-Vernacular ...	8	55	37	100
Aided English and Anglo-Vernacular ...	6	21	73	100

Reduction in the number of Government Vernacular Schools and Scholars.

The following Table shows a considerable reduction in the number of Government Vernacular Schools and Scholars during the year:—

Years.	Schools.	Scholars on the Rolls on the 30th of April.
1859	232	10,403
1860	223	10,453
1861	164	8,952

This reduction is chiefly due to the abolition of fifty Schools of an elementary character in Assam. The funds which this measure rendered available have been re-distributed, partly in augmentation of the sum set apart for subsidies to indigenous Schools in that Province, and partly in raising the standard of the remaining twenty-one Government Schools, these being so distributed throughout the country as to be readily accessible to lads who may desire to obtain a better education than the indigenous Schools are capable of affording.

Increase in the number of aided and other private Vernacular Schools under inspection.

The number of aided and other private Vernacular Schools under inspection has increased, with a corresponding increase in the number of Scholars :—

Years.	Schools.	Scholars on the Rolls on the 30th of April.
1859	247	The Returns for this year were erroneous and are not therefore given.
1860	263	10,563
1861	271	11,504

Diminution in the number of indigenous Schools.

The number of indigenous Schools under improvement in East Bengal has been diminished by twenty-five, with a total reduction of 976 Scholars. The principal cause of this decline is the abolition of several Circles, which was necessitated in order to keep the expenditure within the limit allowed by Government. In all thirty-nine Circle Schools have been closed, and thirteen new Schools opened during the year. Three of the closed Circles containing eight Schools have developed themselves into three aided Schools.

The number of Schools and Scholars for the last three years is given below :—

Years.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.
1859	169	7,588
1860	197	8,707
1861	172	7,731

The re-allotment of grants-in-aid.

From August 1858 to April 1860 the assignment of new grants-in-aid was suspended in consequence of the peremptory order prohibiting all increase of expenditure for educational purposes ; but, a few days before the commencement of the last official year, a Despatch was received from the

Secretary of State for India authorizing the re-allotment on new grants of any sums which had then lapsed, or might in future lapse owing to the discontinuance or reduction of grants to particular Schools. As soon as the re-opening of the grants was publicly known, numerous applications came in from all directions. These received a careful sifting with reference to the comparative wants of differents localities, and the actual condition and probable success of the Schools for which aid was solicited. The result is that up to the 30th April last new grants have been sanctioned for eighty-nine additional Schools, aggregating Rupees 2,217-8 per mensem, while three Schools already receiving aid have obtained augmentation grants amounting to Rupees 48 per mensem.

Cancelment of certain old grants.

During the same period grants to sixty-one Schools have been cancelled, and grants to seven Schools reduced. The sums thus set free for re-distribution amount to Rupees 1,278-2 per mensem.

Details of the grants sanctioned and cancelled.

The following Statements give the details of the grants sanctioned and cancelled during the year:—

Grants to Additional Schools.

Number of Schools.	Class of Schools.	Amount of Grants per mensem.
6	English ...	330 0 0
37	Anglo-Vernacular ...	1,297 0 0
41	Vernacular ...	526 0 0
5	Girls' ...	64 8 0
89		2,217 8 0

Augmentation Grants.

Number of Schools.	Class of Schools.	Amount of Grants per mensem.
2	Anglo-Vernacular ...	45 0 0
1	Vernacular ...	3 0 0
3		48 0 0

The total amount sanctioned is Rupees 2,265-8.

Grants Cancelled.

Number of Schools.	Class of Schools.	Amount of Grants per mensem.
20	Anglo-Vernacular ...	634 0 0
39	Vernacular	501 10 0
2	Girls'	47 0 0
61		1,182 10 0

Grants Reduced.

Number of Schools.	Class of Schools.	Amount of Grants per mensem.
5	Anglo-Vernacular ...	82 0 0
2	Vernacular ...	13 8 0
7		95 8 0

The amount cancelled is Rupees 1,278-2.

The additional monthly expenditure sanctioned within the year is therefore Rupees 987-6, and the number of Schools receiving aid has been increased by twenty-eight.

Total number of the grant-in-aid Schools, and total amount of the monthly grants.

On the 30th April the whole number of Institutions receiving assignment of public money under the grant-in-aid rules was 289, and the monthly grants aggregated Rupees 8,147-2. The amount which remained available for distribution at that date was Rupees 1,063-12-8.

Strength of the Educational Staff.

The number of Educational Officers engaged in the administration of the Department, and in the direct work of Instruction in Government Institutions (exclusive of the Professional Colleges) and

in Schools receiving grants of public money, is shown by the last Returns to be 1,732. These are classified in the following Table :—

Return showing the number of Officers employed in Government and aided Educational Institutions, (including the Director and the Inspectors of Schools,) classified according to their monthly salaries.

No. of Officers.			Monthly Salaries.
1	...	... ...	... Rs. 2,000
1	...	... ...	... „ 1,300
1	...	... ...	... „ 1,200
1	...	... ...	... „ 1,000
1	...	... ...	... „ 900
1	...	... ...	... „ 800
5	...	700 and less than ...	... „ 800
4	...	600 „ ...	... „ 700
2	...	500 „ ...	... „ 600
4	...	400 „ ...	... „ 500
16	...	300 „ ...	... „ 400
10	...	200 „ ...	... „ 300
46	...	150 „ ...	... „ 200
39	...	100 „ ...	... „ 150
147	...	50 „ ...	... „ 100
250	...	25 „ ...	... „ 50
1,203	...	less than ...	... „ 25
Total ... 1,732			

This Return does not include the Officers employed in the Professional Colleges.

Memorial of certain Members of the Education Service against supercession.

A Memorial was presented during the year by some of the Members of the Education Service against certain appointments in the Department, on the ground that the Secretary of State had, by a Despatch of April 1859, constituted the Education Department a close service, and that selections for the higher posts should not therefore be made from persons out of the pale of it.

Neither the local Government nor the Government of India could place on the Despatch alluded to the interpretation given to it by the Memorialists. It was by Government construed simply to mean that this Government was to recognise on the part of the Officers already in the service, *cæteris paribus* a preferable claim to promotion to that of other candidates.

The Memorial was referred to the Secretary of State, who stated in reply that the Lieutenant Governor seemed to have disposed of the complaints of supercession in a proper

manner. It was added that it is the desire of Her Majesty's Government that a system of succession from the lower to the higher grades in the Department of Education should be established, and that the Officers of the Department should be encouraged and stimulated to the zealous performance of their duties by the prospect of receiving such promotion; but that, although such a system is to be the general rule of the service, its operation must, of course, be subject to the condition of fitness in the candidates for promotion.

SECTION V.—PUBLIC WORKS.

GENERAL.

In the Report of 1859-60 it was stated that an important change in the administration of the Public Works Department of this Presidency had been effected, by constituting the Chief Engineer a Secretary to the Bengal Government. The period under review, 1860-61, is the first year of this new arrangement.

2. The Establishments, duties, and records of the two offices, although conducted by the same Officer, are kept quite distinct. The administration of affairs in the Public Works Department, by the Chief Engineer, in his substantive and executive capacity as such, and by the Chief Engineer, as Secretary to the Bengal Government, has been carried out on the following principles:—

"However the work may be apportioned between the two offices the same thing must "never be done twice over."

"In all communications made by the Officer holding the united appointments, there "must be no room for doubt, either in the mind of the writer or in that of the reader, whe- "ther the writer is personally and wholly responsible for what he writes, or whether his "Government is responsible for it, his own responsibility being no more than that of a "Secretary."

3. The functions of the two appointments are thus discharged without confusion. All documents appertaining to the substantive and executive charge of the Department are signed as "Chief Engineer." All those appertaining to the Secretariat, as "Secretary;" no document being signed conjointly as in both capacities.

4. The advantages secured by this arrangement are not only a dimunition of correspondence and a more straightforward action in doing business; but the very important one of bringing the Chief Engineer into personal communication with the Lieutenant-Governor, whereby the hands of the Chief Engineer in matters relating to the Department of which he is the Head, are much strengthened; and the Lieutenant-Governor has the professional assistance of an experienced Officer, and is enabled to obtain a much closer knowledge of the working of the Department, and to exercise a more effective control over its affairs, than he could possibly have done under the former system; whilst at the same time the broad distinction between

matters for which the Government is responsible, and those for which the Chief Engineer is responsible, can never become a subject of doubt.

Another similar and important change was effected by the appointment of the Consulting Engineer to Government in the Railway Department, to be *ex-officio* a Joint Secretary in the Railway branch of the Public Works Department, with the consequent transfer to that Officer of all the business relating to Railways.

5. The increased importance of "Local Works" which include the system of Railway Feeders and the improved and more close superintendence in the administration of these works has thrown much additional labor on the Secretariat Office, counterbalancing the relief afforded by the removal of the Railway business to a separate Secretary.

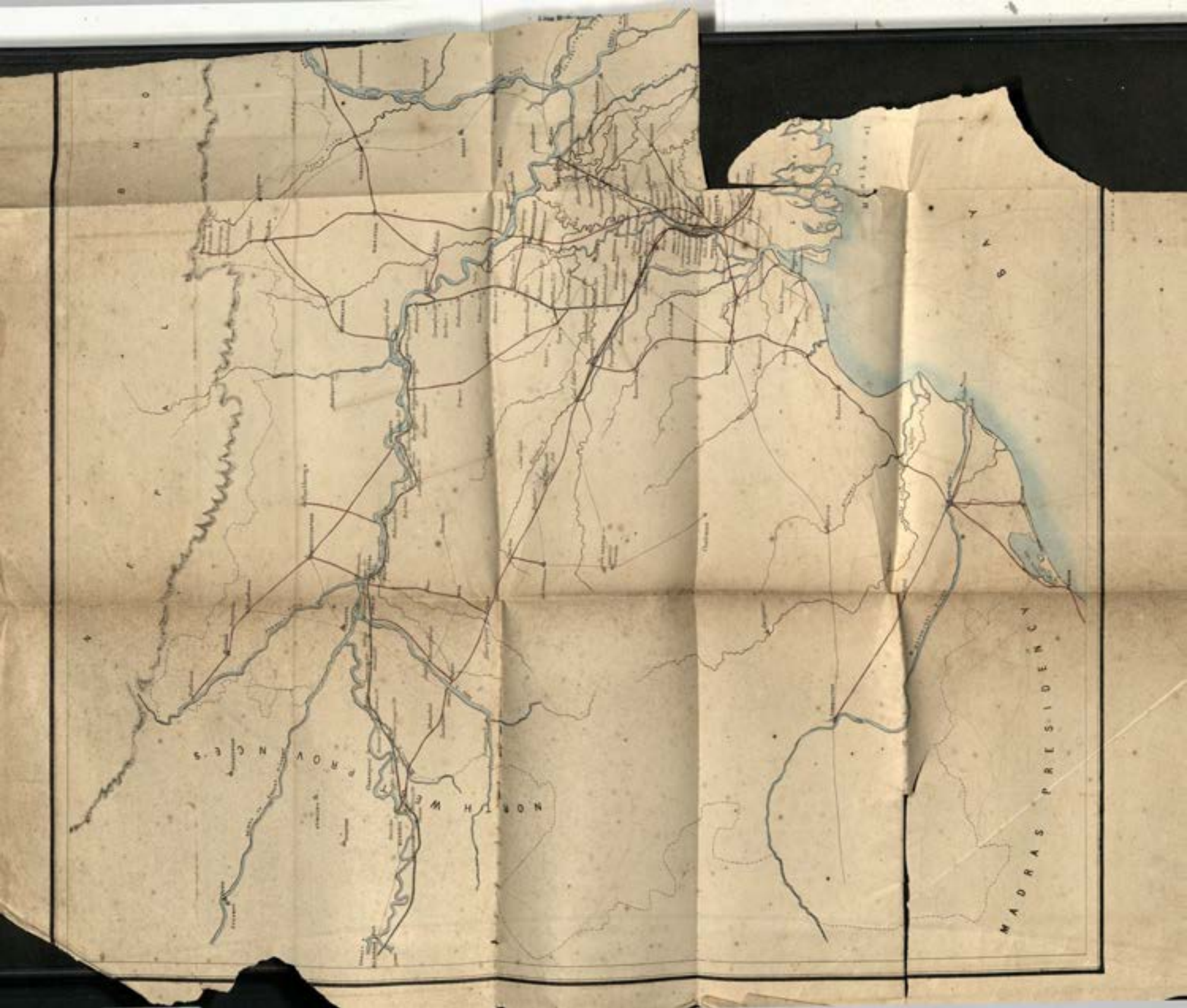
ROADS.

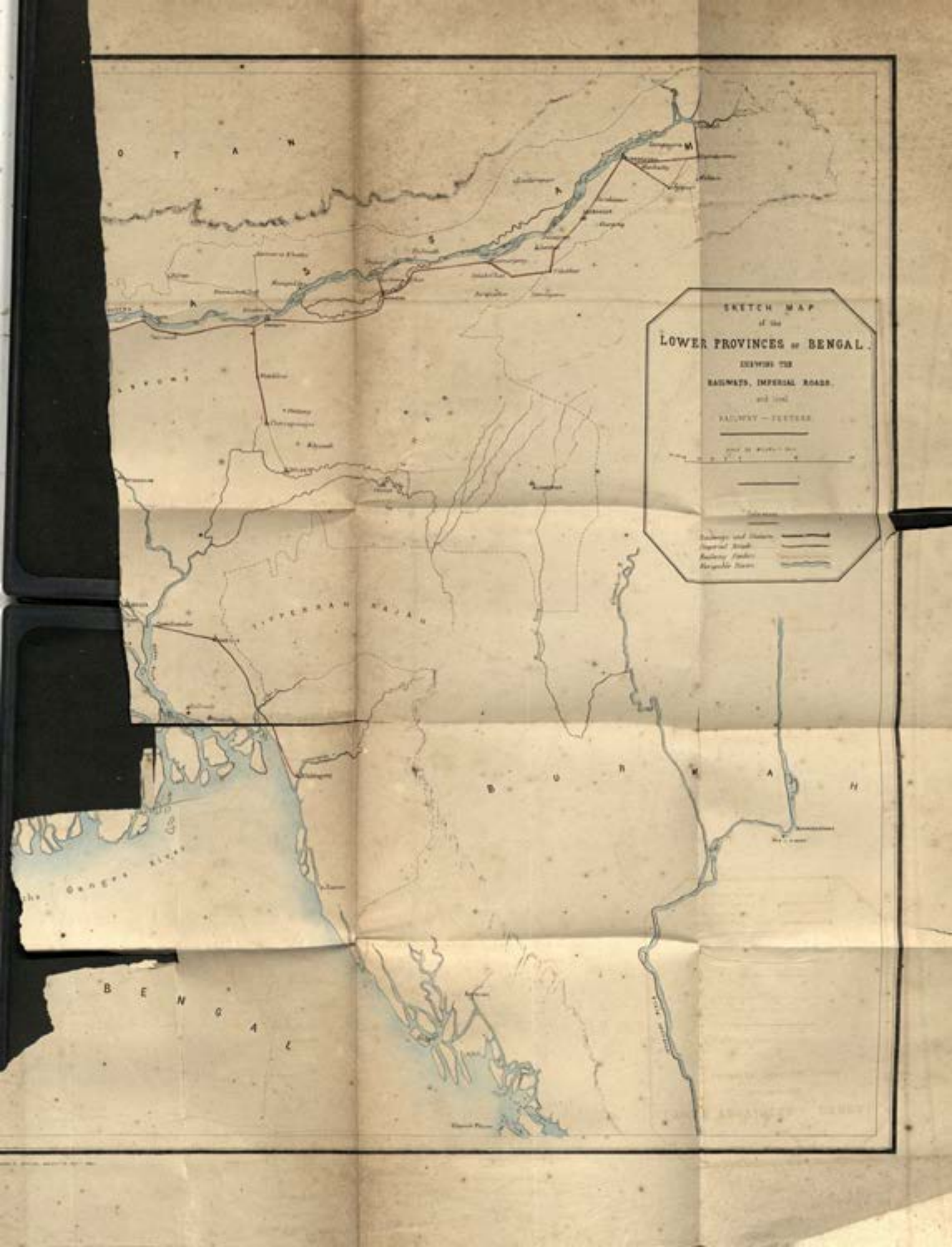
6. The Government of Bengal has been relieved in a great measure during the past year from the pressing necessity of providing Military accommodation for Troops, and has been able to give a practical attention to the formation of a system of Imperial Roads throughout the Provinces. The leading features of this scheme have been to provide one main line of Road, at least, in each District, which shall pass through the principal Town or Station and be continuous, that is in connection with the main lines of the next District; so that District may be connected with District and the Roads be of general public advantage, as well as of local benefit. At the same time the communications with adjacent Provinces not under the jurisdiction of the Bengal Government have been maintained, and the Imperial Lines have been designed to afford the means of easy communication between the chief centres of population, and to secure to every part of the country a proper outlet for its produce and ready access to the great channels or thoroughfares of commerce. The existing Trunk Roads and their branches form the first instalment of the projected system.

7. The accompanying Map and the following Statement show that there are eleven Imperial Trunk Roads existing, or under construction in Bengal, extending over a length of 1,994 miles, with Imperial Branch Roads aggregating in length 1,145 miles :—

STATEMENT OF TRUNK AND BRANCH IMPERIAL ROADS, EXISTING OR PROPOSED, IN BENGAL.

Nos.	TRUNK ROADS.	Length in Miles.	Nos.	BRANCH ROADS.	Length in Miles.
	GRAND TRUNK ROAD.		1	Howrah Branch	17
			2	Midnapore Branch *vid* Bancoorah and Raneegunge	90
1	Calcutta to Kurrumnassa River ...	392	3	Hazareebaugh Branch.....	80
			4	Patna Branch including Dinapore Branch	95
			5	Betah Branch Road	66
				Total	348
	Carried over	392		Carried over	348


MADRAS PRESIDENCY


SKETCH MAP
of the
LOWER PROVINCES of BENGAL.
SHEWING THE
RAILWAYS, IMPERIAL ROADS,
and the
RAILWAY — FEEDERS
BENGAL
BURMAH

Nos.	Trunk Roads.	Length in Miles.	Nos.	Branch Roads.	Length in Miles.
	Brought forward	392		Brought forward	348
	Madras Trunk Road.				
			1	Tumlook Branch	16
			2	Pooree Branch	50
2	Calcutta to Chutterpore on the Madras Frontier *viâ* Midnapore, Balasore, and Cuttack ..	318	3	Nagpore Branch from Cuttack through Sumbulpore as far as the Jonk River	154
	Darjeeling Trunk Road.		4	Cuttack to Taldangah Branch	40
				Total	260
3	Peerpointee Station, East Indian Railway, to Darjeeling *viâ* Caragolah Ghât and Purneah	174			
	Berhampore Trunk Road.				
			1	Baraset to Barrackpore Branch Road	8
4	Calcutta to Berhampore and Moorshedabad	116	2	Jessore Branch Road	55
	Tirhoot Trunk Road.			Total	63
			1	Mozufferpore Branch	36
5	Monghyr to Beilsurah *viâ* Mozufferpore (about)	108	2	Barh Branch	46
	Chittagong Trunk Road.			Total	82
6	Daoodcandy to Chittagong	126			
	Assam Trunk Road.				
			1	Dinagepore to Tytaliah	72
			2	Dinagepore to Burgatchee	91
			3	Sylhet and Cherra Poonjee Road..	88
7	Rajmehal to Debrooghur *viâ* Dinagepore, Rungpore, and Gowhatty.....	564	4	Durrung Branch	20
			5	Tezpore Branch	16
			6	Jeypore Branch	29
			7	Serchwah Branch.....	76
				Total	392
	Mutlah Trunk Road.				
8	Calcutta to Mutlah Port	29			
	Diamond Harboub Road.				
9	Calcutta to Diamond Harbour	28			
	Bhaugulpore and Sooree Road.				
10	Ahmedpore Station to Bhaugulpore	112			
	Nulhuttee Road.				
11	Nulhuttee Station to Jeagunge	27			
	Total length of Trunk Roads ..	1,994		Total length of Branch Roads ..	1,145

8. All of these Roads are in a more or less completed state. The Grand Trunk Road, from Calcutta to the Kurrumnassa 392 miles, is the only one of any considerable length that is nearly completed: the Assam Trunk on the other hand being scarcely commenced. As these 3,139 miles of Road must ultimately be bridged and metalled, not more probably than one-third of the entire expenditure required to complete all these Roads has yet been incurred. The cost of a mile of metalled and bridged Road may be taken at Rupees 8,000, and the outlay of about 167 Lakhs of Rupees is required to complete even these existing Imperial Roads. This general calculation points out how slow the progress of completing these Roads must be, the limited funds available not exceeding seven to eight Lakhs of Rupees per annum.

RAILWAY FEEDERS.

9. To benefit fully the Districts traversed by, and bordering on, the different lines of Railway, and to make these Lines remunerative, the Lieutenant-Governor has endeavored to create a system of Local Roads as Feeders, which shall place all the most important Towns and Marts of the Districts, in communication with the Railways.

10. The following is a list of the Feeders already projected for the three lines of Railway, the aggregate length being 665¼ miles:—

STATEMENT OF RAILWAY FEEDERS EXISTING OR PROPOSED.

Nos.	From what place.	To what place.	Length in Miles.
	EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.		
1	Elam Bazar ...	Soorool Station ...	9
2	Cutwa ...	Burdwan „ ...	30
3	Culna ...	Pundooah „ ...	17
4	Sooty ...	Pakour „ ...	13½
5	Jungypore ...	Moradoi „ ...	14½
6	Chuckye ...	Luckesarie „ ...	48
7	Kurruckpore ...	Barriarpore „ ...	13
8	Muddipoorah ...	Bhaugulpore „ ...	60
9	Satgatchia ...	Mymaree „ ...	7
10	Nittanundpore ...	Goosharah „ ...	12
11	Sasseram ...	Peeroo „ ...	37
12	Nasregunge ...	Bhojepore „ ...	28
13	Bancoorah ...	Panaghur „ ...	38½
		Total number of miles ...	327½

Nos.	From what place.	To what place.	Length in Miles.
	EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.		
1	Kishnaghur ...	Bagoolah Station ...	11
2	Santipore ...	Ranaghat „ ...	11
3	Comercolly ...	Koostee „ ...	13
4	Jessore ...	Bagoolah „ ...	40
5	Bongong ...	Hamedpore near Chagdah ...	20
6	Kotechandpore ...	Kishengunge „ ...	23
7	Furreedpore ...	Kotechandpore „ ...	70
8	Berhampore ...	Alumdangha „ ...	55
9	Bauleah Ferry ...	Jeagunge „ ...	24
10	Ishapore ...	Bazar Khall „ ...	8
11	Jenadah ...	Chowdangha „ ...	23½
12	Gorakala Ghât ...	Alumdangha „ ...	31
		Total number of miles ...	329½
	SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY.		
1	Mutlah Road ...	Gurpah Station ...	...
2	Coomercolly ...	Sonarpore „ ...	2
3	Rajpore ...	„ „ ...	2¼
4	Mullong ...	Chapatter „ ...	4
		Total number of miles ...	8¼
		Grand Total ...	665¼

These Roads have been projected specially as Railway Feeders; but there are besides the foregoing some of the existing and proposed Local Roads which will contribute to the same purpose. Attention has also been given to the subject of forming Roads to afford a transit communication, from each place where Cotton is cultivated. This matter which is recent, will fall more properly within the Administration Report of 1861-62.

ACCOUNTS.

12. The marginal Statement shows the arrears in the receipt of Monthly Accounts from Executive Engineers. The close working of the Office of Account in preparing the Monthly Abstracts of expenditure depends on the punctual receipt of accounts from the several Divisions, and Statement A. shows that there has been a slight improvement during the year on the part of Executive Engineers in this all important matter. There should, however, be no arrears whatever for a very liberal time,* is allowed, before a Division is considered to be in arrears in the transmission of its accounts.

A.

Comparative Statement showing the arrears in the Executive Engineers' Offices in submitting the Monthly Accounts on the 30th April 1860 and 1861.

Circles.	Months in arrears on the 30th April.		Difference.		Remarks.
	1860.	1861.	In favor.	Against.	
1st or Presidency ...	1	0¼	¾	...	7 Divisions.
2nd or South-Eastern ...	0¼	0¼	...	...	4 Do.
3rd or Assam ...	2	1¾	¼	...	3 Do.
4th or Northern ...	0¾	0¾	...	...	4 Do.
5th or Behar ...	0¾	1¼	...	½	4 Do.
6th or Burdwan ...	1	0¼	¾	...	5 Do.
7th or Cuttack ...	1	0¼	¾	...	5 Do.
Average ...	1	0¾	¼	...	

* Three months.

The worst arrears of accounts still due; exist in the 2nd Division, Grand Trunk Road, and belong to the period prior to 1858-59.

13. Statement B. shows the progress made during the year in the Central Office of Accounts in bringing up arrears, which must be looked upon as satisfactory.

B.

Comparative Statement showing the arrears which existed on the 30th April 1860-61 in the Office of Accounts.

Departments.	Months in arrears on the 30th April.		Difference progress in favor.	Remarks.
	1860.	1861.		
General ...	Nil	Nil.	Nil	
Statistical ...	"	"	"	
Audit ...	"	"	"	
1st Circle ...	9¾	2	7¾	Monthly Divisional Abstracts.
2nd Ditto ...	10	1½	8½	
3rd Ditto ...	9	2	7	
4th Ditto ...	9	2½	6½	
5th Ditto ...	11	2¼	8¾	
6th Ditto ...	6½	1¼	5¼	
7th Ditto ...	2	1¼	¾	
Average ...	8	1¾	6¼	
Examiners ...	11	2¾	8¼	
Book ...	11¼	3¾	7½	

14. In the General, Statistical, and Audit Branches of the Office it will be observed that there are no arrears.

15. There is still an absence of promptitude in the preparation of the Monthly Divisional Abstracts; but the Officiating Controller reports that he believes

the Office will be able to improve on this part of their work and to attain a still better position. It must be conceded that a very great improvement has been made during the year, as proved by Table B.

16. The Examining and the Booking Departments of the Account Office, are stated to have their current work well in hand. It is only in the last named branch of this Office that serious arrears are still existing. The "Stock" of Bengal which includes all Materials, Stores, Instruments, Tools and Plant, has not been priced or adjusted since 1854. Bills for works constructed since 1854, and personal adjustments for the same period have yet to be made. These arrears are in course of being reduced, they have been mainly caused by the frequent changes, and the system of accounts having been for so long a period without definite and final arrangement. The Officiating Controller strongly deprecates any organic change being made in the present system which is now, he says, beginning to be understood by the Department at large.

IMPERIAL WORKS.

PROGRESS.

17. The working of the Department during the year has been directed as far as possible to the completion of works already commenced.

The following are some of the more important works which have either been placed in progress or have been completed during the year :—

CANTONMENTS.

18. Works for the sanitary improvement of the Cantonment of Dinapore have been continued, and the improved health of the Troops, which is stated by the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals to have been above the average during the hot season and rains of 1860, has been attributed in some measure to the beneficial effects of these works.

A scheme for the better drainage of, and for extending the Dum-Dum Cantonment, has been under consideration, and measures for the general improvement of this Station have been carried out.

The question of enlarging the Hazareebaugh Cantonment has received the attention of a Committee, convened by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The limits of the Dehree Cantonment have been fixed, and the ground not required has been given up.

A somewhat costly scheme for securing improved drainage and for providing a water supply in Fort William has been prepared and is under consideration. The question of

lighting the Fort with gas has also been considered, and the matter is now prepared for decision.

ACCOMMODATION FOR TROOPS.

19. The only Barracks under construction during the past year are those at Dehree, on the Soane at the Grand Trunk Road crossing, but progress has been slow, in consequence of the orders restricting expenditure at that Cantonment. The semi-permanent Barracks at Sinchall near Darjeeling have required constant attention, and a considerable outlay has been necessary to keep the buildings in a proper habitable state; this position at Sinchall is now experimentally occupied by Troops, and it is believed that the place has proved to be very healthy.

20. The following Table will show the accommodation in Bengal available for Troops:—

Statement showing the ACCOMMODATION FOR TROOPS *available in the Lower Provinces.*

STATIONS.	Description of Accommodation.	INFANTRY. No. of Regts. For single men.	INFANTRY. No. of Regts. For married men.	ARTILLERY. No. of Companies. For single men.	ARTILLERY. No. of Companies. For married men.	REMARKS.
Fort William	Permanent ...	1·	1·	2·	2·	And Officers' Quarters.
Barrackpore...	Semi-Permanent ...	1·25	1·	1·	1·	
Dum-Dum	Permanent ...	1·25	0	1·	0	
	Semi-Permanent ...	1·	0	0	0	
Chinsurah	Permanent ...	1·	0	0	0	Officers' Quarters for half a Regiment.
Berhampore...	Ditto ...	·5	·5	0	0	
Darjeeling...	Ditto ...	·05	·05	0	0	
Sinchall	Temporary ...	·5	·5	0	0	With Officers' Quarters.
Dinapore	Permanent ...	1·	1·	1·	1·	NOTE.—The temporary shelter for Troops provided during 1857-59 is not included in this, most of it having been since dismantled.
	Semi Permanent ...	1·	1·	1·	1·	
Dehree	Semi Permanent ...	·5	·5	0	0	
Hazarebaugh	Ditto ...	1·	1·	0	0	
Dorundah	Ditto ...	·2	0	0	0	
Raneegunge...	Temporary ...	1·	0	0	0	
	Total ...	11·35	6·55	6·	5·	

SANATARIA.

21. During the year, much useful information has been obtained respecting the Hills within the Province of Bengal; those which appeared to be most promising, have been examined to test the nature of the climate, and to discover whether they would be generally suitable for Sanataria for European Troops.

SCHILLONG IN ASSAM appears to promise well as a Sanatarium; the climate is said to be in some respects similar to that of England, and it is easily arrived at from Gowhatty.

THE JHOOLJHOOL Hill which has an elevation of 2,815 feet above the Sea, and is distant about three miles from Hazareebaugh, is also reported as being well adapted for the purpose of a local Sanatarium.

The erection of permanent buildings on MOUNT PARASNATH, 198 miles from Calcutta on the Grand Trunk Road, was suspended under the orders of the Government of India after building had been commenced, and the works have been for the present restricted to the erection of a few thatched Tents for occupation during the hot season, and to the construction of the Road to the Hill top, and this the first work to be undertaken, has been nearly completed and with much success, the gradients being less than some of the inclines of the Dunwah Ghaut on the Grand Trunk Road.

The Lieutenant-Governor has assured himself of the suitability of Parasnath for a Sanatarium by residing upon it for two months during the past hot season, and he has subsequently recommended that the scheme originally proposed, which consisted in the construction of a good road of access ten feet wide, of a Barrack for thirty-three men and of quarters for the Medical Superintendent of the Sanatarium and for the Commanding Officer, should be proceeded with and carried out to completion. The Agent of the East Indian Railway Company having applied for a site for a Barrack to be erected on Parasnath for the sick servants of his Company, the Lieutenant-Governor has allotted a plot of ground to the Railway Company for this purpose.

NAVAL.

22. No further steps in respect to the scheme for constructing Graving Docks for Vessels of large tonnage have been taken during this year. A large reduction has been made in the Marine Department, and it is no longer contemplated to enlarge the Dock Yard. The land purchased for this purpose has been cleared, and orders are now awaited for the disposal of the ground, part of which is occupied by a new piece of road which cuts off the loop in the Garden Reach Road, where it passes the Dock Yard. The construction of a new Steam Hammer-shed, and of a Boiler-shed, have been in progress in the Yard.

JUDICIAL.

23. A marked improvement has been made in many Court Houses in the Mofussil within the past few years; and the following are some of the more important works which have been in progress during this year for the Judicial Department :—Completion of the Court House for the Sudder Ameens at MOZUFFERPORE and KISHNAGHUR. Additions to the Magistrate's Court House at TEZPORE in Assam. Re-construction of the Sudder Ameen's Cutcherry at RUNGPORE from the plinth. Addition of a Verandah to the Magistrate's Court House at TIPPERAH. A new Court House for the Sudder Ameen at MONGHYR (nearly completed.)

The Judge's Court House, the Record Office, the Sudder Ameen and Moonsiff's Courts at ARRAH, which were nearly destroyed by the Mutineers in 1857, have been restored. A new Court House for the Judge is in progress at DINAGEPORE.

A Magazine, Bell of Arms, and other similar Buildings have been erected at RAMPORE BAULEAH for the Police Battalion. Dwelling-houses have been erected for the European Constables to be stationed at BHAUGULPORE, MONGHYR, and RANEEGUNGE.

REVENUE.

24. The principal works for the Revenue Department constructed or in progress during the year have been the completion of the Collector's new Court House at BHAUGULPORE; the Collector's Court House at PUBNA which is nearly completed, and that at MOZUFFERPORE which is half completed. A new Treasury at GYAH. Additions to the KISHNAGHUR Collectorate. A new and water-tight covering to the roof of the Collector's Cutcherry at BURDWAN. The new Export Shed at CALCUTTA has been completed with a corrugated iron roof. The Import Shed is in progress of being floored with stone. The new Opium Godowns on the Strand Road at CALCUTTA have been nearly completed. Special repairs and additions have been made to the Goolzarbaugh Opium Factory Buildings. Additions to the Salt Buildings at Pooree and Contai and to the Government Rum Distilleries at Sulkea, Kidderpore, and Chitpore complete this list of new works and of additions to existing work in the Revenue Department.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

25. Measures have been taken for the construction of a Church to re-place ST. JAMES' CHURCH at Calcutta, the roof of which fell down in 1858-59, since when, the Church has been entirely dismantled. A plot of ground has been selected as a site for the new Church; it is situated on the East side of the Circular Road. This site is in many respects preferable to the old site which will be sold, and the proceeds placed to the account of purchasing the new site. A Design also has been prepared by Mr. G. G. Scott, a well known Architect of London, and an Estimate is now being framed. Designs have also been prepared for new Churches at Cuttack and at Barrackpore. The temporary Roman Catholic Chapel at Hazareebaugh had been nearly completed, when it was found necessary to dismantle the greater portion of the building, the pillars having proved from bad work, to be wanting in strength. The Chapel is now being re-constructed in a more substantial manner, and it will now be classed as a permanent building. Although the work was not set up within the year, Trusses for the roof of the Gowhatty Church have been made up in Calcutta and dispatched to Assam. The latest advices say that the work has been satisfactorily erected, and that the Trusses make a very handsome and good roof.

GENERAL.

26. Designs for the new General Post Office and for the Telegraph Department at Calcutta have been under consideration; but neither have the Designs sent out by Mr. Digby Wyatt, nor those subsequently prepared in this country, met with approval. Mr. Digby Wyatt's Design was chiefly

objected to on account of the style which he had adopted *viz.* Western Saracenic. Government have ordered that a new Design shall be prepared, in which the general interior arrangements of Mr. Wyatt's Design are to be adhered to.

The erection of an extensive new building for a Copper Mint in Calcutta, has been commenced, and the foundations are well advanced. Additions to the Bullion Depôt; enlargement of the strong room, and other minor works on the Mint premises, have been completed.

EMBANKMENTS.

27. The Embankments in the Province generally are in a satisfactory state, and the new works required for the improved protection of the country from inundations are few; the works carried out are mostly of the nature of repairs. The most important of the new works mentioned by the Chief Engineer in his Report is the completion of the Hidgelee Sea Dyke between the mouths of the Soobunreeka and Russoolpore Rivers. This great work which is fifty-four miles in length was suspended in 1857, and resumed in the past year; the project for completing it at an expense of Rupees 6,03,120* is ready for submission to Government. The scheme for relieving the Damoodah River, of the flood waters which its bed cannot contain and pass off to the Hooghly, by the removal of Embankments on its right bank aggregating a length of twenty miles, has been carried out, and the measure has proved to be sufficient for the relief of the River and for the safety of the country on the left bank.

* This project has since been submitted to Government of India in a modified form. The Estimate being reduced to Rupees 4,70,490.

No injurious effects on the cultivation, appear to have followed from the abandonment by Government of certain Embankments on the Adjai River.

28. The Survey of the Cuttack Rivers, on which Captain Harris has been engaged since 1855, has been completed in a most able and satisfactory manner, and his project for the relief of the Delta of the Mahanuddy from the inundating floods of that River is now before the Government of India.

IRRIGATION.

29. The project for the Irrigation of Behar which was necessarily placed on one side in 1857, has again received attention. Lieutenant-Colonel Dickens has been re-appointed Superintendent, and is busily engaged in concluding the Report on his scheme, illustrating all its details. It is understood that the Report will soon be completed† for submission to Government.

† The Report has since been received.

COMMUNICATIONS.

30. The following is a Statement of the Roads in progress during 1860-61 :—

Nos.	Names of Roads.	Length in Miles.	Progress and present state.
1	Ganges and Darjeeling Road between Caragolah Ghât and Titalyah.	108	Has been opened to traffic as an unmetalled and partially bridged communication. The work on this Road consists of 825 lacs of cubic feet of Earth-work, of fourteen masonry Culverts, and of twenty-five Timber Bridges, measuring in all 2,121 Running feet. The whole of these have been very nearly completed; and it is expected that they will be quite so before the rains. Nine temporary Inspection Bungalows have been constructed, and four permanent Bungalows are in progress.
2	Jeeagunge and Nulhatty Road...	27½	The Earth-work is nearly completed, 153 out of 176 lacs of cubic feet having been done, seventeen out of fifty masonry Culverts are completed, and ten others in progress. Two first-class Inspection Bungalows have been completed; and two out of thirteen lacs of cubic feet of metal are collected. Three miles of the Road near the Railway have been metalled.
3	Sooree and Bhaugulpore Road...	101	From Bhaugulpore to Bowsee, twenty-eight and a half miles,—132 out of 148 lacs of cubic feet of Earth-work on this Section of the Road have been completed; and the remainder, it is expected, will be completed before the rains. Six masonry Culverts have been completed and eighteen others are in progress. Eight temporary Timber Bridges have also been constructed. From Bowsee to Hausdiah, sixteen miles nothing has been done since this portion was transferred to Department Public Works in 1858. From Hansdiah to Sooree, fifty-six and a half miles. The greater portion of the Earth-work on this Section has been completed, and some of the metal laid down.
4	Hazareebaugh and Burhee Road	22½	One hundred and thirteen, out of 138 lacs of cubic feet of Earth-work are completed, thirty-seven out of fifty-four Drain Bridges and Culverts are finished, additions made to twenty-two old Culverts and two Bridges of one arch of twenty feet span each have been completed over the Biscoorah and Sindoor Rivers, and about half the requisite quantity of metal stored.

Nos.	Names of Roads.	Length in Miles.	Progress and present state.
5	Ooloobarriah and Midnapore Road.	55	From Ooloobarriah to Moisraka, nine and a half miles. Nothing has been done as yet in the way of metalling, nor can the work be commenced until the completion of the new Canal which is now being excavated alongside it. From Moisraka to Koela Ghât, seven and a half miles. About forty-six lacs of cubic feet of Earth-work have been completed; and seven out of forty-eight lacs of bricks have been burnt for the metalling. From Koela Ghât to Paunchkoorah, thirteen miles. The Earth-work on this Section of the Road was completed in November last, eleven and a half lacs of bricks for metalling have been burnt this year, and fifteen lacs more are ready for burning, out of a total of sixty-eight lacs which will be required. Paunchkoorah to Midnapore, twenty-five miles. Extensive repairs to this metalled Road have been in progress, and the side slopes have been extended.
6	Calcutta and Mutlah Road ...	16	In the first Section from Barriepore to Taldeekhaul, eleven and a quarter miles, the Earth-work has been completed, and about one-third of the metal collected and spread. In the second Section from Taldeekhaul to Mutlah, four and three-quarter miles, four-fifths of the Earth-work has been done, and one-third of the metal is collected.
7	Jessore Road from Baraset to Jessore.	57	About eighty out of 200 lacs of cubic feet of Earth-work have been completed, and materials are being collected for the Bridges. An Inspection Bungalow is being constructed at Bongong.
8	Cart Road from Silligooree to Darjeeling.	28	Work is at present confined to the upper portion of the Road at the "Saddle" near Darjeeling, where a short length of the Road has been formed, the jungle has also been opened from the Saddle down to Kurseong, a distance of seventeen and a quarter miles, and this part has been surveyed and an Estimate prepared of it. The rest of the Road will be actively taken up after the rains.
9	Cuttuck and Taldandah Road ...	24	The Road has been opened out as a track, and an Estimate sanctioned for its completion as a fair-weather Road.
		439	

Roads under Survey.

Nos.	Names of Roads.	Length in Miles.	Progress and present state.
1	Burdwan and Midnapore Road ...	76	A detailed Survey has been made.
2	Road from Baroon to the East Indian Railway at Behta. Road from Dehree to Arrah.	60	Preliminary and Comparative Surveys of these Roads have been made. The former having been approved for an Imperial Road; detailed Surveys and Estimates for it will be prepared.
3	Mozufferpore and Hajeepore Road	34	A detailed Survey is under preparation.
4	Road from Ranchee to Govindpore on the Grand Trunk Road.	85	Preliminary Surveys of these Roads have been made.
5	Road from Hazareebaugh to Bagodah.	32	
6	Road from Burhait to Bahawa Station on the East Indian Railway.	18	A Survey and Estimate for this Road have been prepared and submitted.
7	Road from Monghyr to Mozufferpore.	...	A preliminary Survey and a Report of these Roads have been made.
8	Road from Barh towards Durbungah.	...	
9	Road from Rajmehal to Maldah and thence to Rungpore in Assam.	...	Under Survey and Report by Officers of the Department Public Works.
10	Gyah and Patna Road ...	78	A Report on the best means of completing this Road has been submitted, and the Plan proposed has been approved by Government. This work is to be taken in hand again, and the Road is to be completed wherever it can be completed without extensive bridging.
11	Berhampore and Synthia Road ...	...	A portion of the Road from Berhampore to Jamookandy, about sixteen miles in length, is now being improved. The actual direction which the Road will take from this point to the East Indian Railway is not yet determined. Surveys are still in progress upon a line which has been judged from the preliminary Surveys and Reports that have been furnished, as likely to prove the most suitable to the requirements of the Railway, to the Cantonment at Berhampore, and to the intermediate country.

BRIDGES.

BURRAKUR BRIDGE.

31. The bridging of the Burrakur River on the Grand Trunk Road was re-commenced towards the latter end of 1860. The Bridge is to have ten masonry arches of seventy-five feet on each bank with nine spans of Warren's Girders each of one hundred and fifty-five feet to cross the bed proper of the River. The present state of the work is reported to be as follows :—

The piers for masonry arches, on the east bank, completed up to springing; the piers for masonry arches, on the west bank, nearly completed up to spring; the first river pier on the east side carried up to about twenty-five feet. Wells twenty-one in number, for the foundation of the next pier, sunk to about twelve feet. Two blocks for the third pier, sunk about six feet. Three blocks have been built, ready to commence sinking for the fourth river pier foundation. The foundation for the first river pier on the west side is completed. The foundations of the remaining piers in the river bed have not yet been commenced. Preparations have been made for the centrings and a commencement has been made in cutting voussoirs for the arches.

BOORYA BRIDGE.

32. The Boorya Bridge which is under construction on the Grand Trunk Road, just east of Sherghotty, will consist of sixteen arches of seventy-four feet span each. One abutment and ten piers are completed and ready for the arching. The masonry of three of the other piers has been commenced above foundations. The foundations of the East abutment and of the remaining two piers are in full progress.

MORHUR BRIDGE.

33. The Morhur Bridge which is just west of Sherghotty, will consist of fourteen arches of seventy-four feet span. Five of the piers are completed. The foundations of one other pier and of one abutment are in full progress; the foundations of the other abutment and of other four piers are commenced and will be completed without much difficulty; the foundations of the remaining piers will be troublesome.

SOANE CAUSEWAY.

34. Work was resumed on the Soane Causeway in December last, since when 749 Running feet have been completed, making a total of 6,327 Running feet of Causeway completed.

Estimates and Designs have also been prepared for Bridges over the Leelajun and Bootana Rivers.

NAVIGABLE CANALS.

CALCUTTA CANALS.

35. The work of deepening the Circular Canal was completed during the rains of 1860, and these Canals are now admitted by the Mercantile Community, to be in as efficient a condition as possible. A portion of the new Canal near the Dum-Dum Bridge has been formed into a Dock. A range of six pucca Warehouses is in course of construction on the bank of the Canal near the Balliaghatta Bridge. These Warehouses are to be rented, and if the scheme is successful, the range will be extended.

OOLOOBARRIAH CANAL.

The work on the Ooloobarriah Canal, (7⅓ miles) between the Hooghly and Damoodah Rivers, has been in active progress since December last, and about 71½ lakhs of cubic feet of excavation, out of a total of 258 lakhs, have been completed.

RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.
NUDDEA RIVERS.

36. Although every endeavor was made to keep open the Bhaugirutty River, and a Steamer of greater power than in the previous year, was sent up to open the mouth by working rakes and harrows over the bar, they have been of no avail, and the sand back across the mouth in the main River Ganges has increased greatly. The navagation closed early in December, so that during the past year the whole of the Nuddea Rivers have been closed to through traffic. The lower portions of the Rivers have been kept open for local traffic, with much advantage to trade, by the usual bandel and spur work. It appears to be impossible to *ensure* the keeping open of any one of these Rivers, all depends on the set of the main stream of the Ganges being favorable, on the mouth of the Nuddea Rivers. When it is otherwise than favorable, sand banks of such immense extent intervene, that it is hopeless to expect to cut, and to keep open artificial channels through the sands. The Matabangah is the River which has at present the most favorable appearance at its entrance; but the difficulties at the mouth of the Lower Matabangah are great. Endeavors are being made to improve this River in its lower portion, and to restore to it the water unduly drawn off by the increased size of the Pungassee River Branch. With this view five "cuts off" have been made, in the hope, by shortening the channel of the Matabangah, to give it an excess of fall over the Pungassee River. The results of these cuts will be more apparent after the next season of rains; before when, the cuts will be completed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ESTABLISHMENT OF DRAFTSMEN.

37. To relieve the Executive Engineers from the Desk and to enable them to attend more fully to the execution of work, it has been determined to form an Establishment of Draftsmen and Computers for the Department generally, to be attached to the Executive Offices. The measure has been sanctioned and will afford some relief from office work to Executive Engineers.

RECORDS.

38. Endeavors have been made to carry out the orders for forming a complete Record by correct Plans of all Government property, and for defining the boundaries of Government lands; so much progress has not been made in doing this important work as could have been wished. The following Divisions only have as yet complied fully with the orders:—

Mahanuddy Division.	Pooree Division.
First Division, Grand Trunk Road.	Berhampore.
Nuddea Rivers.	Dinagepore.
Iron Bridge Yard.	Bhaugulpore.
Cuttack Division.	Lower Assam Division.

The following Divisions have partially complied with the orders:—

Dinapore.	Barrackpore.
Balasore.	Hidgellee.

STANDARD DRAWINGS.

39. Attention has been given to the improvement of Judicial and Revenue Court Houses, and the Lieutenant-Governor, after referring to some of the most experienced Officers in Bengal, has caused standard Designs to be prepared for the following Court Houses:—

1. Judge's Court House.
2. Collector's Court House.
3. Magistrate's Court House.
4. Sudder Ameen's Court House.

The subject of fitting up Court rooms, has also been carefully considered, as it appeared very necessary that the presiding Officer, the prisoner, the witnesses, and the Jury should be so arranged, that the prisoner and the witnesses should be confronted, and that both should be in full view of, and near to the presiding Officer and the Jury; although the existing Court rooms vary considerably in size and in form, it has been found that it will be practicable to arrange them as occasion may offer, with much approach to conformity.

A standard Design for a building to contain Records, showing the interior arrangements of the Racks, has also been issued for adoption.

40. The remodelling of the Judicial Districts, has occasioned the provision of many subdivisional buildings, consisting of a residence for one or more Officers and of a Court House. Standard Plans for these buildings, as detailed, have been prepared and issued:—

No. 1. Lower-roomed Dwelling Bungalow and Court House.
„ 2. Upper-storied Dwelling House and Court House.
„ 3. Lower-roomed Court House.
„ 4. Lower-roomed Dwelling Bungalow for one Assistant.
„ 5. Lower-roomed Bungalow for two Assistants.

41. A Design for Hajut Wards, or Sub-division Jail Buildings, has also been prepared in communication with the Inspector-General of Jails; thus completing the series of standard Plans and arrangements for Civil Buildings; a matter of much importance as settling definitely many questions, and preventing delay and doubt, in the preparation of Estimates when it is necessary to construct new buildings.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

42. The Photographer attached to the Chief Engineer's Department has made three tours which have taken him through the greater part of the Province. From 1st May 1859 to July 1860 he has submitted 331 Photographs produced from 140 negatives at a cost of Rupees 2,856, including all charges for salaries, Establishment, and travelling allowance, which makes the cost of each Photograph 14 Rupees. As yet negatives have been taken and prints made for the head of the Department only; if more prints had been struck off, and if the Photographer were more generally employed, the cost of each Photograph would have been materially diminished, and copies should certainly have been supplied to Superintending and Executive

Engineers. The Photographer might also enlarge his operations to include all buildings and places of interest within the line of his tour.

43. In remarking on the progress made in the year under review, the Lieutenant-Governor recorded his opinion as follows:—

"Several of the works are of a magnitude sufficient to call for the display of much zeal and Engineering ability on the part of the Officers responsible for their proper execution.

"The general advance made, with the works connected with the communications in Bengal, under the head of Imperial Roads and Bridges is satisfactory, and it is also satisfactory to find that the state of the Embankments in Bengal, is reported as greatly improved within the past few years.

"The efforts making towards improvement in utilizing the Canals and Rivers of Bengal will, it is hoped, in future years show larger results."

EXPENDITURE.

44. The accompanying Statement based upon data derived from the Central Office of Account shows the total expenditure during the past year to have been as follows:—

IMPERIAL ...	By Public Works Officers	Rs.	46,74,761	
	„ Civil Officers	„	5,05,279	
				51,80,040
LOCAL* ...	By Public Works Officers	Rs.	4,28,560	
	„ Civil Officers	„	45,025	
				4,73,585
	Grand Total	Rs.		56,53,625

of the total Expenditure Rupees 51,03,321 by Public Works Officers, the cost of Establishment has been Rupees 10,57,941, or Rupees 26·15 per cent. on the outlay on works, which may be sub-divided as follows:—

ESTABLISHMENT.	Chief Engineer's Office	Rs.	60,415	or 1·50	per cent. on works.
	Central Office of Account	„	1,08,893	„ 2·69	„ „
	Superintending Engineers	„	1,02,249	„ 2·53	„ „
	Executive „	„	5,51,831	„ 13·64	„ „
TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES	„ „	„	1,08,899	„ 2·69	„ „
CONTINGENCIES	„ „	„	1,25,654	„ 3·10	„ „
	Total Rupees ...		10,57,941	or 26·15	per cent. on works.

*This refers to the Local Works directly in charge of Public Works Officers only.

45. The total amount of Imperial Expenditure sanctioned in the Budget, including Fort William, was Rupees 51,81,805. The actual Expenditure (subject to adjustment) was Rupees 51,80,040, *viz.* :—

	Sanctioned.	Expended.
Original works	26,68,805	29,10,161
Repairs	14,85,000	12,95,838
Establishments	10,28,000	9,74,041
Total...	51,81,805	Total 51,80,040

In addition to the above an Expenditure of Imperial Funds to the amount of Rupees 1,94,406 has been incurred on account of other Governments and Provinces. The details of Classified Expenditure in each Department, and in each Division are given in the Appendix :—

STATEMENT showing the Total Expenditure on Public Works *in the Lower Provinces during the year* 1860-61.

Class of Expenditure.	Departments.	Expenditure by Public Works Officers.						By Civil Officers.		Total outlay.	Remarks.
		Original Works.	Repairs.	Sundries.	Petty Works.	Total of Works	Proportion all charges for Establishment.	Purchase of Lands.	Works.		
Imperial	Military ...	4,89,984	2,47,981	31,912	70,710	8,40,587	2,82,301	1,45,730*a*	.....	12,68,618	
	Naval ...	437	.....	... ..	.....	437	129	1,95,430*b*	.....	1,95,996	
	Judicial ...	1,19,151	1,22,534	758	15,667	2,58,110	76,190	2,183	.....	3,36,483	
	Revenue ...	2,28,024	1,01,727	624	8,642	3,39,017	1,00,076	.....	.....	4,39,093	
	Ecclesiastical ...	27,418	6,658	1,293	3,159	38,528	11,368	.....	.....	49,896	
	Educational ...	8,105	10,391	52	834	19,382	5,717	10	.....	25,109	
	General ...	1,62,757	1,21,115	84,683	17,452	3,86,007	1,13,938	2,634	.....	5,02,579	
	Municipal ...	23,796	256	20	398	24,470	7,220	6,434	.....	38,124	
	Marine ...	13,481	22,749	106	1,977	38,313	11,305	.....	.....	49,618	
	Agricultural ...	32,643	1,97,302	1,894	14,482	2,46,321	72,711	4,949	.....	3,23,981	
	Communications ...	5,22,889	4,64,101	4,275	15,385	10,06,650	2,90,511	34,160	.....	13,31,321	
	Electric Telegraphs...	7,105	1,024	37	563	8,729	2,575	.....	... ...	11,304	
	Unclassified Expenditure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,94,169*	.....	.....	1,13,749	6,07,918	
	Total Imperial ...	16,35,790	12,95,838	1,25,654	1,49,269	37,00,720	9,74,041	3,91,530	1,13,749	51,80,040	
Local	Communications ...	1,72,586	1,61,287	10,116	671	3,44,660	83,900	45,025	.....	4,73,585	
	Total Local ...	1,72,586	1,61,287	10,116	671	3,44,660	83,900	45,025	.....	4,73,585	
	Total Imperial & Local	18,08,376	14,57,125	1,35,770	1,49,940	40,45,380	10,57,941	4,36,555	1,13,749	56,53,625	

* This Expenditure is an increase of Stock, much of it being due to the collection of metal, and materials for the Roads and Bridges under construction, but cannot be charged to Works until expended.

a. Including the lands and compensation for Doudpore.

b. Including the land and compensation for extension of Dock Yard.

LOCAL.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

46. The following is a Statement of the sums brought to the credit of the "Amalgamated District Roads' Fund" during 1859-60, and available for distribution in 1860-61 :—

Local Fund.				General Fund.			
Sources of Income.	Rs.	As.	P.	Sources of Income.	Rs.	As.	P.
Net Ferry Collections	3,11,875	0	0	Toll Collections	1,78,103	0	0
Tolls on District Roads	4,797	0	0	Balance in hand of Magistrates	1,00,078	0	0
Convict Labor Fund	3,00,017	0	0	Undistributed balance... ...	46,288	0	0
Cattle Trespass Fund	1,19,815	0	0		3,24,469	0	0
Shahabad Road Cess	34,441	0	0				
Previous year's balance	2,18,185	0	0	Deduct contribution in aid of Local Funds of six Districts.	31,354	0	0
	9,89,130	0	0		2,93,115	0	0
Deduct surplus taken from Local Funds of thirty-one Districts, which did not require the whole of their Funds to be expended on Local Works ...	2,39,660	0	0	Add surplus taken from Local Funds of thirty-one Districts which did not require the whole of their Funds to be expended on Local Works.	2,39,660	0	0
	7,49,470	0	0				
Add contribution from General Fund, in aid of Local Funds of six Districts ...	31,354	0	0				
Total amount available for expenditure on District and Station Works ...	7,80,824	0	0	Total amount of General Fund available ...	5,32,775	0	0
				Total of Local Fund ...	7,80,824	0	0
				Total of General Fund ...	5,32,775	0	0
				Total of "Amalgamated District Roads' Fund" ...	13,13,599	0	0

47. Allotments of the above Funds to the several Divisions, were made in October 1860, in the following proportions :—

Names of Divisions.	From "Local Fund" for District and Station Works.	From "General Fund" for Railway Feeders.	Total.
Arracan	32,527	..	32,527
Assam	15,098	..	15,098
Bhaugulpore	65,421	60,000	1,25,421
Burdwan	78,393	65,463	1,43,856
Chittagong	33,401	..	33,401
Chota Nagpore	1,799	..	1,799
Cuttack	7,014	...	7,014
Dacca	56,998	..	56,998
Nuddea	1,16,619	1,63,243	2,79,862
Patna	2,67,741	15,000	2,82,741
Rajshahye	1,05,813	92,900	1,98,713
Total....	7,80,824	3,96,606	11,77,430

48. From the above it will be seen that the entire amount of the "Local Fund" (Rupees 7,80,824) was distributed for expenditure on District and Station Works, while, from the amount of the "General Fund," (Rupees 5,82,775) Rupees 3,96,606 only were allotted, leaving a balance of Rupees 1,36,169 in favor of the Fund. The whole of the above amount of Rupees 3,96,606 was assigned for the construction of "Feeders" to the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways, and it was distributed as follows :—

	Old Feeders.	New Feeders.	Total.
East Indian Railway	1,33,195	37,268	1,70,463
Eastern Bengal Railway	1,13,143	1,13,000	2,26,143
Total	2,46,338	1,50,268	3,96,606

49. From the undistributed balance of Rupees 1,36,169 of the "General Fund," further small grants for various works were made during the year to the extent of Rupees 86,691, leaving Rupees 49,478 as the balance at the close of the official year.

PROGRESS.

50. The following is a Statement of the progress made on Railway Feeders during 1860-61, and of the present state of these Feeders :—

Nos.	Names of Feeders.	Length in Miles.	Progress and present state.
	East Indian Railway Feeders.		
	Bhaugulpore Division.		
1	Chuckie to Luckeserai ...	50	The construction of this Road was at first entrusted to an Engineer of the East Indian Railway Company, but in March last it was transferred to the Commissioner. The cost of completing the Line, as a metalled and bridged communication, is roughly estimated at Rupees 1,32,500, and as a fair-weather Road at Rupees 50,000 in addition to the sum already expended.
2	Muddipoorah to Bhaugulpore Railway Station ...	60	The progress on this Line at present is reported as being very rapid. It is expected that eleven and a half miles will be finished this year as a bridged and unmetalled Road.
3	Kurruckpore to Burriarpore Railway Station.	13	The work on this Road is to be executed by the Railway Engineer located at Bhaugulpore, at whose request a postponement of the work has been sanctioned, on the understanding, however, that the Road is to completed before the opening of the Railway to and beyond Burriarpore.
	Patna Division.		
1	Sasseram to Peeroo ...	37	Originally this Road was a mere track, passable only in the dry season. During the past year the Earth-work for raising it above flood level was completed, and the entire Line is now open for traffic as a bridged and unmetalled Road. Four main Bridges have also been constructed, and the work is satisfactory.
2	Nusregunge and Bhojepore ...	28	The Earth-work for a length of nine miles has been completed. It is expected that the whole of the Earth-work and the several Bridges and Culverts on the Road will be completed by the end of the rains.
	Rajshahye Division.		
1	Sooty (on the Bhaugirutty near junction with Ganges) to Pakour Railway Station.	13	The Earth-work is being pushed on rapidly; though not commenced till late in the season, two and a half miles were completed and upwards of one mile more raised by the end of April last. It is expected that the entire Road will be finished by the end of the rains. Provision will be made in the next allotment for metalling it.

Nos.	Names of Feeders.	Length in Miles.	Progress and present state.
2	Jungypore on the Bhaugirutty to Moradoi Railway Station.	15	About nine miles of the Earth-work have been completed, and the whole Road, with a Bridge over the Pugla River will, it is expected, be ready for traffic soon.
	Burdwan Division.		
1	Elambazar to Soorool Railway Station.	9	This Road was completed as a metalled one in 1859, two small Culverts only remaining to be finished. One of these has been provided and the metalling renewed. There is now upwards of eight miles of uninterrupted good Road.
2	Cutwa to Burdwan Railway Station	30	In consequence of a change in the line of Road at first proposed, nothing has as yet been done. A Survey will, however, be made next October.
3	Culna to Pundooah Railway Station	17	The metalling has been completed, and a Suspension Bridge is in course of erection over the Burcool Creek.
4	Satgatchia to Mymaree Railway Station.	7	This Line has been nearly completed as a fair-weather Road, and will probably be metalled next year.
5	Bancoorah to Paneeghur Railway Station.	38½	The first three miles of this Road are common with the Road to the Raneegunge Railway Station. At present it is unmetalled and partially under the ordinary flood level.
6	Nittanundpore to Gooskhara Railway Station.	12	Preliminary preparations have been made for commencing work after the rainy season of 1861-62.
	Eastern Bengal Railway Feeders.		
	Nuddea Division.		
1	Kishnaghur to Bagoolah Railway Station.	11	About three-fourths of this Line has been bridged and metalled, and it is expected that the entire Line will be available for traffic before the opening of the Eastern Bengal Railway.
2	Santipore to Ranaghat Railway Station.	11	The Survey of this Road was completed in October, and the Line laid out by the close of November 1680. It is expected that the Earth-work will be completed by the end of the rains, and the Road ready before the opening of the Railway.

Nos.	Names of Feeders.	Length in Miles.	Progress and present state.
3	Kotechandpore to Kissengunge Railway Station.	23	The line of this Road was laid out in February last. About 1,00,000 cubic feet of Embankment have been thrown up.
4	Bongong to Hamedpore Railway Station.	20	The Line was surveyed and laid out in January and February last, and some progress has been made on Earth-work.
5	Furreedpore to Kotechandpore...	70	The Survey made of this Line shows that from the nature of the country to be traversed, the expense of construction will be very great. Further proceedings have therefore been suspended for the present.
6	Jessore to Bagoolah Railway Station.	40	The Survey of the Line has been completed, and no time will be lost in laying out the Road.
7	Ishapore to Bagur Khall ...	8	The Survey of this Line has been commenced, and it is expected that the Road will be ready by the time the Railway is opened.
8	Jenadah to Chowdangah Railway Station.	23½	The Survey has been partially carried out.
9	Gorakala Ghât to Alumdangah Railway Station.	31	Preparations have been made to survey this Line.
	Rajshahye Division.		
1	Comercolly to Kooshtea Terminus.	13	The whole of the Embankment on the first Section of this Road, extending over seven miles has been raised, and one-fourth of the brick-work for Culverts and Bridges completed.
2	Berhampore to Alumdangah Railway Station.	55	At first it was intended that the Line should be between Berhampore and Kooshtea; but subsequently it was determined to change the terminus of the Road to the Alumdangah Station. The season, however, was too far advanced when these orders were conveyed to admit of any thing being done; but the Earth-work will be commenced after the rainy season.
3	Rampore Bauleah to Jeagunge ...	24	A change has been made in the line of this Road, which has prevented work being commenced.
	Mutlah Railway.		
1	Comercolly to Sonarpore Station	2	These proposed lines of Road have been accepted by Government for the present as Local Feeders, and it is intended to entrust their construction to the Railway Company's Officers.
2	Rajpore to Sonarpore Station ...	2¼	
3	From a point on Mutlah Road *vid* Mullung to the Chapattah Station.	4	

51. The following is a Statement of the amounts expended by private individuals on works of Public Improvement in the several Districts and Divisions of the Province during 1860 :—

EXPENDITURE BY PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

NAMES OF DIVISIONS.	Names of Districts.	Amount expended in each District.	Amount expended in each Division.
ARRACAN	Akyab	4,476	6,075
	Ramree	1,469	
	Sandoway	130	
BHAUGULPORE	Bhaugulpore...	1,950	20,799
	Monghyr	1,864	
	Tirhoot	16,985	
BURDWAN	Beerbhoom	8,805	64,442
	Burdwan	2,500	
	Hooghly	19,793	
	Howrah	4,168	
	Midnapore	29,176	
CHITTAGONG	Chittagong	10,187	16,032
	Noakhally	2,250	
	Tipperah	3,595	
CUTTACK	Balasore	700	1,280
	Pooree	580	
DACCA	Dacca	3,000	6,700
	Mymensing	2,000	
	Sylhet	1,700	
NUDDEA	Baraset	10,747	32,169
	Jessore	8,054	
	Nuddea	8,111	
	24-Pergunnahs	5,257	
PATNA	Behar	1,602	11,669
	Patna	1,096	
	Sarun	8,971	
RAJSHAHYE	Bograh	12,400	54,334
	Dinagepore	13,355	
	Maldah	1,875	
	Pubna, and Comercolly	4,000	
	Rajshahye	6,382	
	Rungpore	16,322	
	Total amount expended ...		2,13,500

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

52. A new system of measuring Boats has been adopted after careful trial on the Nuddea Rivers; it came into operation on the 1st November 1860. The Schedule of Toll levied on these Rivers was also revised and notified at the same time.

NUDDEA RIVER TOLLS.

The basis of the new system of measurement is, that only the portion of the Boat immersed, shall be measured for tollage, instead of the entire Boat, and that a corresponding increase in the rate of Toll shall be levied.

53. The result of this change in the mode of levying Toll has been satisfactory. The gross collections on the Rivers during the year under review have amounted to Rupees 2,01,597, and the cost of Toll Collection to Rupees 20,965, or about 10 per cent. The number of Boats registered for Toll on the three Rivers was 68,178, and their lading by measurement 31,380,630 maunds. Steamers carrying Freight and all Flats, whether loaded or unloaded, pay Toll. The Toll house on the Jelinghee River has been removed from Kishnaghur to Nuddea, the Junction of that River with the Bhaguiruttee River, and Toll is thus levied on Boats passing into the latter or proceeding from it, which have not already paid Toll at the head of the River. The traffic between the important towns of Moorshedabad, Jeagunge, &c., and Calcutta is thus made to contribute to these Tolls.

CANAL TOLLS.

54. Under the authority vested in Government by Act XXII. of 1836, the rates of Toll levied on Boats passing into the Calcutta, and Eastern Canals were raised in November last from eight to twelve annas on Boats of 100 maunds burthen; on rafts from one anna on each timber to one and a half annas; and on floats from two annas per 100 bamboos to three annas.

55. The total collections realized during the year ending 31st April 1861 from both Canals, exclusive of fisheries, fines, forfeitures, and other sources, amount to Rupees 3,65,360 showing an aggregate increase of Rupees 82,492* over the collections of 1859-60.

* Gross collections from Boats.

1859-60	...	2,82,868 9	0
1860-61	...	3,65,360 10	6
Increase	...	82,492 1	6

The number of Boats that entered the Canal of above twenty-five maunds burthen, each was 2,20,067 as compared with 1,83,760 Boats that entered in 1859-60. It must be mentioned, however, that the Circular Canal was closed until the end of July 1860, on account of the improvements which were being made to it; and as the amount above given includes the collections from the higher rates of Toll for a period of only five months, there are good grounds for anticipating a larger increase in the Revenue of these Canals in future years.

SALT CANALS.

56. The question of auditing and adjusting the charges on account of the Khals or Canals appertaining to the different Salt Agencies, in accordance with the rules of the Public Works Department, has recently received the attention of Government, in connection with the subject of the adjustment of the entire Public Works charges on account of the Salt and Opium Departments.

57. Formerly the repairs and excavations of these Khals were executed under the supervision of the Salt Agency Officers, and the actual expenditure incurred on them, passed in Contingent Bills by the Board of Revenue, or if the Khals belonged to the Agencies in the Cuttack Division, by the Commissioner, and charged to the manufacture. The Tolls too, up to a very recent date, were collected by the Salt Officers, and the Boats of the Salt Department were exempted from payment. But as this practise was opposed to the rules requiring the concentration of all Public Work charges under one head, it was proposed to transfer the entire charge of these tidal Canals to the Public Works Department, the Tolls being farmed out by the Department and the profits credited to the Local Funds.

58. It has further been determined that Salt Boats like all other Boats using these Khals shall pay the prescribed Tolls to be debited to the cost of manufacture, and that the Salt Department shall be relieved from expenditure on account of the excavation and maintenance of the Khals, which will, for the future, be a Local Public Works charge.

59. In accordance with these views so much of the scheme as relates to the payment of Toll by the Boats of the Salt Department, and the farming out of the Tolls, has been carried out; but legal difficulties exist to the final transfer of some of the Khals in question to the Public Works Department, which the Legislative Member for Bengal has been requested to take steps for removing by an Act of Council.

The Tolls on the Pertaubkhally Khal have been farmed out for a period of eight months, from 1st March last to 1st November next, for Rupees 15,320.

60. The amount of Tolls levied on Canals during the year, as reported by the Accountant is as follows:—

Names of Canals.	Gross Collections.	Charges.	Net Collections.
Koonjapore and Mirzapore Canals ...	1,168	.....	1,168
Tumlook Salt Canals ...	3,776	587	3,189
Bhaguirattee River ...	1,00,123	10,854	89,269
Kishnagur Jelinghee River ...	47,014	1,736	45,278
Matabangah River ...	53,345	13,495	39,850
Calcutta Canals ...	3,67,826	39,012	3,28,814
	5,73,352	65,684	5,07,568

MUNICIPAL.

CALCUTTA DRAINAGE.

Progress.

Many and great difficulties have been encountered in the construction of the experimental works authorized by Government in April 1859, as a commencement of the new system of Drainage and Sewerage for Calcutta; but these difficulties have been overcome by the skill and energy of the

Engineer, Mr. Clark, and the works have progressed steadily and are now approaching to completion. The experimental works comprise the following Mains or Sewers :—

	Length ft.
Dhurrumtollah, First Class Main Sewer from Circular Road to Chandpaul Ghaut	8,900
Old Court House Street, Second Class Sewer from Esplanade to Scotch Kirk	2,400
Chowringhee Road, Second Class Sewer from Dhurrumtollah	4,742
Great Receiving Sewer at Entally	600
	16,642

and the works for a temporary Pumping Station at the head of the old Cesspool at Entally.

62. On the 1st May last, the following quantity of arched masonry for the above works was completed :—

	Feet.
Dhurrumtollah Main Sewer ...	8,110
Old Court House Street (completed) ...	2,400
Chowringhee Road ...	4,250
Main Receiver at Pumping Station ...	300
	15,060

The brick-work connected with the Pumping Station had also been brought up to the level of the adjacent ground. In addition to the works above specified, heavy masonry works have been carried out, providing for the junction of the side and surface Drains with the Main Sewer and its collateral branches, so as to obviate the necessity for breaking into them, whenever the arterial Drainage is carried out.

63. The expenditure incurred on the Drainage Works since the beginning of 1858, when the Scheme was fairly started, has been Rupees 9,40,163-6-5; against the sum must be placed as a set off, Rupees 2,68,747-10-4 the value of stock and plant, and Rupees 173,142-12-11 the value of materials in hand, reducing the actual outlay to Rupees 4,98,272-15-2. But this sum does not represent the actual outlay on the experimental works already constructed, as it embraces items which

EXPENDITURE.

must fairly be charged to the entire Drainage Works, such as the cost of the reference to Messrs. Rendel, C. E., expenses attending the preparation of Drawings and the like. Deducting therefore the aggregate of these items, *viz.* Rupees 64,790-5-6, the outlay on the experimental works has been Rupees 4,33,482-9-8.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Expenditure on Drainage Works since 1858 ...	9,40,163	6	5
Deduct value of stock and plant ...	2,68,747	10	4
	6,71,415	12	1
Deduct value of materials in hand ...	1,73,142	12	11
	4,98,272	15	2
Deduct items chargeable to the entire Drainage Works ...	64,790	5	6
Actual expenditure on experimental Drainage	4,33,482	9	8

64. This expenditure is so greatly in excess of the provisions of the original Estimate for the whole work, owing to the great difficulties which have been experienced and to the general rise in the prices of labor and materials.

65. The Dhurrumtollah Main Sewer has cost on an average Rupees 34-5-3 for every lineal foot forward, the Second Class Sewer in Court House Street has cost Rupees 9-6-6, and in Chowringhee Road, Rupees 10-1-2 per lineal foot. The Estimated cost of the Main Sewer in 1855, was Rupees 9-4-0 per foot forward, and of the Second Class Sewers Rupees 3-0-9 per foot forward: It is evident therefore that the original Estimate must be revised, and that the originally estimated amount of thirty-four and a half lacs of Rupees, will be greatly exceeded.

SECTION VI.—RAILWAYS.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

OPEN LINE.

Howrah to Synthia.
Kanoo Junction to Raneegunge.

AT the commencement of the year 121 miles of the Main Line were open for traffic—which with the Colliery Branch, forty-five miles in length, constituted 166 miles of Working Railway.

Synthia to Rajmehal.

The official opening of the Line between Synthia and Rajmehal, eighty-two miles in length, took place on the 15th of October, and from the 18th idem a passenger traffic was worked on it.

Owing, however, to the necessary works of accommodation not being completed, to the traffic arrangements requiring to be matured, and to the necessities of the Railway Transport Service, this new length was not made available for the conveyance of Merchandize for the Public till the 10th of December 1860, and then only to a limited extent.

At the close of the official year there was therefore a Railway working over 248 miles of country in Bengal.

Working Results.

During the first half of 1860 the profit realized by the Railway was at the rate of 6½ per cent. per annum on the Capital outlay; during the second half, it was at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the Capital outlay. The apparent diminution of profit in the second half of 1860 is due to the large increase of cost consequent on working the extended line of Railway not being counterbalanced by any corresponding increase in the Returns, the traffic on the newly opened portion being unremunerative in its early stages.

The total number of passengers carried during the year 1860 has been 1,567,200, of which

19,657 were of the First Class,—yielding Rs. 78,974-8-3,
69,581 of the Second Class,—yielding Rs. 1,18,128-9-2,
And 4,477,962 of the Third Class,—yielding Rs. 8,44,744-1-4.

The total quantity of Ordinary Merchandize carried has been—
24,49,585 maunds,—yielding Rs. 5,24,824.

The total quantity of Coal carried has been—
51,87,332 maunds,—yielding Rs. 8,74,871.

On the whole the gross-earnings during 1860 have amounted to ...	Rs.	27,01,958
Working Expenses	„	14,42,723
Profits	Rs.	12,59,230

The calendar year being the year of Railway Account it is not practicable to exhibit here the working results of the Railway for the official year; but from the published Memoranda of Weekly Traffic Earnings it is seen that the aggregate amount of the Traffic Earnings from the 1st January to the 28th April 1861, was Rs. 11,61,799 against Rs. 8,92,855 for the corresponding period of the previous year.

Accidents.

The total number of persons who lost their lives from Railway accidents during the year 1860 has been thirty-four—twenty-seven others have been injured.

Of the first number two were Passengers, nineteen were persons connected with the Railway Company killed from causes beyond their control, eight were persons connected with the Company killed from their own misconduct or from want of caution, and five persons killed were trespassers.

Fares and Rates.

The subject of reductions in the fares for Railway travellers came under consideration this year, and on the recommendation of the Lieutenant-Governor the Supreme Government sanctioned the reduction of the charge for First Class Passengers from one and half anna to one anna per mile, and of the charge for Second Class Passengers from nine pie to six pie per mile. It was thought unnecessary to alter the Third Class rate, but the subject of the formation of a Fourth Class of Passengers was started, and is to be practically investigated. The authorized reductions in the scale of passenger fares have, however, not yet been carried out, owing to a technical objection having been raised by the Railway Agent.

The revision of the Goods Tariff has also engaged attention this year, and a new Tariff prepared by the Traffic Manager has been received from the Agent of the Railway Company.

Time signalling system.

Arrangements have been completed for signalling the correct time daily to all the Stations on the Line from Howrah by means of the Electric Telegraph, and all the Station Clocks are now regulated by Calcutta time, which is signalled at noon every day.

Communication between Guards and Drivers.

The Cord and Bell apparatus for establishing a communication between Guards and Drivers of trains was tried on the occasion of the Rajmehal opening and was found to answer perfectly. The Agent has accordingly been instructed to have all the running trains fitted up with it.

Fencing.

The fencing along the line of Railway has been very imperfectly maintained in many parts. The Railway Officers having been repeatedly addressed on this subject, the Civil Authorities have been instructed to put the Law in force and to levy the fine prescribed in the Railway Act for defective fences. The opinion of the Advocate-General has also been taken as to the mode of procedure to be adopted, and Circular Orders have been issued containing specific instructions as to the course that should be followed by the Magisterial Officers in imposing the fines.

LINE UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

Progress.

The Chief Engineer's general Report of progress for the second-half of 1860 contained the following Statement of dates on which further extensions of the Line might be expected:—

To Sahebgunge	June 15th, 1861.
„ Bhaugulpore	October 15th, 1861.
„ Monghyr	January 1862.
„ Patna	June 15th, 1862.
„ Benares	Soon after then.

The Sahebgunge Section was ready for opening on the appointed date, but as the fencing had not been put up, authority could not be given for running trains on it, and it is now

likely that the opening to Sahebgunge will be merged in the general opening to Bhaugulpore, fixed to take place in October next.

The date fixed for the opening to Monghyr may perhaps be anticipated, as the Deputy Consulting Engineer, who has recently returned from a tour of Inspection, reports that the Line will be laid through in all October and might be opened shortly afterwards, provided there is no deficiency of Engine power.

The extensions of the Raneegunge Colliery Branch to the Burrakur River and along the Singarun Valley, have progressed well during the year.

The Chief Engineer expects to be able to open the Singarun Colliery Line before the 1st January 1862, and the Burrakur extension shortly after the middle of 1862.

Rajmehal as a changing Station has been superseded by Sahebgunge, as it was found that the extra run for the Engines could be managed.

The alteration was also recommended by considerations of economy, as it not only did away with the objectionable arrangement of having a changing Station seven miles off the Main Line, but also enabled the next changing Station (Colgong) to be abolished and completed as a Third Class Station.

Crossings.

The Officers of the Railway, in communication with the local Civil Authorities, have arranged for the construction of proper Road crossings in the following Divisions of the Line:—

South Rajmehal.	Keeul.
Centre Rajmehal.	Hullohur.
Bhaugulpore.	Barh.
Monghyr.	Patna.

The crossings in the North Rajmehal and in the Peerpointee Divisions still remain to be settled, but the Schedules for the Divisions enumerated have been approved, and the Railway Engineers have been instructed to carry out the arrangements.

Travelling Auditor.

An enquiry which the Deputy Consulting Engineer was directed to make while on tour, into the rates at which the Railway Works have been executed, brought prominently to notice that the Engineers' Books in some Divisions have been kept in such a way that no precise information regarding the rates can be extracted from them. The Agent was accordingly called upon to depute a properly qualified Officer to proceed up the Line for the purpose of examining into the system of accounting for expenditure and of auditing the books in the Engineer Offices, and an Inspecting Officer (designated Travelling Auditor) has been appointed, and is at present engaged on the above duties under the direct instructions of the Chief Clerk of the Railway

Company, who, in two instances, has himself examined into and reported upon the state of the accounts kept by the Engineers.

Store Department.

The Store Department has been thoroughly re-organized during the year. The Agent, having accepted the resignation of the Principal Store-keeper appointed in England, has placed an Engineer of approved intelligence and energy in charge of this important Branch of the Railway Service.

The working Establishment has been altered and enlarged, the services of a large temporary Staff for Stock-taking has been employed by the Agent. The Stock has been arranged as well as circumstances will admit, and on the whole the operations of the Department have been systematised, and the working has been greatly improved under the new management.

Stock has been taken carefully, and the system of purchasing Stores on accepted tenders called for by public advertisement has been fairly established.

Transport Department.

The Transport Department has also been reformed. An Engineer who had previous sea-faring experience has been placed in charge of it by the Agent, whose proposals for a large and properly organized River Establishment have been approved.

The total quantity of materials dispatched for the Bengal Division for the year 1860-61, has been 43,363 tons.

Ditto for North-Western Provinces 33,919 tons.

The proportion of wrecks has been very greatly decreased, as may be seen from the following abstract:—

		1859. August to February.	1860. August to February.
Total Number of boats wrecked	...	128	41
Total quantity of materials wrecked	... Tons	2,430	1,225

Steam Fleet.

From a variety of causes the Steam Fleet has not been at work as early as was expected, in fact many of the Vessels from England have still to be put together, so that all the Steamers will not be ready for service for some time to come.

To strengthen the Steam Fleet afloat, the purchase of a Steamer called the *Kashijee* has been authorized on the urgent representations of the Agent, and the vessel has been at work since September last.

Contracts.

Specific instructions have been issued to the Agent pointing out the course to be followed in entering on contracts, of which the following is an epitome:—

I. Heads of proposed agreements or contracts to be in the first instance approved by Consulting Engineer.

II. This approval to be signified in writing.

III. The heads after approval by Consulting Engineer to be made over to Railway Company's Attorney for preparation of a proper Deed of Agreement.

IV. These Deeds after being executed by the contracting parties to be sent to the Consulting Engineer for countersignature.

V. Nothing must be done by Railway employés to vitiate any contract, and every thing must be done which is requisite to entitle the Railway Company to enforce it.

These instructions have been approved by the Advocate-General, and their adoption will obviate much of the difficulty which has heretofore been experienced in dealing with the informal Railway Contracts.

Hooghly Bridge.

The examinations into the formation of the bed of the River near Pulta Ghât have established the fact that a Bridge can be constructed there with perfect security as regards the foundations, and a Design and Estimate are now being prepared by the Chief Engineer of the East Indian Railway, in whose hands the matter is placed.

Land Plans.

Considerable progress has been made in the preparation of Land Plans showing the extent of the lands held by the East Indian Railway Company and the tenure of their possession. The Railway Deputy Collector has been engaged in writing up the Register of the title of Railway lands after examination of existing Plans, but this matter is a tedious and laborious one which cannot be done hurriedly and must wait upon the accurate completion of the Plans.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Progress.

The Works on this Railway are progressing favorably in the hands of the Contractors, Messrs. Brassey, Paxton and Wythes, and it is expected that the line to Kooshtee on the Ganges will be ready for opening through on the 1st of May 1862.

To enable the Contractors to make the greatest possible progress during the working season of 1860-61, a special advance of two lakhs of Rupees was made to them for a period of

four months on the security of the works not measured up and of the working plant including their Steamer and two Flats. The term of the loan has since been extended, and the re-placement of the Capital withdrawn from the Calcutta Treasury for the purpose of making it will be settled by the Board of Directors with the Contractors under the consent of Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

The arrangements for the prosecution of the works on this Railway have from the first been excellent.

Rolling Stock.

In order that there might be no avoidable delay on this account in the opening of the Line, it has been decided that the wood-work for the Rolling Stock required should all be executed in England. There are to be 472 vehicles in all at first, forming as it were the primary Stock of the Railway, and the supply of this Stock has been left to the Board of Direction in London.

Additional Capital.

A fresh Estimate of the money requirements of the Eastern Bengal Railway has been framed by the Chief Engineer, from which it is seen that an additional Capital of £362,115,15·3 is required to finish the Railway and Works to Kooshtee on the Ganges and to supply the Rolling Stock It has been stated that there will be no difficulty in raising this extra sum.

Trans-Ganges Survey.

The final Report of the Chief Engineer on the extension of the Eastern Bengal Railway beyond the Ganges has been under consideration.

The Line beyond the Ganges is estimated to cost £12,768 per mile, and the Line to Dacca £9,264 per mile, exclusive of the cost of Rolling Stock and of the Ferries at Kooshtee and on the Jumoona. The Government of Bengal has recommended to the Supreme Government that the general project and the Estimate of the Chief Engineer should be adopted, and that the work of construction should be let out to one substantial Contracting Firm.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

Progress.

It was excepted that the Line to the Pialee River would be opened in the month of July 1861, and that the Railway throughout might be opened by the commencement of 1862, but the latest reports of progress show that these expectations cannot be realized. The works are sufficiently far advanced to make it probable that an Engine may be run in the Section between Calcutta and the Pialee River, sixteen and a half miles in length, in October next.

The diversion of the Pialee River will probably be effected in January 1862, and the Railway may be opened through to the Mutlah in the March following.

The Rolling Stock is partially completed, and there is no doubt that the whole will be ready by the time the Line is available for public traffic.

Estimate of Cost.

The Consulting Engineer of the Railway Company, who was in Calcutta during the early months of 1861, estimated that the Line and Works would cost in all Rupees 29,85,201; but this sum has already been exceeded, and fresh Estimates are being framed by the Engineers.

The accounting of expenditure on this Line has from the first been very irregular, but with the aid of the newly arrived Accountant and his Assistant, system and order are being introduced in this branch of the Railway business.

Tram-way.

The question of the City Tram-road has engaged much attention during the year, and has been very freely discussed by the Consulting Engineer of the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway Company and the Municipal Commissioners. The necessity for a Tram-road or rather for a City Railroad is fully established, and the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway Company are prepared to enter on the construction of this work as a continuation of and the last link in their Railway project of connecting the Port of Calcutta with the auxiliary Port of Mutlah. The Administration Report for the succeeding year will record the arrangements finally adopted in respect to this undertaking, which is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

Water Supply.

The subject of water supply for the City of Calcutta and Port Mutlah has also been much discussed during the year, and, like the City Railroad question, passes beyond the limits of the present review. The Report for the next year will contain a notice of the proceedings of Government with regard to it.

SECTION VII.—MARINE.

Master Attendant's Department.

The Master Attendant's Department was conducted during the past year by Captains Hill, Tapley, and Llewelyn.

The Master Attendant reported an improvement in the Service, with reference to carefulness and efficiency.

Groundings.

There were twelve cases of groundings, against sixteen in the previous year. Of these in four cases the ship was totally wrecked; in one instance dismissal of the Pilot took place. Two ships suffered some damage, the remaining six escaped uninjured.

Collisions.

Eight cases of this description of accident occurred, against eighteen of the previous year. An Assistant Harbour Master, Mr. Outhwaite, was dismissed for one of the cases of collision, and two other Assistant Harbour Masters were suspended for two months.

Pilot Vessels.

During the past year the number of Pilot Vessels in Commission was reduced from six to four, *viz.*, the new Iron Brigs *Chinsurah*, *Foam*, and *Kedgeree*; and the old Iron Brig *Fame*.

Screw Steamer *Celerity*.

The Screw Steamer *Celerity* was found to be very powerful, well-built, and fast, but owing to her excessive lowness very dangerous in bad weather.

Trial of Pilots.

Five Pilots were tried during the past year for breach of duty, and of these, one, Mr. Master Pilot Phillips, was dismissed for the loss of the Ship *Aurora*. Three others were punished by suspension from duty, and one was put on half pay for twelve months in substitution of the sentence of suspension for six months.

The River Survey.

The Master Attendant attributed the small number of accidents to the great care and correct information furnished by the River Surveyor.

Most of the channels have improved, with the exception of the Auckland and Lloyds'. Lloyds' Channel was surveyed in October last, and was reported to be surely but slowly deteriorating. Auckland Channel was last surveyed in March, and was found to have deteriorated and silted up one foot.

Light Vessels.
Comet.
Starr.
Hope.

The Light Vessels as per margin were all in a state of efficiency.

The *Deva*, formerly employed as a Light Ship for the Mutlah River, is now placed as a permanent Light on the Ridge for the South-West Monsoon.

Light Houses.

The Light Houses at Cowcally, Saugor, and False Point were all in good order. The Station of False Point has become of much greater importance since it has been found practicable to load vessels of moderate draught under the shelter of Dowdswell's Island, to the northward of the Point. With a view to afford greater safety to vessels frequenting this anchorage, Beacons have been erected and two Buoys put down.

Houses of Refuge.

The Houses of Refuge on the sea face of the Sunderbuns were visited, put into good order, and the provisions and water replenished.

Harbour Master's Department.

The total number of Moorings now available are as follows :—

Fixed Moorings	...	...	...	171	0 0
Swinging Ditto	...	...	...	16	0 0
				187	0 0

[*Bengal.*]

Re-organization of the Marine Establishments.

Towards the close of the year the Civil Finance Commission reviewed the expenditure of the Marine Department, and submitted the following proposals:—

1*st.*—That the Pilotage fees be increased by 50 per cent.

2*nd.*—That half the Pilotage fees be allowed to Pilots on the Free List, in order to induce the members of the present Pilot Service to enter it, and thereby cause the gradual absorption of the Service.

3*rd.*—That Gratuities to Pilots be prohibited, their reception being made penal, subjecting the recipient to dismissal.

4*th.*—That further appointments from England to the Pilot Service be discontinued.

5*th.*—That the number of Pilot Vessels be reduced from seven to four in Commission, with one spare Vessel.

6*th.*—That Rupees 800 per mensem be saved by substituting, for the four standing Mate Pilots in charge of the Pilot Vessels, Supernumerary Officers of the Sea-going Marine.

7*th.*—That the extra Crew kept up for relieving the Crews at the Pilot Stations be dispensed with, thereby saving Rupees 567 a month, plus the cost of provisions.

8*th.*—That Native Crews for Government Vessels be engaged through the Shipping Office, from which an eventual reduction in the rate of wages is anticipated.

9*th.*—That the River Flotilla be reduced to six Steamers and Flats, all the others being put out of Commission, and each vessel out of Commission having an Establishment as under, *viz.*:—

Commander.	Two Lascars.
Engineer.	Two Stokers.

10*th.*—That the allowance, on account of provisions for Native Crews, be reduced from four annas a day to Rupees 4-6-1 per mensem, producing an estimated saving of Rupees 73,063.

11*th.*—That the Naval Store-keeper be relieved of the duty of supplying provisions for Ships' Crews and for out-Stations and Port Blair, and that the duty be transferred to the Commissariat.

12*th.*—That the application made by the Government of Bengal to England for Engineers for the Dock Yard be countermanded.

13*th.*—That the Dock Yard be employed in preparing Half-Wroughts for the Ordnance Department, and that a Saw Mill be set up in the Dock Yard for the joint demands of the Marine and Military Departments, and partially perhaps for the Public Works Department.

The Civil Finance Commission further suggested the abolition of the Presidency Timber Agency, and in order to avoid competition for timber in the same market by two or three Departments, and to ensure greater economy in the application of timber, they recommend that the timber of all three* Departments should be bought by one Officer, and distributed through the Agency of the Dock Yard Surveyor and Builder.

* Ordnance, Marine, and Public Works.

14*th.*—That the Office Establishments of the Dock Yard be increased from Rupees 2,399 per mensem to Rupees 3,826, and that a Controller of the Dock Yard be appointed on a salary of Rupees 1,000 per mensem.

15*th.*—That the Dock Yard be removed from the Government of Bengal, and placed under the Government of India.

16*th.*—That the cash and store accounts of the Dock Yard be audited by the Examiner of Ordnance Accounts with an Establishment for the purpose of Rupees 750 a month.

17*th.*—That the Office of Superintendent of Marine be abolished.

18*th.*—That the business of the Pilot Service and of the Port Establishments of Bengal be conducted by the Master Attendant of Calcutta in direct communication with the Government of Bengal.

19*th.*—That the business of the Inland Steam Service be made over to the Controller of the Dock Yard, who is to be under the Government of India.

20*th.*—That a Naval Secretary to the Government of India be appointed.

21*st.*—[This contained the proposed detailed distribution of the duties of the Superintendent of Marine.]

22*nd.*—That the Steam Boat Office Establishment be united with that of Controller of the Dock Yard, and that the Crews of Inland Steam Vessels be paid by the Officer in charge of the Steam Boat Office.

23*rd.*—That the accounts of the Seamen's Registry Office be examined by the Accountant to the Government of Bengal.

24*th.*—That the Arrakan Flotilla be reduced.

25*th.*—That the cost of the Establishments on the Assam Line be saved, the Line being taken up by a private Company.

[*Bengal.*]

26*th.*—That four Gun Boats be dispensed with.

27*th.*—That two of the Beauleahs maintained for the use of the Marine Authorities be dispensed with.

28*th.*—That the present Marine Stock of Iron and Copper be reduced by transfer to other Departments.

The Lieutenant-Governor concurred generally with the Finance Commission in the above proposals, the only material point of difference being that the Lieutenant Governor was of opinion that the Pilotage fees should be raised by 25 per cent. only, and that the Free List Pilots should be allowed 60 per cent. of that increased amount, which is equal to 50 per cent. of the larger increased amount proposed to be given to them by the Commission. The Lieutenant-Governor proposed, however, to reduce the allowance to 50 per cent. to Licensed Pilots, *i. e.* Pilots coming from outside, and not from the Pilot Service, limiting at the same time all future accessions to the Pilot Establishment to this Class.

With regard to the proposals affecting the Pilot Establishment the Government of India approved the plan suggested by the Lieutenant-Governor, the only question still under consideration being the rate of remuneration.

The Government of India also approved of the substitution of Supernumerary Officers of the Sea-going Marine for the Standing Mates of Pilots Vessels, and ordered it to be carried out if it should appear to the Lieutenant-Governor that a saving would be effected thereby.

The reduction of the River Flotilla was also authorized.

It is calculated, the Government of India remarked, that the changes involved in the proposals, 4th to 22nd, allowing for the increased cost of the Dock Yard Establishments, will effect a saving on the whole of Rupees 3,468* a month. That Government accordingly sanctioned the proposals, and directed that measures be taken for giving effect to them, as quickly as circumstances would allow. The changes have now been carried out.

* Present Establishment of the Superintendent of Marine		Rs. 7,045 0 0
Deduct increase in the Dock Yard Establishment	1,427	
Deduct Establishment for Examiner of Ordnance Accounts	750	
Deduct Salary of Controller of the Dock Yard	1,000	„ 3,577 0 0
Deduct extra charge for Office Establishment for Naval Secretary, beyond what the Military Department can afford him	400	
Net saving ...		Rs. 3,468 0 0

SECTION VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

EMIGRATION.

Emigrants despatched.

EMIGRATION has been carried on during the past year to a considerable extent, 14,533 Emigrants having left the country during that time. The number of Agencies is greater than formerly. Seven are now in existence, *viz.*, Mauritius, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, St. Kitts, Re-union, and

Natal. Separate Agents are employed for each Colony, and the competition is consequently very keen. As a natural result of the increase of the Agencies the number of Emigrants to particular Colonies has not in some instances been so great as in the previous year. The total number of Emigrants to Mauritius was 6,091 souls (equal to 5,417¾ statute Adults) against 17,606 souls (15,980½ Adults) in 1859-60. The mortality rates on arrival in the Colony up to date of the latest advices, averaged 4·41 per cent. on the total embarked, whilst those in the passage of the River were 0·22 per cent., the lowness of which was ascribed to the careful management adopted by the Agency at the time of embarkation.

To the West Indies within the last season twenty-four Ships, carrying an aggegrate of 8,442 souls, or 7,662 Adults, were despatched; being an increase of 458 souls over the previous year's operations to that quarter. The death rates in the River bear a proportion of 0·46 per cent. to persons embarked, and the mortality on the voyage, as far as it has been ascertained, was estimated at 7·33 per cent. to strength embarked. The results show a comparatively decreased mortality over the previous year.

Recruitment.

This important branch of the Emigration Department was carried on during the past year under circumstances of great difficulty, involving heavy outlay to the several Agencies concerned.

The competition above alluded to honestly conducted cannot fail to benefit the Emigrant. Hitherto, however, owing chiefly to the rapid increase in the demand for Emigrants, and to the entire separation of the Agencies, the benefit has been reaped, it is to be feared, by the unscrupulous Native recruiter. Circumstances have suddenly opened a means of gain to these recruiters of which they have not been slow to avail themselves. During the year two new Agencies have been established in Calcutta, one for Natal of a temporary character, which was however closed after the despatch of 610 souls to that Colony; the other pertaining to the French Government, which has continued in active operation since November last, whereby 2,760 souls have been shipped to Re-union.

General matters.

Careful enquiries have been conducted into the practices and abuses believed to exist, partly by an Emigration Committee appointed to enquire chiefly into the system of Emigration to the West Indies, and also by a Special Commissioner deputed by the Mauritius Government to examine the mode of conducting Emigration from the Indian Ports. From these sources valuable information and suggestions have been derived, and a carefully considered system is about to be introduced to remove the evils alluded to.

The measures which have in the interim been taken by the Local Government, during the year, in connection with the subject of Emigration, may be briefly stated as follows:—

Appointment of a separate Protector of Emigrants.

1*st*.—By the arrangements as they stood up to the close of the year 1860, the Master Attendant was the ex-officio Protector of Emigrants, and the services of his Third Assistant were made available for the performance of the actual duties of the post. The increased demand on the attention of the Master Attendant, in connection with his proper

duties, and also with reference to the enlarged Agency already at work for effecting Emigration from this Port, led to the conclusion that the existing arrangement was not the most effective for securing the object for which a protecting Establishment is maintained; and accordingly, on the proposal of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Government of India was pleased to sanction the appointment of a separate Protector on a salary of Rupees 700 a month. This Officer was at the same time made an ex-officio Assistant to the Master Attendant, for the purpose chiefly of giving him the necessary powers over the Masters of Vessels and the Officers of the Port. But it was intimated to the Master Attendant that, as the evils complained of in the previous system would only be perpetuated by the existence of any thing like divided authority in the Department, the responsibility must really rest with the Protector of Emigrants in his new office; in which capacity he corresponds directly with Government. This arrangement is now in full force, and much benefit has already resulted from it.

Construction of Iron Tank-Boats for water supply.

2*nd*.—In the matter of providing water for Emigrant Ships, the rule that it was to be obtained from some approved Tank, such as the Lall Diggee, has not always been strictly complied with, owing to the great difficulty of watering the Ships from Tanks, which are at some distance from the River side; and it was ascertained that a frequent practice was to draw the water through filter-boats from the River Hooghly. The Secretary of State, in directing attention to the subject with special reference to the cases of the *Gosforth* and *Thomas Hamlin*, suggested that it would perhaps be best to obtain water in every case from the Hooghly, but from a point higher up the River than that at which Ships usually water; and the expediency of this arrangement having been recognized by the Local Authorities, orders were issued to construct two Iron Tank-Boats for the Department, capable of carrying water to the extent of fifty tons each. These Boats are now being made, and when ready will be used for the purpose above alluded to. Their estimated cost amounts to Rupees 16,420. The entire expense of this arrangement will of course fall upon the Colonial Governments, for whose benefit it has been made.

Diet and Ventilation.

3*rd*.—The subjects of diet and ventilation have been repeatedly discussed and considered. A slight change in providing more nourishing food has been introduced in the Mauritius Agency; and important additions to the method of ventilation have been made.

Surgeon's Salary.

4*th*.—Considerable difficulty has been experienced in providing competent Medical men for the charge of the Emigrants on the Voyage. It was formerly pointed out that much must depend upon the qualification of the Surgeon of the Ship, and the Committee above alluded to have repeated this conviction and have suggested that Surgeons of a superior grade from England should only be permitted to take charge of Emigrants.

The subject is now under consideration, and, as some of the Colonies concerned have already expressed their intention to fix on a liberal scale the remuneration of Medical men in their

service, it is anticipated that competent professional men will with less difficulty be found for the charge of Emigrants.

Proposed appointment of an Inspector of Coolies.

Instructions regarding the employment of Christian Interpreters on Emigrant Vessels.

Moreover the appointment of a special Medical Officer for inspecting Coolies before embarkation has been proposed to the Government of India, and instructions have been issued for the employment of Christian Interpreters to every Ship leaving this Port, three in every case where the Masters and Officers of the Ship do not speak the Native languages, and two only where they do.

MEDICAL.

The Medical College Hospital.

The total number of In-patients treated in this Hospital during the year was somewhat in excess of that of the year preceding, the numbers being 4,616 in 1859 to 4,799 in 1860, the excess occurring in the Native Ward. The rate of mortality amongst Europeans was almost identical with that of the year 1859, *viz.*, 9·64 in 1859 and 9·70 in 1860. Amongst Natives, however, there was a very considerable improvement, the percentage of deaths to treated having been reduced from 27·61 in 1859 to 22·83 in 1860. This diminished rate of mortality was attributed to the increased means of insuring cleanliness afforded by the augmented Hospital Establishment. The mortality, however, was still terribly high, owing partly to the severe character of the cases of disease admitted for treatment, but mainly to the proximity, especially on the northern side of the Hospital, of ill-drained, filthy localities, which interfere with the proper ventilation of the lower stories of the building, and taint the surrounding atmosphere to a most injurious degree. To remove this element of disease orders have been given for the immediate purchase of some of the most objectionable spots, and for the ultimate purchase of the whole of the space intervening between the Hospital and Colootollah Road. This extension of the Hospital precincts will afford a clear space to the north of the building, and add very materially to its salubrity.

The relative mortality from the different classes of disease was tolerably uniform in Natives and Europeans. In both the highest percentage of deaths had occurred from the class of constitutional diseases, and was traceable to Tubercular affections. Zymotic diseases occupied the next place; and Developmental diseases gave the minimum results.

The relative prevalence of different classes of disease is shown in the following Table, which exhibits the percentage relation between the numbers treated in each Class and the total number of patients under treatment in the year:—

	Native.	*European.*
Class I. Zymotic Diseases ...	50·51	60·16
„ II. Constitutional „ ...	4·67	2·72
„ III. Local „ ...	21·61	28·85
„ IV. Developmental „ ...	3·57	3·55
„ V. Violent Deaths or Diseases ...	19·61	10·71

From this Table it will appear that both amongst Europeans and Natives the most prevalent forms of disease have been of a Zymotic character, and that local affections follow next in frequency, whilst the admissions from Constitutional and Developmental affections form a comparatively small part of the whole.

The Surgical practice of the Hospital, as indicated by the number and importance of the operations performed,* showed a very considerable advance upon previous years. The percentage of deaths after operation was 17·93, which is a slight improvement upon the results of the previous year. Many of the fatal results were due to causes which are susceptible of removal, and the Principal of the College anticipates very much greater success when the sanatory arrangements alluded to shall have been carried into effect.

* In 1857 there were ... 23
„ 1858 „ ... 29
„ 1859 „ ... 93
„ 1860 „ ... 145

In the Midwifery Department of the Hospital sixty-four Native Patients and thirty-four Christian Patients were confined, making a total of ninety-eight labors in the course of the year. This was an increase on former years, the numbers having been seventy-one, ninety, seventy, and eighty-five respectively in the four preceding years. The mortality was at the rate of 15·63 per cent. in Natives, and 2·94 in others.

The Male Out-Dispensaries continued to attract a large number of Patients. 12,705 were treated in them during the past year; and an idea of the importance of the Surgical Sub-Division may be formed from the fact that no less than 1,334 minor operations were performed there by the House Surgeon. In the Out-door Dispensary attached to the Female Wards 2,666 women and 2,021 children were treated in the course of the year; so that in the Dispensaries, as a whole, no less than 17,392 persons received the benefits of Medical advice.

Calcutta Opthalmic Hospital.

The total number of new Patients seeking relief from the Opthalmic Hospital during the year amounted to 3,227, showing an increase of 257 over that of the preceding year. Of this aggregate number 2,745 were Out-patients, and 482 In-door Patients.

The total number of daily visits of Out-patients for the Year ending April	1857	was ...	...	7,759
„ „	1858	„ ...	...	11,511
„ „	1859	„ ...	...	16,199
„ „	1860	„ ...	...	21,039
„ „	1861	„ ...	...	24,608

Indeed, the daily attendance of Out-patients had so much increased, that it was found necessary to ask for further assistance from the Principal of the College, and two Bengali Class Students were detailed to assist in the performance of the duties of the Native Doctor.

The number of the Operations in the eye during the year (exclusive of the minor ones) amounted to 153. Of these ninety-five were for cataract, eighteen for artificial pupil, and the remainder for tumours in the orbit and extirpation of the eye-ball.

The Statement below exhibits the number of people of different denominations who attended the Out-door Dispensary during the year:—

Christians	2,159
Hindus	15,162
Mahomedans	4,334
Other Denominations	208
Total ...	21,863

The number of In-door Patients was 482.

Bhowanipore Lunatic Asylum.

The number of Lunatics treated during the year 1860 in the Bhowanipore Asylum (which is exclusively for European and East Indian Patients,) was 142. Of these seventeen were cured and discharged, or transferred to their friends, fifty-three sent to England, five died, and sixty-seven were still under treatment at the close of the year.

Dullunda Lunatic Asylum.

In the Dullunda Asylum, which is exclusively for Native Patients, the number treated was 449; of which 142 were cured and discharged, or transferred to their friends, eighty-six died, and 221 were still under treatment.

In this Asylum numerous changes were carried into effect within the year, with a view to increase the comfort and well-being of the Patients. These alterations consisted mainly in the classification of the Patients, the improvement of their diet, the extension of employment among the insanes of both sexes, the expansion and isolation of the Asylum premises by the addition of certain portions of ground which had been temporarily transferred to the Sudder Court compound, and the excavation of a second tank, which has rendered it practicable to set apart one tank for bathing and another exclusively for drinking purposes.

These changes have been attended with the most satisfactory results.

Patna Lunatic Asylum.

In the Patna Asylum the number of Patients treated was 168; out of which forty-four were cured and discharged, twelve died, and 112 were under treatment at the close of the year. Nearly all the deaths took place from Chronic Dysentery, but the Patients who sunk under the disease were persons of feeble constitution.

The industrial system pursued in this Asylum without coercion was attended with great success, the insanes having manufactured during the year 196 blankets, 2,255 yards of Doosooty, 120 yards of Newar, and 180 yards of Tât. The profit of manufacture amounted to Rupees 385.

Moorshedabad Lunatic Asylum.

The Returns from this Asylum show that the number of Patients treated during the year was eighty-seven. The number cured and discharged was thirty-three, the number of deaths thirteen, and the number under treatment at the close of the year thirty-six. Besides these five Patients were reported to have escaped.

The results of the year compared with those of 1859 were satisfactory, the number of deaths having been thirteen to thirty-four. This great decrease in mortality was attributed to the alterations and additions made in the Asylum buildings during the year, and especially to the improvement of the old and extremely bad system of drainage.

In this Asylum also a considerable number of Patients were employed in industrial works, and the profits from these amounted to Rupees 153.

Dacca Lunatic Asylum.

The number of cases treated in the Dacca Asylum was 303, out of which seventy-four were cured, twenty died, and 209 were under treatment at the close of the year.

The conservancy arrangements in this Asylum were exceedingly satisfactory, and the comfort and welfare of the Patients appeared to have been carefully looked after.

The non-restraint system was fully carried out, and apparently with success.

The employment of the Patients in profitable labor was also successful, the realized profit amounting to Rupees 1,380.

An attempt was also commenced in this Asylum to instruct the Lunatics in reading and writing, with a view to develope, as far as possible, the feeble mental capacities of the idiots and the imbecile.

Charitable Hospitals and Dispensaries.

The following Statement shows the number of Patients treated in the Charitable Hospitals and Dispensaries in Bengal, and the total and average expenditure incurred on account of them during the year ending on the 30th June 1861 :—

Dispensaries.	Total number of Patients treated.	Cost of Establishment.			Total Expenditure.			Average Expenditure per head.			Remarks.
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
Akyab General and Seamen's Hospital	2,426	3,814	0	0	6,265	8	0	2	9	3¾	This average is for both European and Native Patients.
Alipore ...	4,793	1,816	0	0	1,939	0	0	0	6	5½	
Arrah ...	3,179	1,544	7	1	1,736	11	3	0	8	8¾	
Balasore ...	1,113	411	8	0	837	12	5	0	12	0½	

Dispensaries.	Total number of Patients treated.	Cot of Establishment. Rs.	As.	P.	Total Expenditure. Rs.	As.	P.	Average Expenditure per head. Rs.	As.	P.	Remarks.
Baraset ...	7,457	582	0	0	941	3	8	0	2	0	
Bancoorah ...	591	1,392	13	3	613	3	8	1	0	7	
Beauleah ...	2,732	292	1	3	1,735	14	11	0	10	2	
Beerbhoom ...	888	3,216	0	0	299	10	9	0	5	4¾	
Bhowanipore ...	7,746	3,648	0	0	3,847	6	6	0	7	11¼	
Bhaugulpore ...	2,070	102	2	8	3,193	9	11	1	8	8	
Bhuddruck ...	705	203	15	5	347	9	8	0	7	10½	
Bograh ...	1,416	284	10	0	479	9	6	0	5	5	
Backergunge ...	5,632	3,336	0	0	3,891	5	0	0	11	0½	
Burrisaul ...	3,119	695	0	0	1,096	8	8	0	5	7½	
Burdwan ...	2,796	391	15	3	810	1	3	0	4	7½	
Chittagong ...	5,459	2,074	8	0	2,400	1	9	0	7	0¼	
Cuttack ...	3,021	1,688	11	5¼	3,709	4	10½	1	3	7¾	
Dacca (Mitford Hospital) ...	13,886	5,496	0	0	9,300	6	10	0	10	9	
Dwarbassinee ...	1,627	670	12	5	758	12	1	0	7	5½	
Gyah ...	3,827	3,574	10	8	4,231	0	5	1	1	8¼	
Howrah General Hospital ...	7,880	2,338	0	0	23,583	8	0	2	15	10½	This average is for both European and Native Patients. The total Expenditure includes Rs. 18,794 expended in erecting a new Building.
Hooghly ...	6,484	3,956	0	0	6,011	1	10½	0	14	10	
Kishnaghur ...	4,364	2,990	10	8	3,754	5	6	0	13	9	
Midnapore ...	6,058	600	0	0	1,440	15	10½	0	3	9½	
Monghyr ...	2,984	1,267	0	4	2,208	7	0	0	11	10	
Magoorah ...	835	722	0	0	891	13	3	1	1	1	
Moteeharee ...	21,486	400	5	4	554	5	1	0	0	4¾	
Mulnath ...	2,593	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The expenses of this Dispensary are defrayed by the Bengal Indigo Company.
Moorshedabad ...	7,644	3,264	0	0	3,674	8	8	0	7	8¼	
Mymensing ...	2,384	390	4	0	546	8	3½	0	3	8	
Nattore ...	2,385	1,116	0	0	1,177	8	0	0	7	10¾	
Ooterparrah ...	3,333	964	13	0	1,727	12	3	0	8	3½	
Patna ...	12,744	4,272	0	0	5,350	6	10¼	0	6	8½	
Pooree ...	2,703	1,645	9	5	2,261	8	8	0	13	4½	
Pubna ...	1,226	1,075	3	6	1,222	9	3	0	15	11½	
Purneah ...	1,863	203	6	3	306	6	2	0	2	7½	
Rungpore ...	2,779	316	7	4½	940	0	4½	0	5	4¾	
Sarun ...	3,270	842	9	3	1,486	12	1	0	7	3¼	
Serampore ..	5,155	1,002	0	0	1,345	5	3	0	4	2	

Dispensaries.	Total number of Patients treated.	Cost of Establishment.	Total Expenditure.	Average Expenditure per head.	Remarks.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Serajgunge ...	920	531 9 2	531 9 2	0 9 2¾	Many other disbursements lie over for want of funds.
Sukeah's Street, Calcutta ...	6,413	4,585 0 0	5,203 15 9	0 12 11¾	
Tipperah ...	2,721	466 10 0	1,324 1 0	0 7 9¾	
Tumlook ...	4,115	352 4 0	505 3 3	0 1 11½	

The Annual Returns from the Buddibatty, Jessore, Gowhatty, Gowalparah, Mozufferpore, and Noacolly Dispensaries have not yet been received.

OPERATIONS OF THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

Fresh revision of Assessment.

During the year 1860 there was a fresh revision of the valuation and assessment of the Town, which resulted in an increase of Rupees 24,850-15-0 to the Municipal Revenue.

Total income of the year.

The total income during the year from every source of the Department, except the Lighting Rate, amounted to Rupees 7,65,729-4-8, against an expenditure of Rupees 7,28,279-11-6; so that at the close of the year there remained a cash balance of Rupees 37,449-9-2.

Estimated Revenue.

The estimated Revenue for the year was as under:—

House Rate ...	5,55,127	10 0
Lighting Rate ...	1,36,082	0 0
Carriage, Horse, and Hackery Tax ...	84,535	8 0
	7,75,745	2 0

House Rate.

The amount of House Rate in 1859 was Rupees 5,35,683-14-6, so that there was an increase of Rupees 19,443-11-6, in favor of the year under report.

Lighting Rate.

The amount of Lighting Rate in 1859 was Rupees 1,30,640-15-6, and the increase in 1860 therefore was Rupees 5,441-6-0.

Carriage and Horse Tax.

In the amount of Carriage and Horse tax there was a decrease of Rupees 1,568-12-0, the amount in 1859 having been Rupees 86,104-4-0 to Rupees 84,535-8-0 for the year under review.

City Improvements.

The principal improvements effected during the year were as follows:—

1*st.* A new thoroughfare has been opened out from Dhurumtollah to Jaun Bazar Street, with a view to remove the nuisance caused in that neighbourhood by the crowded and obnoxious state of the locality.

2*nd.* Hill's Lane, which passes through a locality densely populated, has been widened out, where it was absolutely necessary to widen it.

3*rd.* A path has been set apart for foot passengers along the East side of Old Court House Street, and a similar provision is in progress along the West side. The foot path in Dhurumtollah has progressed slowly, as few laborers could be spared from drainage works.

4*th.* A public fountain has been erected near the Engine House at Chandpaul Ghât, supplied with well filtered River water. A second fountain has been placed in the corner of Bow Bazar and College Street, but this is supplied with water from the neighbouring tank by means of Bheesties.

Statistics of the Town.

In regard to the population of the Town, the influx of Europeans, births, marriages, and deaths, &c., it has not been practicable to procure any absolutely authentic information, as regular and reliable Returns are not rendered compulsory by Law. The increase in the number of Christian dwellings was 347, and assuming three persons for each dwelling, the apparent increase among the Christian population was 1,041. The increase in the number of Native dwellings was 1,156 and assuming five persons for each dwelling, the increase among the Native population was 5,780.

The whole reported mortality was as under :—

Hindus	13,002
Mahomedans	4,772
Christians	929
	18,703

REVENUE SURVEY.

Professional.

In the Revenue Survey Department the six Survey Establishments in the Lower Provinces, directed by Major Thuillier, Deputy Surveyor-General of India, and under the superintendence of the Officers named in the following Tabular Statement, were employed during season 1859-60, that is from October 1859 to September 1860, in the districts opposite their names :—

Divisions of Survey.	Names of Superintending Officers.	Names of Districts under Survey in 1859-60.	No. of Main or Pergunnah Circuits.	No. of Village Circuits.	Total area surveyed in Square Miles.	Cost.	Average rate per Square Mile.	Average rate per Village Circuit.
						Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1st	Mr. J. J. Pemberton ...	Dinagepore ...	4	1048 & 33 Blocks	1630·59	32,025 5 0		
	Cooch Behar ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1,723 2 0		
	Contingencies ...	... ...						
						33,748 7 0	21 15 4	31 3 6
2nd	Captain J. L. Sherwill ...	Dinagepore ...	3	1014	873·44	37,010 2 10		
	Contingencies ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1,722 6 2		
						38,732 9 0	44 5 6	38 3 1
3rd	Mr. N. T. Davey ...	Dacca	3	1908 6 Rr. Circts.	1062·24	31,790 11 7		
	Contingencies ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1,686 1 2		
						33,376 12 9	31 6 8	17 7 10
4th	Mr. J. E. Gastrell ...	Dacca and parts of Furreedpore and Backergunge ...	21	1785	1477·45	35,867 1 1		
	Contingencies ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	2,805 2 0		
						38,672 3 1	- 26 2 9	21 10 7
5th	Mr. J. H. O'Donel ...	Akyab	6	34 51 Blocks 11 Rr. Circts.	2370·19	34,340 13 2		
	Contingencies ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	12,270 10 4		
						46,611 7 6	19 10 7	
6th	Captain G. H. Thompson	Hazareebaugh ...	5	1363	943·14	37,677 1 11		
	Contingencies ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1,817 7 0		
						39,494 8 11	41 14 0	28 15 7
						2,08,711 3 7	25 4 0	28 12 4
	Grand total and average...	... ...	42	7152 & 84 Blocks 17 Rr. Circts.	8263·05	Total including contingencies ... 2,30,636 0 3	27 14 5	32 0 3

The total area accomplished amounts to 8,263 square miles, of which 5,593 were surveyed in forty-two Main or Pergunnah Circuits, containing 7,203 villages on the scale of twenty chains to the inch, and 2,670 square miles of rivers, hills, and jungle in Arracan, and Topographical delineation of the Independent State of Cooch Behar, on the one inch scale. The cost of

the Establishments for the year aggregates Rupees 2,30,636-0-3, on which the general rates are Rupees 27-14-5 per square miles and Rupees 32-0-3 per Village Circuit. The Table exhibits in one view the performance of each party, its expenditure, and the cost per square mile and per Village Circuit including contingencies.

Jessore ...	Completed.
Kooch Behar ...	
Dacca ...	
Furreedpoor ...	
Sylhet ...	Under Survey.
Backergunge ...	
Dinagepoor ...	
Hazareebaugh ...	Remaining for Survey.
Akyab ...	
Bullooah ...	
Tipperah ...	
Palamow ...	
Maunbhoom ...	
Cachar ...	
Kyouk Phyoo ...	

The Districts completed, now under, and remaining for Survey, are as per margin. The remaining Districts of the South-West Frontier Agency have been transferred for inclusion in the Topographical Survey operations.

Non-Professional.

The work done in the Non-Professional Branch was as under :—

Survey Divisions.	Districts.	Villages Demarcated.	Square Miles.	Boundary disputes.	Other Cases.	Registers made over as completed.	Remarks.
1st, under Mr. Grey ...	Dinagepore ... Rungpore ...	.....	.....	63	981	4	Nineteen more Registers completed but not yet made over. The work is entirely one of compilation, except where partial Local Surveys are required.
2nd, under Mr. Brown, Collector of Burdwan...	Tipperah ... Bancoorah ... Burdwan ...	1,685	700	423	827 204	4	Entirely Registry work. Numerous other Pergunnahs were in various stages of completion. Some 34,000 entries remain to be made.
3rd, under Mr. Morris and Mr. Reynolds, Collector of Mymensing ...	Dacca ... Sylhet ... Mymensing ...	2,692	1,800	184 8	8,534 21	5 26	Entirely Registry work. Vernacular Registers all completed. English Registers in hand. Some 11,000 entries remaining.
4th, under Mr. Warrand	Backergunge ... Jessore ... Furreedpore ...	276	220	147	5,281	55	Demarcation work completed and Registry work taken in hand of Jessore and Furreedpore.
Hazareebaugh, under Captain Thompson ...	Hazareebaugh ...	1,797	1,406	251	30	8	Demarcation and Survey under some Officer.
	Total ...	6,450	4,126	1,076	15,878	102	

RULES FOR THE SIMPLIFICATION OF ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE IN GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

During the year under report a set of Rules was sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor, in communication with the Offices subordinate to this Government, with a view to simplify and improve the system of English correspondence in Government Offices.

These Rules are as follows:—

1*st.* No letter of any kind is ever to accompany a Monthly Bill for payment of salaries, or any Contingent Bill which is neither unusual or extraordinary, nor likely to be disputed, or any bill regarding which only such short explanation is necessary as can be submitted in a few words at the foot of the bill or in a side column.

2*nd.* In cases where grants are made, or charges sanctioned by Government through its Secretary, the disbursing Officer is not to send copies of the Order of Government sanctioning the charge either to the Civil Auditor, when he submits the bill for audit, or to the Sub-Treasurer, when the bill is presented for payment, or to the Accountant, when he forwards his inefficient balance. A copy of the Order sanctioning the charge is sent to the Civil Auditor and to the Accountant, and, when payment is made at the General Treasury, to the Sub-Treasurer, from the Secretary's Office direct. It is therefore sufficient to quote in the bill the number and date of the Government Order. This Rule only applies to charges sanctioned by Government.

3*rd.* In all cases of leave either solicited by a Deputy Collector or Assistant in the Survey, or by an Assistant or Deputy Magistrate, or by a subordinate Civil Judge, or by any other Officer for whose leave the sanction of Government, or the Board, or the Sudder Court is required, the following Rules are to be strictly observed:—When the application is submitted in a Vernacular proceeding, the said document is to go no further than the Office of the first Officer receiving it. That Officer, be he the Magistrate, or the Collector, or the Superintendent of Survey, or the Judge, or any other person, will, in such a case, transmit a short letter from himself soliciting the Commissioner or the Register of the Sudder Court or the Secretary to the Board, or the Officer immediately corresponding with him, to grant or to procure the grant of the leave solicited. If the original request be in an English letter, it will be sufficient for the Office to send it on in original to the higher authority with an endorsement in these words—"forwarded with a recommendation that the leave may be granted;" and in all cases where a letter, and not a proceeding in the Vernacular, asking for a simple leave of absence is transmitted through two or three or any number of authorities, a similar endorsement and signature at each stage, without any additional letter, will be sufficient guarantee that the request has been duly weighed and considered by the transmitting authority.

4*th.* In all other cases, where a letter from either a subordinate to a higher authority, or *vice versâ*, contains nothing but a piece of information for the future guidance of such authority, or a piece of information sought for to complete any proceedings or to rectify any error, or a direct affirmative or direct negative to any question put either by the Board, the Sudder Court, the Government, or the Secretary of State for India, it will be quite sufficient if the letter be endorsed or passed on with the signature of each successive authority. The transmitting authority, to retain a trace of the letter, should make a memorandum (duly numbered and dated) in his Record Book, but the same fact is not to be repeated in two, or, as is sometimes the case, in three successive covering letters; nor to be entered in the Record by a copy of the letter at length.

5*th*. When a Bill is sent by a subordinate Officer to a Commissioner or Judge for countersignature, the Officer who countersigns must send the Bill direct to the Civil Auditor, instead of returning it to the Drawer.

6*th*. No letter is to accompany a monthly, quarterley, or yearly Statement of any kind which explains itself, or in regard to which a distinct and elaborate Report is not required. The signature of the transmitting Officer with date and number to the document at the foot of the Statement will be sufficient in all cases.

7*th*. It should be the aim of every Officer to reduce as much as possible the amount of clerical labor in his Office by the introduction of lithographic forms. All Statements, Forms, Returns, such regular monthly Bills as take some time to prepare, and any other documents which are in frequent use, should be lithographed. For instance, the forms of *takeeds* generally used in the Offices of Commissioners of Divisions might be introduced in all Offices, and forms of application to a superior for sanction to items of expenditure, &c., &c. The lithographic forms will be executed at the Alipore Jail Press, and each Department or Office will be separately debited with the cost of the lithography of the forms indented for, proper check being exercised in the Stationery Department over all applications for such forms which must be submitted in accordance with the rules in force.

8*th*. Memorandums and Endorsements should be substituted generally as much as possible for covering letters in forwarding documents, when a brief remark in reference to the documents will suffice; all such Memorandums and Endorsements should be numbered and dated.

9*th*. Wherever it is not already in use the "bundle system" of filing English correspondence must be introduced at once. The rough drafts of letters issued and the original letters received on the same subject must be docketted and tied up together in separate bundles. This will not supersede the necessity of entering the letters issued into the letter books with a view to the preservation of the document, but it will save a great deal of time in searching for papers and collecting them when referred to. Only important letters need be copied into the books at full length. Abstracts of all other papers will be sufficient, and these may be entered as shown in the margin. The bundles of correspondence of the current year should be kept ready for immediate reference in a press divided off into compartments marked with the designations of the several Offices with which correspondence is ordinarily conducted. At the end of the year the bundles may be broken up and the papers deposited in the Record-room, all correspondence with each separate Office being tied up together and labelled with the name of the Officer and the year.

To Commissioner or Superintendent of Police, No.——date——
Forwarding application for fifteen days' leave from——No.——date——
Forwarding explanation of delay in the transmission of——No.——date——
Forwarding explanation of discrepancy in column——of Statement—No.——date——
Forwarding Reports from subordinate Officers stating that no cases of——have occurred; that no provision for——is required. No.——date
To Executive Office——Requesting that the Cutcherry of——be repaired, No.——date
To Civil Assistant Surgeon——Requiring his attendance as a witness on 10th instant, No.——date——
To ditto——Nominating him Registrar of Deeds, No.——date——
To Moonsiff or Deputy Collector, informing him that his leave is granted and he may make over charge of his Office to——No.——date—
To Magistrate——stating that his explanation is satisfactory. That reply to letter No. —is requested.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

A disposition to form Volunteer Rifle Corps having been manifested at some Stations in the North-Western Provinces, the Government of India, in September last, signified its willingness to aid the object in every case, by the allotment of Arms and Accoutrements, under certain conditions, which were laid down for the purpose of ensuring uniformity and discipline.

The Corps which have been formed in the Lower Provinces in conformity with the conditions prescribed, are as under:—

1*st*. The Calcutta Rifle Corps.
2*nd*. The Howrah Rifle Corps.
3*rd*. The Shahabad Volunteer Rifles.
4*th*. The Rajshahye Cavalry Corps.
5*th*. The Purneah Volunteer Corps.

Calcutta Rifle Corps.

The Calcutta Rifle Corps consists at present of two companies, of the maximum strength of eighty men each. At the time of its first formation the number of applicants for enrolment was only fifty-five; but the Commander of the Corps, Captain Malleson, subsequently reported that he was about to complete the second company; and the entire strength of the Corps, which includes Volunteers from Serampore and Alipore, may therefore now be estimated at about 160 men.

Howrah Rifle Corps.

The Howrah Rifle Corps was formed in April last, and numbers above fifty-nine men.

Shahabad Volunteer Rifles.

The Shahabad Volunteer Rifles has been established subsequent to the closing of the year under review, and numbers sixty-four men.

Rajshahye Cavalry Volunteers.

The Rajshahye Cavalry Volunteer Corps dates previous to the orders of the Government of India of September last, having been raised when the mutinies first broke out in 1857. The new Rules require that each Corps shall consist of not less than fifty enrolled Members. But this Corps, though consisting of only forty effective men, has been recognised under those rules, with the sanction of the Government of India, forty men being considered sufficient for a Troop of Horse.

Purneah Volunteer Corps.

The Purneah Cavalry Volunteer Corps was also raised during the mutinies in 1858, and has since been recognised under the new Rules. The Corps consists of thirty members, but it is expected that its strength will be shortly increased to fifty men.

PROHIBITION REGARDING THE EXPORTATION OF FIRE ARMS, &c.

It having been brought to the notice of Government that the Bootanese and Sikkimites had of late years greatly added to their stock of Fire Arms, Ammunition, and Sulphur from our Provinces, and also that English Gunpowder had been found in the possession of the Kookies and other Hill tribes in their neighbourhood; and it being considered desirable by the local Officers that measures should be adopted for checking the transport of Arms and Ammunition beyond the British Frontiers to the countries and tribes alluded to, a Notification was issued by the Lieutenant-Governor, under Section XXII. of Act XXI. of 1860, prohibiting the transport of Arms, Lead, Sulphur, Saltpetre, and Gunpowder from or through any portion of the province of Arracan, and the districts of Purneah, Dinagepore, Rungpore, Tipperah, Chittagong, and Darjeeling, in or towards any country beyond the British Frontier, except under a license granted by one or other of the following Officers, namely, the Commissioner of Bhaugulpore for Purneah, the Commissioner of Rajshahye for Rungpore and Dinagepore, the Commissioner of Chittagong for Chittagong and Tipperah, the Superintendent of Darjeeling for Darjeeling, and the Commissioner of Assam for Assam.

Since the close of the year another Notification has been issued for extending the above prohibition to the districts of Mymensing, Sylhet, and Cachar, which carry on a trade in Arms and Ammunition with the savage tribes all along the foot of the Hills which bound them on the North. The licenses for Mymensing and Sylhet are to be granted by the Commissioner of Dacca, and for Cachar by the Superintendent of Cachar.

INDIGO DISTURBANCES.

Report of the Indigo Commission, and the Lieutenant-Governor's Minute thereon.

In the Administration Report of the last year it was mentioned that a Commission had been appointed to enquire and report on the system of Indigo planting in Bengal, and the relations between the Planters and Ryots. The enquiry of the Commission lasted from the 18th May to the 4th of August 1860, during which time 134 witnesses were examined, and 4,019 answers were taken down. The result of this enquiry was submitted to Government in a very full and able Report which, together with the whole of the Minutes of Evidence taken before the Commission, have been already laid before the Public. The Report of the Commission was reviewed by the Lieutenant-Governor in a Minute, which has also been published. It is therefore unnecessary to enter here into any of the topics discussed in those papers.

Result of the operation of Act XI. of 1861, for the Summary enforcement of Contracts.

The temporary Act of 1860 for the summary enforcement of contracts for the cultivation of Indigo, ceased to be in operation on the 4th October. The following Statement will show the result of the

operation of this Act up to the 31st July 1860, in Breach of Contract cases, in the several Indigo Districts where it was put into requisition :—

Districts.	Breach of Contract.	Number of persons charged.	Number of persons condemned to pay damages.	Gross amount of damages imposed.	Average amount per Beegah.	Amount of damages paid by Ryots.	Amount realized by sale.	Number of persons imprisoned in default of payment.
Nuddea ...	1,344	8,654	1,245	60,880 0 6½	14 7 10	31,225 0 0	2,387 14 11½	883
Jessore ..	254	328	157	9,025 11 0	21 2 0	6,226 13 0	0 0 0	1
Rajshahye ...	4	196	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0
Pubna ...	23	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0
Moorshedabad ..	1	1	1	50 0 0	9 0 0	50 0 0	0 0 0	0
Maldah ...	10	10	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0

Moral effect of the operation of the Act.

The moral effect of the operation of this Act, and of the public assurance given to the complaining Ryots that proved grievances should be remedied for future seasons, was that most of the Planters were able to complete to a great extent their spring sowings, and in those instances in which the opposition was determined, the Planters were enabled generally, in consequence of the Act, to recover with expected profits the season's advances, which had been made and were in jeopardy when the Act was passed; while the Ryots were kept tranquil, awaiting the result of the promised enquiry. Some difficulty was experienced by the Planters in securing the cutting and delivery of the ripe Indigo plant, but this was got over by the exertions of the Magisterial Authorities, and in some instances by the judicious concessions made by some of the Planters.

Issue of a Notification regarding the course of action Government intended to take on the Report of the Indigo Commission.

Towards the month of September, so strong was the feeling shown by the Ryots of the excited districts, that it was considered to be a measure of political importance with a view to calm the minds of the Ryots, and to secure the tranquillity of the country, to make an immediate announcement of what course of action the Government intended to take on the Report of the Indigo Commission. Accordingly, with the special sanction of the Government of India, a Notification was issued in the excited parts of the Indigo Districts, disabusing the minds of the rural population of an erroneous impression said to have been conceived by them, that Government was opposed to the cultivation of Indigo; and conveying an assurance to the Ryots that their position in regard to past arrangements would not be made worse than it was, and that in respect to all future arrangements, their right to free action in regard to Indigo, as in regard to all other crops, would be respected in practice.

From Reports received from the the local Officers, it appeared that the effect of the promulgation of this Notification, which was translated into easy and idiomatic Bengallee, was such as fulfilled the object for which it was isssued by calming down the excitement of the Ryots.

Effect of the promulgation of the above Notification.

The majority of the Indigo Commission were of opinion that, with a view to afford relief to the Ryots from the evils of the present system of Indigo cultivation, it would not be necessary or desirable to make any great changes in the Law, or in the system of administration. The only remedy they recommended, which it was in the power of Government to apply, was a good and effective execution of the Law as it stood.

Remedy proposed by the majority of the Indigo Commission for the relief of the Ryots from the evils of the existing system of cultivation.

For this purpose the constitution of a sufficient number of Sub-Divisions has been completely and satisfactorily carried out in the Nuddea Division, as has been noticed in another chapter of this Report; measures are in progress for the introduction of an improved system of Police throughout the Lower Provinces; Courts of Small Causes under Act XLII. of 1860 have been established at the most important places in the Indigo Districts; the efficiency of the existing Civil Courts has been much improved by the new Code of procedure; and, at the suggestion of Government, a system of Classification of suits, and setting apart particular days of the week for the trial of cases of the description of Small Cause Court cases has been introduced, whereby under the close and constant control of the Sudder Court, it is expected that these Courts will shortly be as prompt and effective as even the Small Cause Courts.

Measures taken by Government in fulfilment of that object.

The Indigo Planters' Association, in two Memorials to the Government of India, complained of the course of action pursued by this Government in regard to the Indigo excitement, which they represented was ruinous to their interests. The Lieutenant-Governor submitted answers to the charges contained in these Memorials. But as this correspondence has been already laid before the Public, it is unnecessary to enter in this Report into any of the questions therein discussed. The conduct of the Bengal Government was approved by the Government of India.

Complaints made by the Indigo Planters' Association against the Local Government.

The manufacturing of the season's Indigo was satisfactorily closed; but considerable excitement prevailed in regard to the October sowings; and the Ryots were represented in some parts of the country to be making demonstrations of force to intimidate the Planters into giving up all attempts to cultivate Indigo. These reports led the Government to take unusual steps for the preservation of the peace. The Military Police in the Indigo Districts was considerably strengthened. Two gun boats, each with a party of Military Police, were sent to cruise on certain rivers in the districts of Nuddea and Jessore; and a detatchment of Native Infantry was sent to each of the Sudder Stations of those two districts.

Measures taken by Government for the preservation of Peace in the Indigo Districts.

The Indigo excitement, which had been hitherto confined to the Nuddea and Rajshahye Divisions, towards the end of October manifested itself in a part of the district of Furreedpore, chiefly inhabited by the Ferazees, a sect of Mahomedans who have on previous occasions shown unity of action, and some disposition to turbulence.

Timely precautions were taken by the Magistrate for the preservation of the peace, and beyond a few cases of petty assaults on Factory workmen and servants, which were brought to the notice of Government, the excitement in this district was confined to a passive refusal in some quarters to cultivate Indigo.

About this time complaints began to be made by Planters from different parts of the country, that the Ryots, having repudiated Indigo cultivation, were behaving in a lawless manner towards the Planters, by witholding payment of their rents, by forcibly dispossessing them of their Neezabad lands, by refusing to sell them supplies, and in other ways by molesting and harassing their servants. Apprehensions were also expressed by the manager of a respectable Indigo Concern of the insecurity of European life and property in the Mofussil, in consequence, it was alleged, of a bitter feeling of hostility towards Europeans and European interests generally, which had sprung up in the minds of the Agricultural population, during the rupture between Planters and Ryots. Although most of these representations did not stand the test of careful official enquiry, yet as some affrays and other acts of violence had been committed by the Ryots, and as it was not improbable that an ignorant peasantry under the circumstances might rush into extremes, the Lieutenant-Governor caused demi-official instructions to be issued to the local Officers, prescribing the course of action to be taken by them in dealing with any tendency to such a state of things that might be found to exist, and directing them and the Police to be more than ordinarily on the alert, and to give the Planters every legitimate aid in their power.

Instructions were also issued to the Divisional Commissioners to impress upon their subordinate Magisterial Authorities the importance of their constantly travelling through the interior of their respective jurisdictions during the cold weather, with a view to making themselves, thoroughly acquainted with the state of feeling of all classes of people, and the conduct of the Police in every quarter, and with a view of smoothing down irritation on either side in those places where there was a rupture between the Planter and Ryot, and of checking both by watchfulness and vigorous legal action, any disposition to unlawful violence. The Commissioners themselves were also desired to be more than ordinarily active in the business of visiting the several Districts of their Division during the cold weather. The reports made by these Officers of the observations made by them during their tours have been published in the Official *Gazette*.

Appointment of Extra Appellate Courts, and of Extra Moonsiffs and Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors for the speedy adjudication of suits under Act X. of 1859, &c.

It was apparent that, from whatever causes it might have arisen, a difficulty was experienced by the Planter Zemindars in the realization of rents, and it was anticipated that the demand for extra agency for the trial of suits under Act X. of 1859, would be great. Owing to the Indigo rupture there was also a large accession of Civil Suits and Act IV. cases in the Indigo Districts. With a

view to provide for the speedy adjudication of these suits, two extra Appellate Courts, and a large number of extra Moonsiffs and Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors were appointed to those districts. A number of these extra Deputy Collectors were stationed at different parts of the country to afford the Planter Zemindars facility in the adjudication of their rent suits, and it was hoped by this Government, as well as by the local Officers, that a few prompt decisions under Act X. would altogether remove the temporary difficulty in regard to rents.

Appointment of two Special Commissioners for settling the difficulty alleged to have been encountered by the Indigo Planters in the realization of rents.

On the 4th March last a Deputation of the Indigo Planters' Association waited on the Governor-General, for the purpose of representing the difficulties under which the Planters were said to be laboring. The main difficulty complained of by the Deputation was the realization of rents; and the Government of India, considering this point to be established, directed the appointment of a Special Commissioner in the Indigo Districts for the sole object of settling this difficulty. Accordingly Mr. C. F. Montresor, Magistrate and Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, was appointed to this Special Mission, the objects of which were clearly defined by the Government of India. Subsequent representations from the Planters in Jessore led the Government to consider the necessity of appointing a second Special Commissioner, and accordingly Mr. G. G. Morris was appointed Special Commissioner in Jessore and Pubna, Mr. Montresor confining his labors to the district of Nuddea. The reports of the result of the labors of these Officers have been laid before the Public.

Assistance afforded to the Indigo Planters by Government.

In the meanwhile every reasonable assistance which was in the power of Government was afforded to the Planters. The protective force in the Indigo Districts was strengthened on their application. Extra Agency for the trial of Rent suits and of Civil suits connected with Indigo was promptly supplied whenever required. Extended periods of grace were allowed to one or two of the Planter Zemindars for the payment of the Government Revenue, and arrangements were made for the grant of loans in certain cases to those gentlemen, under certain conditions.

Excitement in the district of Tipperah.

Some excitment was exhibited by the Ryots in the neighbourhood of two Indigo Factories in the district of Tipperah in regard to the cultivation of Indigo, but this was unattended with any serious consequences.

The disturbances which occurred in the districts of Nuddea, Jessore, and Pubna, promptly dealt with by the Local Authorities.

In the Districts of Nuddea, Jessore, and Pubna, the late Indigo sowing season did not altogether pass off without disturbances or breaches of the peace. A few cases of serious outrage on Factory servants had been brought to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor, but in all these instances whatever could be done by the local Officers in the shape of prompt legal action for the arrest and punishment of the offenders was done. There were also some cases of serious affray attended with loss of life, amongst which the most unfortunate was that which occurred at the village of Shadhoohatty, in the Jenidah Sub-Division of the District of Jessore, in which six of the villagers were killed and wounded. All these cases,

however, were most promptly and satisfactorily dealt with by the Magisterial Authorities of the districts in which they occurred.

Summary of the difficulties complained of by the Indigo Planters.

The principal difficulties complained of by the Planters during the late Indigo crisis may be summed up as follows:—*first*, wilful repudiation of rents by the Ryots, and their inability to measure their lands owing to the refusal of the Ryots to attend the measurement and point out their respective holdings; *second*, forcible dispossession of their Neezabad lands by the Ryots, and the insufficiency of the summary process under Act IV. of 1854 to restore them the possession of such lands in time for the season's cultivation; *third*, wilful destruction of Indigo Crops by Cattle; and *fourth*, the commission of outrages on their servants and property by large masses of the people in which it was difficult to obtain individual conviction.

Recommendations made by the Lieutenant-Governor for removing the above difficulties.

Suitable recommendations have been made by the Lieutenant-Governor for Legislative action in all these matters, which, if adopted, would tend in a great measure to remove these difficulties. These recommendations are as follows:—

1*st*. Provision by law for the award of penal damages in a suit for rent when the Plaintiff has been inexcusably forced into Court by unreasonable refusal or contest.

2*nd*. Receipt of rent by the Collector in certain cases.

3*rd*. Improvement of the process for the realization of rents under Act X. of 1859, by attachment of all the property of the Defendant at the outset at the discretion of the Judge.

4*th*. Provision by law for the official measurement of lands when applied for by either Zemindar or Ryot.

5*th*. Practical provision for registration of *Nij jote* lands and other lands in Ryottee tenure, so as to enable the Police in cases of dispute to give prompt possession to the party registered.

6*th*. Amendment of the Cattle Trespass Act, so as to meet cases when the Cattle are not strictly *trespassing*, *i. e.*, when they are causing damage to their owner's land or crops by which damage another person having some interest in the crops is injuriously affected.

7*th*. Joint village liability to fine for offences by masses.

THE CALCUTTA BOTANICAL GARDENS.

Distribution of plants and seeds.

The extensive exchanges of plants and seeds kept up with the Scientific Establishments of Europe and the Colonies has always been one of the most marked features of the Calcutta Botanic Gardens. During last year twelve Wardian or glazed cases of plants were despatched to the Botanic Gardens of

Kew, Ceylon, Mauritius, Australia, and Java, each case containing an average of twenty-five plants. Several packets of seeds, the produce of the Calcutta Botanic Gardens, were also sent to the Botanical Establishments just mentioned, and to private gardens in England and India. From the surplus stock of the garden 3,455 plants were distributed to private gardens in the neighbourhood of Calcutta. English and Native vegetable seeds were also supplied for the use of the Soldiers' gardens.

Contribution of plants and seeds to the Gardens.

The contributions of plants and seeds were not so extensive as those supplied from the gardens. Only two cases of live plants were received during the year, one from Sir W. Hooker, Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, and another from Mr. Thwaites, the Director of the Botanic Gardens in Ceylon. Considerable additions, however, were made to the number of species in cultivation, by plants raised from seeds received during the previous year. It should also be mentioned that Dr. Anderson, the Officiating Superintendent of the Gardens, brought out with him from England a valuable collection of Cinchona seeds received from South America by Sir W. Hooker, some seeds of raw plants from the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, and seeds of some interesting species from Aden.

The Cinchona seeds above alluded to belonged to the most valuable quinine-yielding species. Only one-eighth of the seed was sown in the Calcutta Botanical Gardens, the remainder being distributed among the Botanic Gardens at Ootacamund, Peradenia (Ceylon), and Saharunpore, exclusive of a small portion retained to be sown here during the rainy season. Up to the 1st of April no report on the seeds had been sent to the Superintendent from the places named, beyond the acknowledgment of their receipt. The Cinchona seeds retained for the experiment in the Calcutta Gardens were sown on the first week of March, and a large portion of them had germinated by the 1st of April. The experiment will be carefully watched.

The Herbarium.

A large and very valuable collection of dried plants has been accumulating in the gardens for the last forty years. The work of preserving it from the ravages of insects, by saturating each specimen with a solution of Corrosive Sublimate has been going on for some years, and will now soon be completed. The collections have also been all incorporated into one general Herbarium, but until the specimens are all poisoned and mounted, the Herbarium will not be available for scientific purposes.

The following contributions of dried plants were received during the year :—*First.* The third instalment of Drs. Hooker and Thomson's great Indian Herbarium, which is in course of distribution at Kew to all the Scientific Establishments in the world, under the title of "Herbarium Indiæ Orientalis Hookeri file et Thomsoni." *Second.* A few valuable plants from the Herbarium of Robert Brown. *Third.* A large set of Dr. Horsfield's Java plants, purchased by Dr. Thomson for the Calcutta Herbarium. *Fourth.* A large contribution from the Herbarium being distributed by Mr. Thwaites as "Ceylon" Plants. *Fifth.* A small collection of Ferns of New Zealand by Major Campbell of the Madras Army. *Sixth.* A collection made by Dr. Anderson at Aden in February 1861.

CULTIVATION OF TEA AND COFFEE IN ASSAM, CACHAR, AND DARJEELING.

The cultivation of Tea and Coffee in the territories of Assam, Cachar, and Darjeeling, at the same time that it opens a rich and productive field for European enterprise, promises also to afford a profitable employment to the Hill Tribes in the neighbourhood of the Plantations.

The cultivation in Assam.

In Assam the quantity of land appropriated to Tea planting up to the present time amounts to 74,240 acres, out of which 20,945 acres are actually under cultivation, being 12,521 acres in excess of the number of acres (8,424) under cultivation two years before.

The out-turn of the Crops in 1858-59 was 1,380,999 lbs., while the estimate for the year under report amounted to 1,705,130 lbs., showing an increase of 324,131 lbs., or about 23½ per cent. in two years. This increase is distributed as follows, *viz*, for Kamroop 235 per cent., Durrung 160 per cent., Nowgong 6 per cent., Seebsagur 15 per cent., and Luckimpore 32 per cent.

The increase in the Kamroop District exhibits the gratifying result of our having a first-rate Tea-growing District in Assam, possessing the great desideratum of an abundant supply of labor, and the not trifling advantage of being only two-thirds of the distance of Debrooghur and Seebsagur from Calcutta, which, against the swift current of the Berhampooter, is equivalent to the saving of a month's journey by Boat, or seven days by such Steamers as now ply on the river.

The cost of production of a Maund of Tea in Kamroop is stated by the Commissioner of Assam to be about 50 per cent. below that in Seebsagur and Debrooghur, while from the reports of the London Brokers it is assumed that the Kamroop Tea is, at the least, equal to any other Tea produced in Assam.

The following Statement exhibits the number and extent of the several Plantations in Assam, the extent of Crop in each, the number of Coolies employed, &c.:—

District.	Name of Owner.	Name of Plantation or Grant.	Extent of Grant in acres.	Area under cultivation.	Out-turn of Crop.	Number of Laborers employed.
					lbs.	
Kamroop ..	William Beecher...	Lattaseel ..	121	40	1,600	Not known.
	Lower Assam Co.	Bor Doar Tea Garden ..	9,326	Not known.	0	Ditto.
	G. Hock ...	Independence Tea Garden ..	136	12½	0	10

District.	Name of Owner.	Name of Plantation or Grant.	Extent of Grant in Acres.	Area under Cultivation.	Out-turn of Crop.	Number of Laborers employed.
					lbs.	
Kamroop ...	Messrs. Simons and Barton ...	Chooasolee ..	253	42	480	50
	C. W. DeLanferede.	Ramsohay ..	144	76	1,040	75
	S. Bartlett ...	Sadkoopooreah ..	264	6	0	15
	Messrs. White and Hampton ...	Kookooreah ..	264	20	0	26
	C. E. Fenwick ...	Noomattee ..	303	40	0	37
	D. Bruce ...	Chowdryparrah...	186	40	0	24
	T. E. Pinto ..	Clarence Garden.	222	58	1,600	43
	Ditto ...	Betnah ..	400	8	0	*Nil.*
	H. G. Bainbridge...	Phasaseel ..	460	60	960	80
	J. P. Wise ...	Moirapour ..	1,204	110	480	150
Durrung ..	Tezpore Mission ...	Bhomora Gooree.	200	50	0	24
	Messrs. Martin and Son ...	Balleeparah ..	198	150	56,000	
	Ditto ...	Hobosur ..	201	200	0	300
	Ditto ...	Laharbaree ..	500	0	0	
	Ditto ...	Bansbaree ..	500	40	0	
	Ditto ..	Modopee ..	280	0	0	
	Assam Company ...	Singree ..	198	120	32,000	131
	Mehaut Ditto ...	Pertabghur ..	75	Not known.	0	75
	Ditto ..	Dikorie ..	15	Ditto.	0	
	C. A. Bruce ..	Kothalgooree ..	661	30	0	25
Nowgong ...	Messrs. Barry and Herriott ...	Madartollah ..	18,911	50	2,800	22
	Ditto ..	Hyah ..	1,488	188		75
	Mr. Barry ...	Samagooree ..	1,400	146	4,000	65
	Ditto ...	Balijoorie ..	400	16	0	
	Jorehaut Compy...	Nomoligar ..	300	300	64,000	250
	G. Williamson ...	Diflo ..	412	130		
	Ditto ...	Deerung ..	600	250	70,000	Not known.
	Ditto ...	Roogoligur ..	400			
	Jas. Williamson ...	Koliabun ..	500	120	2,500	35
	R. Lyell ..	Nijoree Khat ..	266	35	Not known.	Not known.
	Mr. Stewart ..	Mehal Morung..	296	120	Ditto.	Ditto.
	P. Saunders ..	Nelly ..	1,135	0	Ditto.	Ditto.
	H. Partridge ..	Rungajan ..	293	30	Ditto.	Ditto.
	R. Spears ..	Sokoolee Dhansur	1,133	350	Ditto.	Ditto.
Seebsagur ...	Ditto ..	Negri Ting ..	1,205	357	71,740	650
	Ditto ..	Nangal Toop ..	296	80	0	60
	Ditto ..	Chokala Tenga..	1,322	12	0	10
	G. Williamson ..	Bengakhowa ..	407	120	4,800	250
	Ditto ..	Ghilladarry ..	244	120	0	120
	Ditto ..	Chokey Ting ..	66	53	0	50
	Ditto ...	Dekhinhengra ..	26	26	0	25
	Jorehaut Compy...	Oasing ...	1,190	130	3,000	150
	J. M. Paul ..	Mokooah ...	264	66	0	60
c	J. E. Todd ...	Noacacharee ...				
	Ditto ...	Debropar ..	900	247	58,356	100
	Ditto ...	Holongapar ...				
	W. Strafford ..	Teok ..	500	133	2,214	Not known.
	H. Jenkins ..	Khowang ...	1,178	120	902	100
	Ditto ..	Kaloogopa ...	396	26	0	20
				c		

District.	Name of Owner.	Name of Plantation or Grant.	Extent of Grant in Acres.	Area under Cultivation.	Out-turn of Crop.	Number of Laborers employed.
					lbs.	
Seebsagur...	A. J. Paul ...	Dharbarree ..	396	26	0	15
	R. D. Nuthall ..	Jaipore ..	55	28	2,200	22
	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	358	37	0	28
	J. McIntosh ..	Moran ..	220	36	0	35
	Ditto ...	Keekooree ...	67	36	0	35
	Ditto ..	Kakotta ...	200	5	0	5
	C. R. D. Reid ..	Attabaree ...	400	54	0	35
	Ditto ..	Deiroiee ...	280	23	0	14
	J. Thornton ..	Ragabaree ..	396	27	0	14
	Ditto ..	Horeeparah ..	26	17	0	14
	Ditto ..	Maree Dekho ..	73	63	9,500	40
	C. A. Bruce ..	Mormoi ...	85	49	1,720	32
	Mrs. Hannay ..	Halwah Ting ...	100	0	0	0
	Ditto ..	Rajmoa ...	660	40	0	30
	Jorehaut Compy..	Jorehaut Co.'s Garden ..	8,400	360	63,342	300
	Dooturam Borooah	Dhoba Ting ...	33	13	984	13
	Roodram Bhandary	Choakat ...	133	9	164	10
	G. Williamson ..	Sing Doar ..	590	53	635	35
	Annundo Chunder..	Kojee Hallee ...	40	11	102	5
	L. Ingels ..	Amgoorie ...	666	113	65	35
	Ditto ...	Barbari ..	533	13	0	10
	W. Minto ..	Surrelea Parbut.	25	20	0	25
	Ditto ..	Honwal ...	666	24½	0	30
	Ditto ..	Moriannee ..	500	13¾	0	25
	Doorgapersaud Dutt ...	Boora Gohain ...	66	13	328	7
	G. Williamson ..	Kakadanga ...	264	86	0	40
	Assam Company..	16 Plantations of the Assam Co.	4,778	4,104	7,92,315	6,080
Luckimpore.	Ditto ..	Tingrie ..	1,525	400	1,20,000	300
	Messrs. Warren and Jenkins ..	Chubwa ..	314	170	40,000	150
	Ditto ..	Dikkun ..				
	H. Hannay ...	Dibroo ..	4,357	320	80,000	300
	Ditto ...	Mohtollah ...				
	Ditto ..	Bozalani ..				
	Messrs. Higgs, Melany, and Co.	Mankotta ..	1,982	250	40,000	300
	Ditto ...	Sessa ..				
	Colonel D. Reid ...	Sook Doorgeah..	1,597	250	30,000	200
	Ditto ..	Khonipar ..				
	Ditto ...	Chaolkhoorah ...				
	G. R. Barry ..	Maijan ...	1,524	250	60,000	300
	Ditto ...	Borbooroah ..	1,544	200	25,000	200
	Ditto ...	Larooah ...				
	Messrs. Barry and Wagentrieber ..	Nagagoolee ...	1,672	250	25,000	250
	Ditto ..	Rangagorah ..				
	Messrs. Melany, Hodges, and Eames ..	Bokparrah ...	518	120	8,000	50

District.	Name of Owner.	Name of Plantation or Grant.	Extent of Grant in acres.	Area under cultivation.	Out-turn of Corp.	Number of Laborers employed.
					lbs.	
Luckimpore.	Messrs. Campbell & Co. ..	Deohall ...	1,264	100	8,000	60
	Ditto ...	Gharbandy ...				
	R. D. Wathall ...	Kojoo ...	50	50	2,000	30
	Mrs. Gibb ..	Bokool ..	182	40	2,000	20
	N. White ..	Lahoohal ..	1,091	60	800	35
	J. Warren ..	Kolojan ..	375	80	0	50
	Ditto ..	Madenkhat ...				
	Messrs. Thomson and Cathrae ...	Jootoobe Gooree.	1,000	12	0	10
	J. Jenkins ..	Koomta Pookrie.	250	35	0	20
	James Warren ..	Doom Doom ...	500	50	0	50
	J. Jenkins ..	Dohoteah ..	640	15	0	10
	G. Williamson ..	Talahee ..	208	0	0	2
	Ekram Ally ..	Tengakhat ...	179	40	0	10
	Dewram Surma ...	Lalookah ..	196	2	0	2

It does not appear from the local Returns that there are any Coffee Plantations in Assam.

The cultivation in Cachar.

The Tea plant was discovered growing wild in Cachar in the year 1855, when its cultivation was taken up by several enterprising persons, among whom were Mr. Williamson and Dr. Barry. Since then the cultivation has steadily increased, and every year has seen large additions made to the Grants, which are now fifty in number, and each of considerable area. The total area under lease for cultivation is probably not less than 100,000 acres, though 68,149 seem only to have been applied for. Of this, however, only 5,957 acres have been as yet put under cultivation, owing to several of the Concerns having but just started. The quantity of Tea produced up to the present time is 123,112 lbs. The Crop of the present year amounts to 197,830 lbs., and the estimated Crop for the next to 382,360 lbs.

The Teas manufactured are all black, but of different classes. The different descriptions, and the prices obtained for them when sold in bond in London, may be exhibited as under :—

	Description.	Maximum Price.		Minimum Price.		Average Price.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
5	Flowery Pekoe ...	4	9	3	6	4	0
10	Orange Pekoe ...	3	10	2	4	3	0
30	Sanchong ..	3	2	2	0	2	6
40	Souchong ...	2	8	1	8	2	0
10	Congon ...	1	10	1	6	1	8
5	Dust ...	1	8	0	8	1	0

The numbers prefixed to the above Statement are intended to show the proportion of each class in a hundred pounds that a manufactory turns out; and from this it may be calculated, leaving a broad margin for contingencies, that every pound of Cachar Tea sells at an average of 2 Shillings, or 1 Rupee.

The expenses of the cultivation are said to be very great, and at the same time very uncertain. One acre of land under good management will yield about four maunds, or 320 lbs. of Tea, on a gross return of 320 Rupees; and estimating the expenses of all kinds at a little above half that amount, the net profit per acre will be about £15.

The following Table exhibits the number and extent of the existing Plantations, the extent of Crop in each, and the number of laborers to which they afford employment:—

Name of Owner.	Name of Plantation or Grant.	Extent in Acres		Area under Cultivation.	Out-turn of Crop.	Number of Laborers employed.
		Applied for.	Surveyed.			
					lbs.	
Mr. Williamson ...	Barosangan ...	500	742	130	16,000	150
Ditto ...	Ruttonpore ...	500	...	5	...	10
Ditto	Indroghur ...	1,000	1,638	...	...	...
Ditto	Noabund ...	1,000	1,148	...	...	...
Messrs. Field, Forbes & Co.	Victoria ...	1,500	500	200	25,000	470
Ditto ...	Degur Jahnger...	4,000	488	200		
Ditto ...	Changdowar ...	2,000	845	...	...	...
Ditto ...	Western Jalingee	500	1,804	...	...	...
Cachar Co., Limited ...	Faratazabaree ...	1,000	12,057	940	32,000	689
Equitable Co. ...	Meinipoor ...	1,000	1,875	171	24,000	245
Ditto ...	Roskandy ...	1,000	889	316	28,000	397
Ditto ...	Shererpore ...	400	538	...	...	...
Arcatiporedea and Co. ...	Arcatipore ...	500	1,818	40	...	25
Messrs. Moran and Co....	Chengkoorie ...	1,500	520	180	3,200	175
Ditto ...	Berimkowa ...	500	466	...	...	...
Silchar Co., Limited ...	Jalinga ...	5,000	11,517	500	24,000	250
Messrs. Borrodaile & Co.	Koochila ...	500	796	150	7,000	398
Ditto ...	Kunchunpore ...	1,000	2,691	35		
Assam Co. ...	Robontabad ...	2,000	1,102	400		320
Ditto ...	Amuggur ...	3,000	3,222	148	16,000	200
Ditto ...	DeMorneypore ...	1,000	1,777	350		270
Messrs. Parker and Co....	Monchurra ...	2,000	1,105	97	640	94
Ditto ...	Ballidram ...	2,000	365	46		
Bengal Tea Co., Limited	Bengalpoor ...	4,000	2,096	885	8,000	271
Ditto ...	Bengalnugger ...	4,000	7,590	222	...	119
Messrs. Wise and Co. ...	Bawcara ...	1,000	669	180	4,000	151
Ditto ...	Lag ...	1,500	2,521	...	...	...
Mr. Jennings ...	Tafang ...	3,000	...	...	...	...
Ditto ...	Shircorepore ...	1,000	1,283	...	...	...

Name of Owner.	Name of Plantation or Grant.	Extent in Acres		Area under Cultivation.	Out-turn of Corps.	Number of Laborers employed.
		Applied for.	Surveyed.			
					lbs.	
Messrs. Peterson and Co.	Chundeghat ...	1,000	706	50	...	100
Ditto ...	Sihurband ...	1,000	672	...	...	...
Ditto ...	Jaffirbund ...	1,000	2,609	50	1,000	100
Ditto ...	Tangran ...	500	2,306	...	...	...
Eastern Cachar Co. ...	Amjoor ...	1,500	2,656	30	...	50
Ditto ...	Tarapoor ...	5,000	...	5	...	10
Mr. McCullouch ...	Ramsaypore ...	500	515	20	...	25
Union Tea Co., Limited	Chapara ...	299	299	85	1,040	74
Mr. Davidson ...	Jelalpore ...	1,000	...	...	...	...
Ditto ...	Degabar ...	500	354	...	...	...
Ditto ...	Doodputli ...	500	635	...	...	...
Mr. Wood ...	Bandraj ...	750	1,725	...	...	...
Oriental Tea Co. ...	Dawarbund ...	1,000	...	...	...	...
Mr. Brawlern ...	Kalachurra ...	500	526	42	...	30
Mr. Dydd ...	Burkhola ...	500	...	...	...	...
Ditto ...	Jelalpore ...	500	...	...	...	...
Mr. McArthur ...	Doyapore ...	1,000	...	...	...	...
Ditto ...	Dukhin Mehimpore ...	1,000	...	...	...	...
Serispore Tea Co. ...	Dullidhur ...	1,000	619	...	...	...
Ditto ...	Chundipoor ...	700	2,652	820	8,000	696
Ditto ...	Bansbari ...	500	2,796	160		

Coffee is not cultivated in Cachar.

The plantations in Darjeeling.

In Darjeeling the first trial of the Tea plant was made in 1841, with a few seeds grown in Kumaon from China Stock. It was quite successful as to its growth ; and the quality was approved by an Assam Planter, who visited the place in 1846. The original Plants have now assumed a gigantic size, one of them being fifty feet in circumference, and twenty feet high.

Nevertheless the elevation of the Darjeeling Station (7,000 feet), seems to be too great for profitable planting. The frost kills the Seedlings, and there is not a sufficiently rapid succession of leaf in the warm season to make the manufacture pay. At 7,500 feet the Plantation does not thrive at all. The elevations best suited for Tea are from 4,500 feet down to 2,000 feet; and for Coffee from 3,000 to 1,200 feet.

It was not till 1856 that the first Plantation was started at Kursiong, and another at Darjeeling, by Captain Samler, who was also the first to grow Coffee; and the success in both cases appears to have been complete. The yield of Tea to Captain Samler's Company this year will be about 20,000lbs, and the yield of Coffee about the same.

The following Table exhibits the quantity of land taken up for the several Plantations in Darjeeling Territory, the extent of cultivation in each, the number of Coolies employed, &c. :—

Name of Owner or Grant.	Extent of Grant in Acres.	Area under Cultivation.	Out-turn of Crop.	Number of Laborers employed.
			lbs.	
Kursiong and Darjeeling Tea and Coffee Co., Limited	2,000	Tea ... 421 Coffee .. 112	40,000	300
Tuqvor Tea Co., Limited	1,500	Tea ... 500 Coffee .. 20	3,200	360
Hope Town Tea Association, Limited...	1,500	500	4,800	360
Balasun Tea Co., Limited ...	1,000	130	...	150
Mr. Perry, Rumooto ...	...	25	...	30
Mr. Cleeve, Hope Town ...	...	25	...	25
Mr. Taylor, Hope Town ...	300	Coffee .. 8	...	25
Mr. Vaughan ...	.....	Nursery for 300 acres.	...	10
Darjeeling Tea Co., Limited, Gung Park	4,150	200	4,800	700
Ditto Ambotia ...	3,000	50		
Mr. Treutter ...	26	9	1,600	24
Muichee ...	81	8	...	10
Singell ...	1,500	240	...	200
Woodropper and Ames, Kursiong ...	100	80	2,000	50
Ditto Tuqvor ...	...	15		
Tarikoolla ...	360	200	1,000	30
Mr. Grant ...	150	12	400	20
Mr. Barnes ...	300	Tea ... 13 Coffee .. 3	...	40
Mr. Castleton ...	300	200	...	100
Dooturia ...	4,000	500	4,800	300
Darjeeling Tea Co., Limited ...	1,598	.....	...	100

A summary of the detailed information noted above, regarding all the Plantations in Assam, Cachar, and Darjeeling, may be given as under :—

Summary of results.

	Extent of the Grants in Acres.	Area now under Cultivation.	Out-turn of Crop for the year.	Number of Laborers, employed.
			lbs.	
Assam	74,240	20,945	1,705,130	12,390
Cachar	68,149	5,957	197,880	5,327
Darjeeling ...	21,865	3,251	62,600	2,834
	164,254	30,153	1,965,610	20,551

IRON WORKS NEAR SOOREE, IN BEERBHOOM.

These are the first iron works on the European system established in Bengal, and pig iron was first manufactured in them upon the English principle in the early part of 1856. All the pig iron hitherto produced has met with a ready sale at the rate of 2 Rupees per maund. No attempts have yet been made to recast the iron from a cupola, and the trials hitherto of casting from the furnace have not been very successful, owing chiefly to the want of experienced moulders.

The numerous mounds of clay in this part of the country show that in former years there were many Native furnaces at work here, but they have all been closed owing to the gradual diminution of the jungles and the consequently increased prices of charcoal. Indeed the European experimental works now under notice, though conducted with the strictest economy, are, it is feared, partly for the same reasons, and partly from the heavy cost of plant and superintendence, carried on at a loss at present.

The quality, however, of the pig iron is stated by the professional officers of Government who examined the works, to surpass English pig iron; and if more of it were obtained and sold at the price of imported English pig iron, a considerable profit would be realized.

The production of good iron in India is a matter of great importance, but the manifestation of Government interest in such an enterprise is necessarily limited to the employment of the metal on public works, if the quality and price be such that it can be used with advantage.

SECTION IX.—POLITICAL.

THE EXPEDITION INTO SIKHIM.

Outrages perpetrated on British subjects by the people of Sikhim.

TOWARDS the close of last year our relation with the Government of Sikhim assumed an unfavorable aspect. Constant raids had been made upon our territory, property had been plundered, our subjects had been carried off from their homesteads, and either sold as slaves or detained in Sikhim; and for these injuries and insults no redress could be obtained. In one instance a whole family were carried off. A widow woman, unable or unwilling, after the death of her husband, to earn a subsistence for her family in Sikhim, removed with her four daughters and infant son to the house of her nephew, who was a British subject, living in a British Village on the borders of the Darjeeling District. At dead of night a gang of ruffians armed with knives and bludgeons, crossed into our territory, attacked the nephew's house, bound the widow and her family with ropes, and carried them off forcibly into Sikhim. Upon another occasion a peasant had retired to rest with his wife and two children, when he was attacked at midnight by some six or eight miscreants, his children

were torn from him and carried off to Sikhim, his wife's eyes were knocked out, and he himself was severely wounded and left for dead.

Demand for the surrender of the delinquents.

The delinquents who had taken part in these outrageous proceedings were well-known characters; and their surrender to justice was demanded from the Sikhim authorities. At this time the Government of that country was entirely in the hands of the Rajah's Chief Minister or Dewan, of the name of Namgay. The Rajah, an aged man, verging upon four score years, had relinquished all cares of state, and was spending the few remaining days of his life in retirement, at Chumbi, in Thibet. His minister Namgay, the virtual Rajah, was an intriguing avaricious man, oppressive to his own subjects and insolent in his dealings with the British Government. He seems to have had no conception of the principles upon which civilized Governments are conducted. He first brought himself into notice in 1850, by the seizure of Dr. Campbell, the Governor General's Agent at Darjeeling, and Dr. Hooker, who were making a botanical excursion in Sikhim with the permission of the Rajah, the Dewan's master. For this misconduct of his minister the Rajah had to deplore the loss of a portion of his territory, and the withdrawal of a pension which he had up to that time received from the British Government.

The Dewan Namgay.

Our demands not complied with.

One of the delinquents who had taken a prominent part in the recent outrages was the Dewan's son-in-law; and from the very first moment of the negotiations the Rajah's Court clearly showed that they had no intention of complying with our demands. The criminals whose surrender we had demanded were living with the property they had plundered and the women they had abducted, almost within sight of the Dewan's residence; and no attempt was made either to arrest the one or restore the other. After nearly six months had been spent in fruitless negotiations, Dr. Campbell, the Superintendent of Darjeeling, was instructed to inform the Rajah, that if our demands were not complied with within a month, the portion of Sikhim lying to the west of the Great Runjeet and to the North of the Rumman River, the western boundary of which is the Singalelah Range, and the northern the Snowy Range, would be occupied.

Threat to occupy a portion of Sikhim.

Dr. Campbell's Expedition and its results.

This tract of country borders upon the Darjeeling District, and admitted of easy occupation. Dr. Campbell, who from his long residence at Darjeeling, was intimately acquainted with the disposition of the inhabitants, anticipated no opposition. Presuming upon the hostility of the Lepcha portion of the inhabitants to the Dewan, and their friendly feeling towards the British, he was of opinion that he could safely take possession of the country with an escort of one or two hundred Native Troops. With an escort accordingly of 160 Natives and a complement of European and Non-Commissioned Officers, he marched on the 1st November 1860, into Sikhim. No opposition was offered; the head men of the country came in of their own accord and tendered their submission; and the country people furnished the force with supplies and with coolies for the carriage of the baggage.

But on the 22nd, rumours reached Dr. Campbell that the Dewan had managed to collect a number of Bhootan mercenaries, and had resolved to get back the occupied tract by force of arms. In this resolve he was doubtless encouraged by the very small force which Dr. Campbell had taken with him. On the 28th he attacked Dr. Campbell's stockaded Camp, but was repulsed with loss; three outposts, however, which were apparently rather injudiciously placed in isolated positions and out of the reach of succour, were cut off and destroyed. On the 29th Dr. Campbell's Camp was again attacked, and again the assailants were repulsed with severe loss. On the morning of the 30th the Dewan urged his followers to make a final assault, but they were so disheartened, having lost forty-four men killed and wounded, that they refused to move; and when Captain Murray, who commanded the Sepoys, made a sally from the stockade, the Dewan's men made off into the jungles. The loss upon our side, excluding the Sepoys who were cut off at the outposts, was very trifling; one Camp-follower was killed and eight men in the stockade were wounded. But unfortunately these advantages were counterbalanced by a very short supply of ammunition. It was found that there was not even sufficient to resist another attack, in case another attack should be made. Under these circumstances Dr. Campbell and Captain Murray thought it advisable to retreat. The Sikhimites made no attempt to follow up the retiring force; and Captain Murray reported that "not a single casualty had occurred in the retreat, and that the only cause of regret was that four of his Camp-followers had been taken prisoners by the enemy."

The retreat of Dr. Campbell greatly elated the Dewan. He openly announced his intention of driving the English from Darjeeling. As an earnest of his sincerity a party of his followers crossed the frontier and set fire to one of our Police Stations, and committed several other daring outrages upon the British Territory.

Measures taken for the relief of Darjeeling.

Meanwhile, on the 6th December, tidings of the unfortunate issue of Dr. Campbell's Expedition had reached Calcutta. On the following day, the 7th, a force of 300 Seikhs and Goorkhas belonging to the Bengal Military Police was, under the direction of the Lieutenant-Governor, despatched to the relief of Darjeeling; and on the day after, a body of 400 Europeans was on its road for the same destination. The speedy arrival of these Troops at Darjeeling at once rendered all offensive operations on the part of the Dewan hopeless; and, indeed before their arrival, Darjeeling itself was securely protected from attack by the presence of a wing of the 73rd Native Infantry, which had been sent there as a precautionary measure when Dr. Campbell marched into Sikhim.

The arrangements made for marching again into Sikhim.

While these events were passing at Darjeeling, His Excellency the Governor General was absent from Calcutta upon a tour in the Upper Provinces. Upon hearing of the retreat of Dr. Campbell and the insolent threats held out by the Dewan, accompanied as they were by transgressions of our frontier by hostile bands of Sikhimites, he was of opinion that strong measures and an unmistakeable display of our power were necessary to bring the Sikhim Government to reason. A Military Force of some 2,600 men was accordingly assembled at Darjeeling, with instructions to march into Sikhim, and if possible to advance upon the Capital. The direction of the Military operation was entrusted to Colonel Gawler of Her

Majesty's 73rd Regiment; and the Honorable Ashley Eden was selected as Envoy and Special Commissioner for the conduct of the political part of the business. The following are some of the instructions which were laid down by the Governor General for the guidance of the Envoy:—

"The atonement which has already been demanded from the Rajah for the plundering, maltreating, and kidnapping of British subjects, and for the violation of British Territory, is to be exacted. As yet none of the offenders have been surrendered by him.

"The discredit which we have suffered by the ineffectual attempt at coercion, and by the retreat of the Superintendent and of the force which accompanied him must be removed, and an end must be put to the presumption which, manifestly, it has engendered in the Rajah's people. This can be done only by showing promptly that resistance to us is hopeless.

"In order to make our power felt in the interior and directly by the governing authorities, it will be necessary that a force should advance into the country. The point which it would be most desirable to reach is the Capital, Tumloong, distant about sixty miles from our Frontier.

"Assuming Tumloong to be the point arrived at, the course to be taken when it shall have been reached, will rest with you. It is an essential point that the atonement to be exacted should be manifest to all. This would be attained by the surrender, or by the dismissal and banishment from Sikhim of the Dewan, who has been the instigator of the Rajah and the chief cause of the aggressions, and who is said to be obnoxious to the Sikhim people, together with the substitution of some Minister in his place who shall be known to be peaceably and justly disposed; or, if the Dewan should have passed out of reach, by an apology from the Rajah, and an engagement from himself to make compensation to the British subjects who have been injured by his people, signed in the presence of the Officers of the British Force and proclaimed in his Capital.

"The Troops should retire from Tumloong immediately when the object shall have been accomplished. But the Government of India will hold itself free to continue to occupy, and during occupation to collect revenue from such part of the Sikhim Territory to the North and West of the Great Runjeet River as may seem good to it, so long as any part of its demands, or of the conditions which may hereafter be required of the Sikhim Government, shall be unfulfilled.

"You will, however, understand that it is not the intention of the Government of India to annex any portion of Sikhim to the British Dominions. The Governor General desires me to make this clear to you, because, in the correspondence which took place in 1850, when the last rupture with this state occurred, the Officer in command of the Troops insisted strongly on the necessity of promising to the people of the country in which operations were contemplated that they should not again pass under the rule of the Rajah, but that they should become for ever the subjects of the British Government."

Arrival of the Special Commissioner, Mr. Eden, and the Troops at Tumloong.

It would be foreign to the purpose of this Report to give a detailed account of the Military operations. It will be sufficient to observe that Colonel Gawler's Force, accompanied by Mr. Eden, started from Darjeeling on the 1st of February, and reached Tumloong, the Sikhim Capital, on the 11th of March. Some idea may be formed of the natural difficulties of the march when it is remembered that Tumloong is only about sixty miles distant from Darjeeling, and that the people of the country offered but little opposition to our advance. The road lay through pathless forests, over snow-capped mountains, and across unbridged rivers. But the skill of the Officers and the endeavour of the men overcame all obstacles. Roads were cut as the force marched along, and guns and baggage were safely carried down the abrupt and slippery sides of mountains 9,000 feet in height. Floating bridges of 120 feet long and ten feet broad were constructed without either rope or iron, and the Runjeet, one of the most rapid rivers in India, was safely crossed upon a platform of bamboos securely fastened with ropes of cane; the materials used in the construction of this bridge being all gathered from the neighbouring forests. The Sikhimites, who had long cherished the idea that their country was impracticable for the march of British Troops, were paralized at the rapid movements of the force; and desisted after a time from all opposition. At Neh, on the banks of the Teesta, there is a stronghold celebrated in Sikhim history as the fortress which checked the advance of the Nepalese in a former war. At this place the Dewan prepared to make a final stand. The Fort was surrounded with stockades and stone-traps, and enormous rocks were placed in position ready to crush an assailing force. But as our Troops approached the Teesta, the Dewan's courage failed. He fled into Thibet and relinquished the struggle. With his departure the war was virtually at an end. The opposition party, who were in favor of the English alliance, at once assumed the direction of affairs. The forts were dismantled, and the Sikhim soldiers were dismissed to their homes.

Abdication of the Rajah, and the succession of his son.

Meanwhile intelligence of what had happened had reached the aged Rajah in his retreat at Chumbi, in Thibet. Feeling at his time of life unequal to the task of conducting the Government, he abdicated in favor of his son. For many years he had been desirous of relinquishing nominally as well as virtually, the cares of Government; but the fear of plunging his country into the horrors of Civil war had induced him to forego the execution of his purpose: for the succession it appears was disputed. The Dewan Namgay had married an illegitimate daughter of the Rajah, and was anxious to perpetuate his own power, after the Rajah's death, under the nominal rule of his wife's brother. The claims of the legitimate son and heir he affected to doubt, on the ground that the son had been brought up as a Lama, and was therefore disqualified for the office of Civil ruler. In these views he was supported by the Bhooteah portion of the inhabitants: and there was every reason to fear that the death or abdication of the old Rajah would be followed by a disputed succession and an appeal to arms. But with Dewan Namgay's departure all difficulties vanished. The legitimate son was, upon the abdication of his father, at once acknowledged as Rajah, and no opposition whatever was offered. The effect of this change of rulers was soon apparent. The criminals, whose surrender we had in vain demanded from Dewan Namgay, were, with the exception of six men who had fled the country, at once given up, plundered property was restored, and every disposition was manifested to comply with our demands.

Interview of the Special Commissioner with the Rajah.

On the 12th March the Force arrived at the capital, Tumloong. On the following day Mr. Eden had a public interview with the Rajah. The Durbar was attended by all the Chief Lamas, Kajees, and other principal persons of the country. During the interview incense was burnt and tea was served. The nature of the ceremonies, the dress of the Rajah and his attendants, and the whole appearance of the furniture and the house indicated a Chinese origin. After the interview was over, the Rajah sent presents of Yâks (an animal in appearance resembling the Bison) rice, buck-wheat, fowls, goats, and oxen for the supply of the force. On the 16th the Rajah had a private interview with Mr. Eden, and expressed his willingness to open out the country to trade, and his earnest desire for the re-establishment of our relations upon their former footing.. The Chief Lamas and Kajees appeared equally delighted with the altered aspect of affairs. They complained that since the disruption of friendly relations with us in 1849, they had never had a day's peace: that they had been oppressed, forbidden to trade, and ill-used by the Dewan in every way. Even the villagers flocked to the Capital from all parts of the country, to congratulate the Rajah on the re-establishment of what they called the "old friendship."

New Treaty.

On the 26th March, all preliminary arrangements having been previously settled, the new Treaty was signed in a monastery near the Rajah's house, in the presence of all the Officers of the force. It was then read out in English to the European Troops; and in Bhooteah to the native inhabitants. By the Rajah's desire copies of the Treaty were despatched to all the neighbouring states; and copies were also given to the Lamas and Chiefs of the country. The terms of the Treaty were extremely moderate. It exacted no humiliating concessions; it merely asked what it was the Rajah's duty to grant; it stipulated that full compensation should be made to those of our subjects who had either been kidnapped or plundered by the Rajah's people; it provided for full indemnification for public losses sustained in Dr. Campbell's retreat; it guaranteed the opening out of the country to trade, and the removal of all restrictions on travellers and merchants; it fixed the maximum rate of transit duties to be levied on goods between British India and Thibet; it provided for the construction of roads, and the security of those who traverse them; and lastly, it contained a provision for the banishment of the Dewan Namgay, and for the future good conduct of the Sikhim Government.

Extracts from Mr. Eden's final Report.

This chapter may very appropriately be concluded by one or two extracts from Mr. Eden's final Report, in which he reviews the result of his mission to Sikhim:—

"I have not the least apprehension," writes Mr. Eden, "that the Government of Sikhim will fail to fulfil its pledges faithfully. It has been customary to speak of the Sikhimese as treacherous and wily. I can only say that during my daily communication with the people, and especially with the Omlah, who above all might be expected to be treacherous, I saw no symptom of any thing approaching to treachery or deceit. In frankness and open-heartedness they appeared to me to approach the European standard more nearly than any other Oriental race. They are free from all scruples of caste, truthful, hospitable, and, in many respects, far more civilized than the natives of Hindoostan.

"I think that it is established beyond all question that we are placed in a far better position by the present settlement than if we had annexed a portion of the country, assuming even that such annexation would have been profitable in a pecuniary point of view. The one great dread of all these Frontier States appears to be our proverbial acquisitiveness.

"The instructions under which I acted enabled me from the very first to give the most solemn assurances that we did not wish to retain possession of any portion of the Sikhim Territory; and I attribute it entirely to the confidence which was placed in these assurances, that the surrounding states held aloof altogether from the quarrel. Nepal is tributary to China, Thibet is tributary to China, and Sikhim and Bootan are tributary to Thibet, and therefore secondarily to China. Had these states not distinctly understood that we were not advancing with any intention of annexation, it is impossible to believe but that, with such combination of interests, they would all have joined to oppose us, if not avowedly, at least secretly. From what I was enabled to learn at Tumloong, however, I am confident that our final proceedings in Sikhim have been viewed in Thibet with thorough satisfaction. The Thibetans always slow to take offence, and, so far as they are able to act independently of China, hospitable, and disposed to encourage trade, have been considerably re-assured by our policy with Sikhim; and I do not think that we should now have any difficulty in establishing relations with Lhassa, more especially if the Chinese authorities have acted conscientiously in carrying out the provisions of the Treaty of Pekin.

"If commercial intercourse is more fairly established, it is certain that a very considerable trade will spring up between Thibet and Bengal. They will give gold, silver, ponies, musk, borax, wool, turquoise, silk, and munjeet, for broad-cloth, bleached goods, tobacco, and pearls. The Cashmere merchants resident at Lhassa have long been endeavoring to get the road opened through Sikhim, and a Deputation of them offered to pay heavy transit duties to the Sikhim Government, provided they were afforded protection on the road. The late Dewan, however, would not give up his profitable monopoly, and persuaded the Rajah not to accede to this request.

"With a view of furthering this trade, a very good road has been constructed from Darjeeling to the Teesta during our occupation of the country. Laden cattle can now pass over this portion of the route with ease, and the Sikhim authorities have undertaken to complete the remaining portion between the Chola Pass and the Teesta. They anticipate no difficulty in persuading the Thibetan authorities to repair the road between Phagri and the Chola Pass, and beyond that there is an excellent road to Lhassa and Jigutishar."

THE OPERATION AGAINST THE KOOKIES.

In the Administration Report of last year, an account was given of an attack made upon certain frontier villages in the district of Chittagong, by a tribe of Kookies. In the present Report we have to relate the punishment which has overtaken that tribe for this violation of British Territory.

Information obtained by the Superintendent of Hill Tribes, relative to the originators and executors of the incursion made last year upon our frontier villages.

The tract of country inhabited by the Kookies was last year placed under the jurisdiction of a special Officer called the Superintendent of Hill Tribes. To this Officer was entrusted the task of collecting the information necessary for planning an expedition against the savages who had taken part in the murderous incursion upon our frontier villages. In November, for the unhealthiness of this insalubrious country did not permit him to leave Chittagong before, the Superintendent removed his head-quarters to Burkul, a place within the hills, up to which the Chittagong River is navigable for boats, and commenced his enquiries. Three women who had been carried off by the Kookies from one of our plundered villages, escaped to the Superintendent's Camp, and from them he learnt that three powerful Longhshee Chieftains, namely, Lall Mora, Lal Paltung, and Rutton Poea, had been the originators and executors of the attack. This account was confirmed by the general voice of the peasantry and the Superintendent's spies, who brought back tidings that captive women and children were still to be seen in each of these Chieftain's villages.

Of the tribes obedient to these Chiefs, the wealthiest, though not the most numerous, owed allegiance to Rutton Poea. Some idea of the wealth of this Chief, as contrasted with his neighbours, may be gathered from the fact, that every man of his tribe was provided with firearms, while, in the neighbouring tribes, 90 per cent. of the men had never handled a gun. As the villages of this Chief were nearest to our frontier and comparatively speaking easy of access, it was determined to chastise in the first instance his tribe, and then, if circumstances admitted, to proceed against the tribes which were more remote.

Assembling of an expedition at Chittagong to chastise the delinquents.

Early in January a force of 1,250 men, belonging to the Bengal Military Police, was assembled at Chittagong under Captain Raban, an Officer who had gained some experience in this description of warfare, from having served in a similar expedition under Colonel Lister in 1850. No soldiers of the Line took part in the expedition. The object of the expedition was twofold, demonstrative and punitory; to convince the tribes that the difficulties of their country offered no obstacle to the march of British Troops; and to punish the guilty by destroying their property, their villages, and their crops, unless reparation was promptly given.

Steps taken for collecting information regarding the topography of the hills.

The occasion of the expedition was considered a favorable opportunity for improving our information regarding the topography of the hills. It was determined that Mr. Moran of the Revenue Survey, with a party of Native Surveyors, should accompany the force. From Mr. Moran's very interesting Report the topographical information contained in the present chapter is derived.

Starting of the expedition under the command of Captain Raban, from Chittagong.

With these objects in view, the expedition started from Chittagong and arrived at Burkul, at the foot of the hills, on the 16th of January. Between this place and the villages of Rutton Poea's tribe lie the Sinchal and Ohee Poom ranges of hills, running from South-East to North-West, and averaging from 450 to 2,000 feet in height. To the eastward

of the Ohee Poom range are the Loongsin Hills, where Rutton Poea's tribe dwell. Still further to the East comes the Howloy Hills, a much loftier range computed to be about 4,000 feet high.

The principal river in the hills is the Kurnafoolee, navigable all the year round from Chittagong to Burkul. Beyond the latter place its channel is obstructed by sand-stone rocks. The fall of water over the rocks is about four feet, and the rapids extend for about three quarters of a mile. The river has only been explored up to the rapids, but according to native report it is navigable for three days' journey beyond them. The advantages of Burkul as a post are partly owing to the facilities for obtaining stores from Chittagong by this river.

Encounter with a party of Kookies, and their precipitate retreat.

After remaining for some days at Burkul to complete his preparations, and leaving there the greater part of his force in a stockaded Camp, Captain Raban set out for the interior of the hills on the 28th January, with a force of 240 men and 450 coolies carrying ten days' supplies. The route lay through a country which, in some parts, was very precipitous and covered with forest; while in others, there was no path but through a stream in the valley. Captain Raban's party came suddenly on the 2nd day on a number of Kookies with their families, who all fled precipitately leaving their property and flocks behind them.

Destruction of certain Kookie Villages, and the retreat of the Kookie Chief Rutton Poea, to the jungles.

On the 31st two villages belonging to the relatives and adherents of Rutton Poea were taken and destroyed; and on the 1st of February, Captain Raban moved on Rutton Poea's position. The savages made but little resistance. A stockade which they had constructed in the approach to the village was hastily abandoned, and the only opposition experienced was from stray parties who kept up an ill-directed fire under cover of the jungles. As Captain Raban's party reached the crest of the hill on which the village stands, the savages set fire to it and retired into the adjoining jungles. Captain Raban rightly judging that pursuit under such circumstances was hopeless, and having already consumed six days' provision out of the ten he had taken with him, confined himself to making the work of destruction complete, and then marched back to his Camp at Burkul.

Return of Captain Raban and his party to Burkul.

Our loss in the expedition.

Our loss in this expedition was trifling in the extreme. One Havildar was severely wounded, and a Camp-follower or two received some trifling injuries.

Loss sustained by the Kookies.

The loss of life sustained by the savages is not known; but in property they must have been severe sufferers, as in three of their villages (one the capital of the tribe,) their grain and all but the most moveable articles of their property were entirely destroyed.

Effect of the expedition.

It would be premature at present to say what good has resulted for this expedition. It must have had a beneficial effect upon the tribes who dwell nearest to our border. Shortly after the return of the force to Chittagong eighty-five families of Kookies separated from the tribes with whom they had been living, and permanently settled within our territories.

Our own plains during the past year have remained undisturbed, but the Kookies have gratified their love of bloodshed and plunder by a murderous attack on the territory of the Rajah of Independent Tipperah; a country lying to the North-East of Chittagong, and so dis-organized by domestic feuds and misgovernment as to be unable to support either a Police Force for the suppression of internal disorders, or a Military Force for protection against external enemies. A band of 500 to 600 Kookies was concerned in this sudden inroad, in which four villages were destroyed by them, 150 men butchered, and 200 women and children carried off as slaves.

Serious incursion into the Territory of the Rajah of Independent Tipperah.

A less serious incursion was made into our own hill country lying to the South-East of the Kurnafoolee River, beyond our outposts, but under the protection of the Poang Rajah. This Chief receives an annual remission of revenue on the express understanding that he will defend and protect the South-East portion of the Chittagong frontier. But his defensive arrangements were not successful. The Kookies evaded his outposts, and plundered ten of his villages. Fortunately the incursion was attended with little loss of life or property. A few villagers were killed, but the majority had sufficient warning to conceal themselves and a considerable portion of their property in the jungles.

A less serious incursion into British Territory.

These bands of marauders did not however altogether escape with impunity. One party was intercepted on its return from Independent Tipperah and dispersed with severe loss by a Jemadar of the Military Police; and another party, which had made a demonstration against some villages belonging to the Kalindee Ranee, was pursued by the Superintendent of Hill Tribes, who succeeded in cutting up a few of their number and rescuing the captives.

Interception of some of the delinquents.

It now merely remains to state the measures which have been adopted for the future security of the eastern frontier. In addition to the frontier posts which have already been established with marked success within our own territory, the Civil Police have been supplied with fire-arms, and endeavors are being made to train the villagers to habits of self defence. The Superintendent has been instructed to keep a vigilant watch upon the trade of the hills, and to exclude from the markets of the plains all tribes which display a spirit of opposition to his authority. Such exclusion will be severely felt, for these markets are the chief outlet for the productions of the hills, where the savages barter their hill cotton and coarse cloth for rice, salt, hard-ware, gun-powder, and matchlocks. But by a recent order of the Lieutenant-Governor, noticed in another part of this Report, all traffic in the two latter articles has been strictly prohibited, and any one supplying the Hill Tribes with either gun-powder or fire-arms renders himself liable to a penalty of three years' imprisonment and a fine of 1,000 Rupees.

Measures taken for the future security of the frontier.

Measures have also been taken for the defence of the country which lies at the two extremities of our frontier posts. The Poang Rajah has been compelled, as required by his agreement, to keep up his chain of frontier posts in an efficient state of defence; and an officer has been despatched to the durbar of the Rajah of Independent Tipperah to insist upon

similar measures being adopted along the Tipperah frontier. The plan which the Lieutenant-Governor has suggested for the Rajah's consideration is that the frontier posts in his territory shall be selected by our Officers and held by our Soldiers, the Rajah merely paying the cost.

Extracts from Mr. Moran's Report regarding the soil and productions of the hills.

A few extracts from Mr. Moran's Report regarding the soil and the productions of the hills, and the labor procurable, cannot fail to be interesting at a time when enquiry is being made as to the localities in Bengal which are adapted to the growth of Cotton; more particularly as it was from the Cotton of these hills that the looms of Dacca were in former days supplied.

"The soil compared with the alluvial plains of Bengal is poor; cotton is grown on the hill-tops and the banks of the Kurnafoolee River. Tea, coffee, and oranges might be introduced with a fair prospect of success. The hill rice grown in these parts is in great demand; the crop is however too small to admit of exportation; it is not enough for local consumption. This may be ascribed to the very primitive form in which agriculture is practised by the Kookies; the jungle, on the slope of a hill and on the top, is burnt in March and April, the surface slightly scratched with the common *dâo*, and the seed sown after the first shower of rain. After the crops are housed, the ground is left to lie fallow for at least three years, and in some places ten or twelve years elapse before it is again brought under cultivation. Higher up, near the Fenny River, pepper, rice, and cotton are simultaneously sown, under the impression that the crop is protected from being washed away by the heavy autumnal rains.

"The Kookie Hills being well adapted to the growth of cotton, and affording a fair field for the introduction of European capital, the subject of labor forms an item well worthy of consideration. For the present, there is an ample supply of labor to be obtained from among the Chukmas and other Hill Tribes, who pay revenue to the Kalindee Ranee.

"The remuneration for labor at present varies with the price of food. In the present disturbed state of the country, rice is not grown in sufficient quantities to supply their own wants. Recourse is had to the native merchants from Chittagong, whose high prices cause a corresponding rise in wages. Four annas a day was the general average rate during the past year.

"The portion of the Kookie Hills under remark is inhabited by three principal tribes, known as Chukmas, Tipuras (Reangs), and Susai. The Chukmas speak a sort of mongrel Bengalee, and assimilate more in manners, and even in features, to the Bengalee than the other Hill Tribes. The Tipuras speak Burmese, and are evidently of Burmese descent; they profess a corrupt form of the Buddhist faith, and are the only Hill Tribe who have any religious belief at all.

THE OPERATION AGAINST THE GARROWS.

Outrages committed by the Garrows in the Mymensing District.

The Garrows inhabit the range of hills which divides Assam from Bengal Proper. Like the Kookies referred to in the previous chapter, they are constantly making predatory incursions upon our frontier villages in the plains, decapitating their victims, and carrying off the heads as funeral offerings to their departed Chieftains. Last year

two atrocious outrages were committed by these Hill Garrows. In February 1860 they attacked the house of one Kirtee Chung Sirkar, who dwelt in a frontier hamlet of the Mymensing district, and murdered the whole family of nine persons, carrying off the heads of two of them. In the following May another band of Garrows attacked the house of one Roshun Sheik, who dwelt in a village about three miles from the foot of the hills, and butchered the whole family, consisting of sixteen persons. So great was the alarm which this wholesale murder created in the minds of the villagers that young and old regularly left their homes at nightfall and sought refuge till the morning in distant villages. The ordinary Civil Police were unable to penetrate into the hills to arrest the perpetrators of these atrocities. The criminals, even when known, were almost sure to evade justice. They could always rely on the support of the Garrows; and, without the assistance of the Garrows, it was impossible to arrest them.

Measures adopted for the punishment of the Garrows.

Under these circumstances, the Lieutenant-Governor felt convinced that nothing short of a Military Expedition into the hills would procure the surrender of the murderers. Two small forces, consisting of Military Police, were accordingly assembled, the one to penetrate into the hills from Assam, the other from Mymensing. Lieutenant Chambers commanded the former party, Captain Morton the latter. Both expeditions were attended with satisfactory results. Lieutenant Chambers remained for a month in the hills, from the 14th January to the 15th February, during which time he succeeded in punishing almost all the offending villages. So salutary was the dread produced by this Military display, that not only did the dependent Chiefs hasten to pay up the arrears of revenue which they had for a long time withheld, but independent Chiefs voluntarily came forward and tendered their submission. The villages of the recusant Chiefs were burnt and the crops destroyed.

Lieut. Chambers' expedition into the Hills.

Captain Morton's expedition and its success.

Captain Morton's expedition was equally successful. He succeeded in apprehending nineteen Garrows who were concerned in the murder of Roshun and his family. Four of the prisoners were admitted as evidence for the Crown. Of the remainder one was acquitted, and eleven were transported and three executed; and to give greater effect to the sentence, the capital punishment was ordered to be carried out in the villages in which the men resided. In another case of murder which had been committed in 1857, nine Garrows were arrested; two were admitted as Queen's evidence, and of the remaining seven, two were acquitted and the rest transported. The village of Kanoi, consisting of five hamlets in which the murderers resided, was burnt to the ground.

Measures in contemplation for the permanent pacification of the country.

The moral effect of these expeditions has been great. During the past year the Garrows have remained perfectly quiet. No predatory incursions have been made, and no transgressions of our frontier have been reported. But after all Military Expeditions are only temporary in their effects. The burnt villages are rebuilt, a plentiful harvest supplies the loss sustained by the destruction of one year's crops, and the temptation of present plunder overcomes the fears of prospective punishment. As a means of permanently re-claiming these hill savages from barbarism, it is proposed to intersect the country with roads, and by this means to bring the people into closer contact with civilization. At present the Garrow country is

practically closed for eight months in the year; but with roads through the hills the country will be accessible at all seasons. A road across the hills will also accomplish another very desirable object. It will open out land communication between Assam and Bengal, and will afford facilities to the Garrows to bring their cotton, which is the staple product of these hills, to the Assam and Bengal markets.

ELECTION OF A NEW RAJAH OF MOLEEM.

Hazar Sing, Rajah of Moleem, having proved excessively oppressive to his subjects, and totally unfit for the position he occupied, the protection of Government was withdrawn from him, and the people permitted to elect another Ruler in his place.

The people thereupon elected a Chief named Melay Sing, and this election was confirmed by Government on his conforming to the Nungklow Rules, which were noticed in last year's Report.

ELECTION OF A NEW RAJAH OF KHYRIM.

On the death of Sing Manick, Rajah of Khyrim, his grand-nephew Rabbon Sing was elected by the Chiefs and Elders of the country to succeed him; and this election was confirmed by Government on Rabbon Sing subscribing to the Nungklow Rules.

THE COSSYAH AND JYNTEAH HILLS.

The outbreak at Jynteah and its prompt suppression were noticed in last year's Report, and it only remains now to mention that the causes of the disturbance having been sifted by Captain Rowlatt, were supposed to be owing to the intrigues of the Ex-Rajah and his creatures, who intended by a hostile demonstration to intimidate the Government to agree to his restoration. Under these circumstances, it was recommended by the Local Officers that the Ex-Rajah, and other two prominent intriguers in the case, be removed from the frontier, and detained at some place from where no further communication could be kept up between them and the people of Jynteah. They were accordingly ordered to be removed to Dacca; but no action having been taken on those orders by the Local Officers from oversight, the Ex-Rajah was afterwards permitted to live in Sylhet, where he had been residing ever since his withdrawal from Jynteah at the commencement of the outbreak.

The Ex-Rajah of Jynteah permitted to reside in Sylhet.

In regard to the people of Jynteah, as it appeared from Captain Rowlatt's Report that they had been misled by the intrigues of more designing men, it was determined by Government to treat them with clemency; but measures were at the same time taken to improve the administration of their country. A scheme to secure this end was submitted by Captain Rowlatt, and ultimately authorized to be introduced into the country, after receiving several important modifications by the Lieutenant-Governor.

Measures adopted for improving the administration of the country.

The chief features of the scheme were the approval of the Village Chiefs and Pathors after selection, by the Principal Assistant Commissioner, to whom power was also given to remove them from office for misconduct; that no interference should be exercised in regard to the choice of Village Priests; that the authority of the Dulloys and their Village Courts should be enlarged; and that all crimes should be reported by these Chiefs to the Police, who were at the same time to be prohibited from exercising any vexatious interference with them.

APPENDICES

TO THE

BENGAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT,

FOR 1860-61.

No. 1. *List of the Collieries worked in the Damoodah Coal Fields, with Statistics of the method of working employed, Out-turn of Coal, &c.*

Name of Colliery.	Owners.	Mode of working.	Number of Pits or Quarries at work.	When first established.	Out-turn of round Coal in Mds. for 1858.	Estimated Out-turn in Mds. for 1859.	Number of Steam Engines and Horse-power.	Thickness in feet of Seam of Coal worked.
Searsole ...	Baboo Govindpersshad Pundit ...	Pits ...	6	1846	12,80,201	16,48,800	1 of 8 and 1 of 25 H. P.	20
		Quarries ...	3					
Jamerce ...	Ditto ...	Pits ...	2	1853	3,60,000	3,41,813	...	9
		Quarries ...	5	1854				
Ningah ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2	1852	2,25,000	2,82,610	...	7
Goosick ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2	1858	...	50,000	...	7
Jore Jankee ...	Ditto ...	Undercut Quarry	1	1858	...	50,000	...	6
Kajorah ...	Ditto ...	Pits ...	3	1859	...	...	...	Seam not yet ascertained, as the excavation has been recently commenced upon.
		Quarry ...	1					
Rammuggur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1	1859	...	...	...	
Satgram ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1	1859	...	...	...	
Jot Janoki ...	Ackland and Co. ...	Quarries ...	2	1857	...	20,000	None	6
Chowkeedanga ...	Nicol and Sage ...	Pits ...	4	1834	7,60,000	4,00,000	1 of 8 and 1 of 25 H. P.	14 to 16
Kastah ...	Ditto ...	Undercut Quarries	2	1855	1,50,000	60,000	...	33 „ 38
Dhussul ...	Pearcelol and Co. ...	Pit ...	1	1853	Closed	40,000	None	14
Jore Janoki ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1	1851	Ditto	Uncertain	Ditto	6
Ashensole ...	Ashensole Coal Co. ...	Ditto ...	1	1857	5,000	32,000	...	9
		Quarry ...	1					
Satpookooriah ...	Ditto ...	Pit ...	1	1858	None	5,000	...	6
Munglepore ...	Erskine and Co. ...	Pits ...	7	1840	8,50,000	10,00,000	1 of 10 and 1 of 25 H. P.	15
		Quarries ...	3					
Raghoonath Chuck ...	Ditto ...	Pits ...	2	1840	1,75,000	3,00,000	1 „ 25 H. P.	12
		Quarries ...	1					
Dhadka ...	Ditto ...	Pit ...	1	1859	...	1,00,000	1 „ 11 „	12
Banallee ...	Ditto ...	Boring for future operations. Some Coal may be raised from one Quarry.						
Hatwalee ...	Ditto ...	Pits ...	3	1857	75,000	2,00,000	...	12
Lallbazar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2	1857	75,000	...	...	18
Dhamee ...	Ranee Surnomoyee ...	Pit ...	1	1856	18,440	36,400	...	10
		Quarry ...	1					
Loknathpore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1	1856	...	...	...	6
Bassabony ...	Ditto ...	Pit ...	1	1859	...	3,560	...	12
		Quarry ...	1					

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No. 2.—List of Collieries worked in the Districts of the Chota Nagpore Division, with Statistics of the methods of working employed, Out-turn of Coal, &c.

District.	Number.	Name of Colliery.	Owners.	Mode of working.	Number of Pits or Quarries at work.	When first established.	Out-turn of round Coal in Maunds for 1858.	Estimated out-turn in Maunds for 1860.	Number of Steam Engines and Horse-power.	Thickness in feet of Seam of Coal worked.
				I.—Mines on the East Branch of the Nooneah Stream.						
Gowindpore Sub-Division, in the District of Manbhoom.	1	Churnpore	Messrs. Apcar and Co.	Pit	1	1858	80,000	80,000	None	10 feet
				II.—Mines on the West Branch of the Nooneah Stream.						
	2	Sitarampore	Messrs. Apcar and Co.	Pit	1	1847	1,50,000	2½ to 3 lacs of maund.	1 of 25 H. P.	12 feet
	3	Futtehpore	Ditto	Ditto	1	1858	...		1 „ 18 „	12 „
	4	Burrachock	Ditto	Quarry	1	1858	...		1 „ 20 „	11 „
	5	Garoocee	Ditto	Ditto	1	1858	...		None	11 „
	6	Mainanurgur	Baboo Debidin Sookul	Ditto	2	about 1848	4,00,000	55,000	...	10 „
	7	Gurpuria	Ditto	Ditto	1	1846	Remaining unworked	...	...	...
	8	Burpookoora	Ditto	Ditto	1	1851	Ditto	...	...	...
	9	Garuee	Ditto	Ditto	...	1859	...	9,000	...	4 feet
	10	Nawoogichuck	Ditto	Ditto	1	...	Remaining unworked	...	...	...
	11	Satpookoora	Ditto	Ditto	1	about 1850	Ditto	...	...	...
	12	Ghoosick	Ditto	Ditto	...	1855	Ditto	...	...	...
	13	Dhamo or Sitarampore	Ranee Surnomoyee	Under-cut Quarry	1	1859	...	...	...	...
	14	Barabony	Ditto	Ditto	1	...	...	...	...	...
	15	Lokenauthpore	Ditto	Ditto	1	...	...	...	...	...
	16	Bagooneah	Ditto	Ditto	1	...	...	...	...	...
	17	Ghoosick	Baboo Gobindpersad Pundit	Quarry	2	1859	...	50,000	...	7 feet
	18	Ramnuggur	Ditto	Ditto	...	1859				
	19	Saterram	Ditto	Ditto	...	1859				
	20	Salhariah	Ditto	Pits	1	1860	Work lately commenced	...	...	...
	21	Alootesh	Ditto	Ditto	1	1860				
	22	Gopalpore	Ditto	Quarry	1	1860				
	23	Hatnull	Messrs. James Erskine and Co.	Pits	1	1857	1,00,000	1,00,000	...	...
	24	Dhadka	Ditto	...	...	...	Work commenced lately	...	...	...
	25	Lallbazar	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	26	Chinacoory	Bengal Coal Company	Pits	1	1837	1,00,000	1,00,000	...	...
	27	Jandaha	Ditto	Ditto	1	about 1834	3,50,000	4,00,000	...	...
	28	Sanctore	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	2	7 feet
	29	Chockbogar	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30	Satpookoora	Baboo Koylash Nath Roy	Pit	...	1857	...	...	...	...
	31	Kissunguge	„ Brojonath Dey	...	...	...	Remaining unworked	...	...	...
	32	Assunsole	„ Romanath Banerjee	Quarry	1	1855	Ditto	...	...	7 feet
	33	Satpookoora	Ditto	Ditto	1	1857	20,000	20,000	...	7 „
	34	Mainanuggur	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	35	Dhadka	Ditto	Quarry	1	1848	2,00,000	2,00,000	...	9½ feet
				...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				III.—Mines on the West of the Fields.						
	36	Dumoorkonda	Bengal Coal Company	Quarry	1	1840	...	...	...	10 feet
	37	Cunnah	Ditto	Ditto	1	1834	1,50,000	1,50,000	1	10 „
	38	Noochibad	Ditto	Ditto	1	1838	...	1,00,000	...	10 „
	39	Chura	Ditto	Ditto	...					
	40	Pattahari	Ditto	Ditto	...	Work stopped				
	41	Kenaridolie	Ditto	Ditto	...					
	42	Burmoorie	Baboo Bullgram Doss	Ditto	1	1838	30,000	30,000	...	...

						IV.—Mines in the Pandra Zemindaree.					
Govindpore Sub-Division, in the District of Manbhoom.		Meyra	...	Baboo Sib Chunder Bose	...	25 Beegahs of land ...	...	}			
		Souga Mohool	...	Mr. D. Smith	...	25 Ditto ditto ...	...				
		Nakrajoora	...	Baboo Russick Neogy	...	25 Ditto ditto ...	...		These Mines are remaining closed.		
		Banda	...	Messrs. Carr Tagore & Co.	...	25 Ditto ditto ...	...				
		Chapra	...	„ Watson & Co.	...	500 Ditto ditto ...	...	}			
						V.—Mines in the Kurhurballee Coal Fields.					
Burhee Sub-Division, in the District of Hazareebaugh.	1	Kurhurballee	...	East Indian Railway Company	...	Pits.—Quarries were worked at first as far as that mode was practicable, but all workings now are by Pits.	10, besides about 70 trial sinkings.	1858	30,000	1,16,000 Estimated outturn for 1859 is 3,50,000.	1 of 4 H. P. working, and 1 of 20 H. P. to be erected.
	2	Ditto	...	Bengal Coal Company	...	By Cooly labor	... Information not furnished.				
						VI.—Mines in the Palamow Pergunnah.					
Palamow Sub-Division, in Lohardugga.	1	Rajhara	...	Bengal Coal Company	..	...	Information not furnished.				

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No. 3.—General Abstract of the Collieries in the Chota Nagpore Division.

Collieries.	Number of Mines which have produced Coal.	Number of Mines which have not produced Coal in April 1859.	Total Coal produced in 1858. Maunds.	Total Coal produced in 1858. Tons.	Total Coal produced in 1859. Maunds.	Total Coal produced in 1859. Tons.	Number of Steam Engines.
I. On the East Branch of the Nooneah ...	1	...	80,000	2,667	80,000	2,667	...
II. On the West Branch of the Nooneah ...	27	7	2,60,000	33,000	12,34,000	41,133	5
III. On the West of the Fields ...	3	3	1,80,000	6,000	2,80,000	9,333	1
IV. In the Pandra Zemindaree ...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
V. In the Kurhurballee Fields ...	10	...	30,000	1,000	1,10,000	3,667	1
VI. In Pergunnah Palamow ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	41	15	12,50,000	41,667	17,04,000	56,800	7

No. 4.—List of Collieries worked in the Sonthal Pergunnahs and the Bhaugulpore Division, with Statistics of the methods of working employed, Out-turn of Coal, &c.

No.	Name of Colliery.	Owners.	Mode of working.	Number of Pits or Quarries at work.	When first established.	Out-turn of round Coal in Maunds for 1858.	Estimated Out-turn in Maunds for 1859.	Number of Steam Engines and Horse-power.	Thickness in feet of Seam of Coal worked.	Remarks.
			I.—Mines in the Sonthal Pergunnahs—Pakour Division.							
1	1 Bankijora ...	Messieurs Eaton and Browning.	Quarries ...	1	1858	10,000	45,000	...	19	This is a noble Seam of Coal of very fair quality, and fetches eight annas a maund on the Railway.
2	Chilgo ...		Ditto ...	1		5,000	10,000	...	5	About one-third of the out-turn is stated to consist of rubble. The Coal has been used by the Railway for brick-burning. These Quarries are near the Bansloi Nuddee.
3	Kondapaharee ...		Ditto ...	1		5,000	10,000	...	3	
4	Oormu ...		Ditto ...	2		...	26,000	...	7	
			II.—Mines in the Sonthal Pergunnahs—Godda Division.							
5	Bhorah ...	East Indian Railway Company.	Under-cut Quarry.	1	1858	1,20,000	10,00,000	...	17	* These Mines have not been worked this year, there being no demand for so much Coal. Of the original Estimate only about 1,50,000 maunds were quarried this season.
6	Hurrah ...	Ditto	Quarries ...	2	1857	3,00,000	5,00,000*	...	7 9	
7	Lohundia ...	Putterghatta Lime and Coal Company, Limited.	Galleries worked into the Hill in which the Mine is situate.	20 Galleries.	September 1859.	...	86,000	1 of 8 Horse-power.	9	Eighty-six thousand maunds of Coal have been mined up to 31st May 1860. The Engine is not worked, because not required, the Mine being dry.
8	Burgo ...	C. H. Barnes, Esq.	Surface digging by Coolies.	1 Locality	1st January 1859	...	6,000	...	7	Only 1,800 maunds have been carted to the Ganges, the low prices obtaining not offering any inducement to remove the remaining portion.

III.—Mines in the Sonthal Pergunnahs—Rajmehal Division.

9	Tessafooli ...	P. Burke, Esq. ...	Quarries ... Headings ...	2 2	Oct. 1856 April „	1,32,616	1,50,000	...	60	Ten Shafts are being sunk. Some are already sixty feet in depth. Steam Engines will not be used until deep lying Coal and of a good quality be reached. At present the Coal is only used for brick and lime burning, and this only by the Railway Company, no Steam Coal having as yet been found. The cost of quarrying is from three to four pice per maund, and of Carting to the Railway Line from four to four and half annas; leaving from one to one and half annas profit to owners.
10	Ghut Kum ...	Messrs. P. Burke, F. Fortescue Harrison, and Boyle	Quarry ...	1	1859	...	50,000			

IV.—Mines in the Sonthal Pergunnahs—Doomka Division.

11	Panchbynee ...	Messrs. Mackey and Company.	Quarry ...	1	Dec. 1857	60,000	...	...	7	Bituminous and pretty good, somewhat similar in appearance to Raneegunge Coal. The quantity estimated for 1859-60 is less than the preceding year's out-turn, on account of the Coal being now required for the Iron Works at Mahomed Bazar only; whilst in 1858-59 the Coal was supplied to the North Beerbhoom District of the East Indian Railway. With a sufficiency of outlay and labor an abundant supply could be annually obtained.
12	Hurrinsingha ...	Mr. H. Wilson of Goompta (deceased.)	Ditto ...	1	In 1854-55	48,000	...	...	13	Superior Quarry to the above. Large supply of Coal which has been a good deal worked to supply the East Indian Railway; but, owing to the Railway Company not requiring any more, the work is closed temporarily.

No.	Name of Colliery.	Owners.	Mode of working.	Number of Pits or Quarries at work.	When first established.	Out-turn of round Coal in Maunds for 1858.	Estimated Out-turn in Maunds for 1859.	Number of Steam Engines and Horse-power.	Thickness in feet of Seam of Coal worked.	Remarks.
13	Domunpore ...	Messrs. Mackey and Company.	Quarry ...	1	Mar. 1859	30,000	...	...	3	Same remarks as No. 11.
14	Ghât Chora ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2	June 1858	...	...	...	3	Bituminous; rather inferior and slaty. This Mine was only worked on trial for a few months in 1858; there is a probability of the work being resumed next cold season.
15	Mussuneea ...	Messrs. J. Knott, J. Avdall, Junior, and G. C. Paul.	Ditto ...	1	April 1860	...	...	...	3	Pretty good; bituminous. Much the same Coal as that at Panchbynee (No. 11), the River Bhramince only separating the two Pits.
16	Gopeekander ...	Mr. H. Wilson (deceased).	Ditto ...	1	April 1856	7,000	...	...	14	Coal much the same as No. 11.
17	Sursahad ...	Mr. C. Hampton ...	Ditto ...	1	1860	...	...	...	...	Particulars not received.

No. 5.—General Abstract of the Collieries in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Collieries.	Number of Mines which have produced Coal.	Total Coal produced in				Number of Steam Engines.
		1858.		1859.		
		Maunds.	Tons.	Maunds.	Tons.	
Sonthal Pergunnahs—Pakour Division near the Bansloi Nuddee, and in the neighbourhood of Allooberah ...	5	20,000	714	91,000	3,250	...
Ditto Ditto Godda Division ...	5	4,20,000	15,000	15,92,000	56,857	1
Ditto Ditto Rajmehal Division ...	3	1,32,616	4,736	2,00,000	7,142	...
Ditto Ditto Doomka Division ...	7	1,45,000	5,178	...	...	...
Total ...	20	7,17,616	25,628	18,83,000	67,249	1

No. 6.—Supplementary List of Collieries worked in the Sonthal Pergunnahs and the Bhaugulpore Division.

No.	Name of Colliery.	Owner.	Mode of working.	Number of Pits or Quarries at work.	When first established.	Out-turn of round Coal in Maunds for 1858.	Estimated out-turn in Maunds for 1859.	Number of Steam Engines and Horse-power.	Thickness in feet of Seam of Coal worked.	Remarks.
17	Sursabad ...	Mr. C. Hampton	Quarries...	4	May 1859.	Not given.	A. Not given.	...	3	The Coal already lifted is surface Coal, and not fit for Steam purposes.
18	Poorana Domunpore ...	Ditto ...	Quarry ...	1	April 1860.	Ditto.	B. Ditto.	...	...	Ditto.

A. B.—Estimated out-turn for 1860, 50,000 Maunds and 1,00,000 Maunds respectively.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Budget Progress Report of the Government of Bengal for the year 1860-61.

Local and Departmental Abstract of outlay.

Disbursing Departments.	Direction.	CONSTRUCTION.														Total.	Collection and Police.	Grand Total.
		Class I.—State.								Class II.—Internal Improvements.								
		Military.	Naval.	Judicial.	Revenue.	Ecclesiastical.	Educational.	General.	Total.	Municipal.	Marine.	Agricultural.	Communication.	Electric Telegraph.	Total.			
Chief Engineer.																		
Establishment and Contingencies ...	62,868	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62,868
Controller and Examiner.																		
Establishment and Contingencies ...	1,27,034	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,27,034
Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle.																		
Establishment and Contingencies ...	28,048	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,048
Civil Architect.																		
Original Works ...	...	2,528	437	6,033	1,59,658	5,002	225	1,02,407	2,76,390	...	8,912	...	12,946	...	21,858	2,98,248	...	2,98,248
Repairs ...	...	4,945	...	29,756	29,180	1,212	838	86,164	1,52,095	...	9,005	...	...	...	9,005	1,61,100	...	1,61,100
Establishment and Contingencies ...	...	740	45	3,668	29,640	657	100	10,289	45,139	...	1,537	...	1,036	...	2,573	47,712	...	47,712
Garrison Engineer.																		
Original Works ...	...	1,69,467	...	...	...	366	...	1,504	1,71,337	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,71,337	...	1,71,337
Repairs ...	...	89,192	...	...	...	9	...	14,097	1,03,298	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,03,298	...	1,03,298
Establishment and Contingencies ...	...	36,957	...	...	...	56	...	2,221	38,934	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,934	...	38,934
Iron Bridge Yard.																		
Original Works ...	...	...	...	2,655	9,766	2,424	...	20,253	34,898	...	...	694	327	...	1,021	35,919	...	35,919
Repairs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,159	1,159	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,159	...	1,159
Establishment and Contingencies ...	...	...	...	1,310	4,878	1,107	...	10,773	18,068	...	...	304	152	...	456	18,524	...	18,524
Carried over ...	2,17,950	3,03,529	482	43,422	2,33,122	10,733	1,163	2,48,867	8,41,318	...	19,454	998	14,461	...	34,913	8,76,231	...	10,94,181

Disbursing Departments.	Direction.	Construction. Class I.—State. Military.	Naval.	Judicial.	Revenue.	Ecclesiastical.	Educational.	General.	Total.	Class II.—Internal Improvements. Municipal.	Marine.	Agricultural.	Communication.	Electric Telegraph.	Total.	Total.	Collection and Police.	Grand Total.
Brought over ...	2,17,950	3,03,529	482	43,422	2,33,122	10,733	1,163	2,48,867	8,41,318	...	19,454	998	14,461	...	34,913	8,76,231	...	10,94,181
Suburban Roads.																		
Original Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	...	160	160	...	160
Repairs ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	10	...	...	10	12	...	12
Establishment and Contingencies ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,729	...	13,729	13,729	...	13,729
Barrackpore.																		
Original Works ...	...	1,32,268	...	5,053	1,259	11,055	3,925	1,867	1,55,427	...	...	...	7,089	...	7,089	1,62,516	...	1,62,516
Repairs ...	...	50,187	...	4,351	521	1,488	2,028	6,790	66,265	...	...	...	30,393	...	30,393	96,658	...	96,658
Establishment and Contingencies ...	...	26,050	...	1,392	251	1,803	1,000	1,264	32,660	...	...	...	5,495	...	5,495	38,155	...	38,155
Areacan.																		
Original Works ...	...	25,020	...	20,211	...	16	...	272	45,519	...	103	...	277	5,055	5,435	50,954	...	50,954
Repairs ...	...	5,034	...	8,502	2,013	378	833	1,939	19,929	...	2,668	...	672	...	3,241	23,170	...	23,170
Establishment and Contingencies ...	...	4,813	...	4,040	469	62	140	360	10,884	...	412	...	137	806	1,383	11,867	...	11,867
Superintending Engineer, 2nd Circle.																		
Establishment and Contingencies ...	21,648	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,648
Nuddea Rivers.																		
Original Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	975	646	...	1,621	1,621	...	1,621
Repairs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,553	46,803	...	49,356	49,356	...	49,356
Establishment and Contingencies ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,234	16,956	...	18,190	18,190	...	18,190
Calcutta Canals.																		
Original Works ...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	13,149	13,194	505	...	79	...	...	584	13,778	...	13,778
Repairs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	...	...	...	...	76	76	...	76
Establishment and Contingencies ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,560	5,560	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,560	...	5,560
24-Pergunnahs.																		
Original Works ...	...	...	...	26	1	...	...	...	27	19,583	181	179	44,212	211	64,369	64,396	...	64,396
Repairs ...	...	19	...	174	1,143	6	...	...	1,342	180	4,920	30,302	20,568	325	56,355	57,697	...	57,697
Establishment and Contingencies ...	...	4	...	48	254	1	...	...	307	4,491	1,161	6,930	14,720	118	27,420	27,727	...	27,727
Dacca.																		
Original Works ...	...	470	...	4,101	4,088	234	94	4,172	13,139	...	6,119	...	153	...	6,272	19,411	...	19,411
Repairs ...	...	4,978	...	23,421	7,084	851	1,972	2,093	40,404	...	3,782	...	7,974	...	11,756	52,160	...	52,160
Establishment and Contingencies ...	...	3,086	...	15,595	6,323	615	1,160	3,555	30,337	...	5,613	...	4,608	...	10,221	40,558	...	40,558

CALCUTTA AND JESSORE ROAD.																		
Original Works ...	...	...	...	1,093	...	...	...	3,071	4,164	...	140	...	271	...	411	4,575	...	4,575
Repairs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	...	147	147	...	147
Establishment and Contingencies ...	...	...	...	2,098	...	...	...	5,886	7,963	...	267	...	798	...	1,065	9,028	...	9,028
SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, 3RD CIRCLE.																		
Establishment and Contingencies ...	14,503	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,503
UPPER ASSAM.																		
Original Works ...	...	3,183	...	4,074	33	...	11	337	7,638	...	...	...	1,902	...	1,902	9,540	...	9,540
Repairs ...	...	1,207	...	842	...	...	66	100	2,215	...	...	...	8,216	...	8,216	10,431	...	10,431
Establishment and Contihgencies ...	...	2,625	...	2,935	19	...	46	261	5,886	...	...	...	6,052	...	6,052	11,938	...	11,938
LOWER ASSAM.																		
Original Works ...	...	2,368	...	2,668	373	3,159	51	810	9,429	...	...	...	1,826	...	1,826	11,255	...	11,255
Repairs ...	...	1,038	...	6,747	315	139	563	642	9,444	...	...	...	9,155	...	9,155	18,599	...	18,599
Establishment and Contingencies ...	...	1,132	...	3,183	232	1,113	207	490	6,357	...	...	...	3,715	...	3,715	10,072	...	10,072
SYLHET.																		
Original Works ...	...	2,213	...	1,106	92	...	64	239	3,714	...	...	...	175	...	175	3,889	...	3,889
Repairs ...	...	3,025	...	2,856	667	262	63	363	7,226	...	...	...	1,652	...	1,652	8,878	...	8,878
Establishment and Contingencies ...	...	4,750	...	3,590	687	236	115	536	9,914	...	...	...	1,656	...	1,656	11,570	...	11,570
SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, 4TH CIRCLE.																		
Establishment and Contingencies ...	15,457	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,457
BERHAMPORE.																		
Original Works ...	...	28,874	...	29,649	264	37	2,280	10,426	71,530	4,106	...	...	70,858	...	74,964	1,46,494	...	1,46,494
Repairs ...	...	5,961	...	1,920	551	185	536	420	8,873	...	...	...	5,656	...	5,656	14,529	...	14,529
Establishment and Contingencies ...	...	5,962	...	5,285	141	38	482	1,865	13,763	697	...	...	13,125	...	13,822	27,585	...	27,585
BHAUGULPORE.																		
Original Works ..	...	3,564	...	4,014	15,090	2,064	...	1,922	26,654	...	...	...	40,359	...	40,359	67,013	...	67,013
Repairs ...	...	250	...	3,534	1,534	...	73	...	5,391	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,391	...	5,391
Establishment and Contingencies ...	...	1,195	...	2,359	5,192	640	8	597	9,991	..	...	...	12,600	...	12,600	22,591	...	22,591
DARJEELING ROAD.																		
Original Works ...	...	20,142	...	115	16	...	...	6,781	27,054	...	...	...	1,35,614	...	1,35,614	1,62,668	...	1,62,668
Repairs ...	...	4,366	...	1,284	625	...	...	85	6,360	...	...	...	26,199	...	26,199	32,559	...	32,559
Establishment and Contingencies ...	...	5,074	...	289	134	...	...	1,422	6,919	...	...	...	33,510	...	33,510	40,429	...	40,429
Carried forward ...	2,69,558	6,53,267	482	2,10,230	2,83,425	35,115	17,780	3,26,100	15,26,399	29,638	44,853	43,320	6,02,438	6,515	7,26,764	22,53,163	...	25,22,721

Disbursing Departments.	Direction.	CONSTRUCTION.															Total.	Collection and Police.	Grand Total.
		Class I.—State.								Class II.—Internal Improvements.									
		Military.	Naval.	Judicial.	Revenue.	Ecclesiastical.	Educational.	General.	Total.	Municipal.	Marine.	Agricultural.	Communication.	Electric Telegraph.	Total.				
Brought over ...	2,69,558	6,53,267	482	2,10,230	2,83,425	35,115	17,780	3,28,100	15,26,399	29,638	44,853	43,320	6,02,438	6,515	7,26,764	22,53,163	...	25,22,721
Dinagepore.																		
Original Works ...	...	1,681	...	18,076	40	123	49	278	20,247	...	...	...	7,616	...	7,616	27,863	...	27,863
Repairs ...	...	9,319	...	5,143	1,158	...	232	125	15,977	...	...	...	6,902	...	6,902	22,879	...	22,879
Establishment and Contingencies ...	...	6,500	...	13,728	710	74	166	239	21,417	...	...	...	8,565	...	8,565	29,982	...	29,982
Superintending Engineer, 5th Circle.																		
Establishment and Contingencies ...	18,642	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,642
Dinapore.																		
Original Works ...	...	45,941	...	7,639	850	311	48	...	54,789	...	...	5	2,241	...	2,246	57,035	...	57,035
Repairs ...	...	26,580	...	8,806	4,195	166	300	...	40,047	...	...	3,421	13,161	...	16,582	56,629	...	56,629
Establishment and Contingencies ...	...	19,176	...	4,328	1,338	130	95	...	25,067	...	...	900	3,963	...	4,863	29,930	...	29,930
Patna.																		
Original Works ...	...	781	...	10,551	35,809	1,474	...	1,299	49,914	...	...	...	1,977	...	1,977	51,891	...	51,891
Repairs ...	...	5,374	...	9,952	37,245	135	240	1,646	54,592	...	...	88	23,469	...	23,557	78,149	...	78,149
Establishment and Contingencies ...	...	1,530	...	5,104	18,215	398	62	734	26,043	...	...	18	6,336	...	6,354	32,397	...	32,397
2nd Division, Grand Trunk Road.																		
Original Works ...	...	75,163	...	...	...	108	...	5,543	80,814	...	...	...	1,03,189	...	1,03,189	1,84,003	...	1,84,003
Repairs ...	...	1,974	...	264	...	4	...	...	2,242	...	...	...	68,964	...	68,964	71,206	...	71,206
Establishment and Contingencies ...	...	12,818	...	44	...	18	...	920	13,800	...	...	...	28,697	...	28,697	42,497	19,755	62,252
Ramghur.																		
Original Works ...	...	26,376	...	593	...	4,154	36	124	31,283	...	...	...	56,630	352	56,982	88,265	...	88,265
Repairs ...	...	13,389	...	1,496	6	48	133	1415	16,486	...	...	...	54,530	293	54,823	71,309	...	71,309
Establishment and Contingencies ...	...	9,937	...	520	1	1,049	30	375	11,912	...	...	...	26,033	162	26,195	38,107	...	38,107
Superintending Engineer, 6th Circle.																		
Establishment and Contingencies ...	13,454	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,454

1ST DIVISION, GRAND TRUNK ROAD.																		
Original Works	...	...	17,706	...	2,259	1	...	...	66	20,032	...	...	...	10,878	...	10,876	30,908	...	30,908
Repairs	...	...	17,502	...	3,961	2,688	246	...	803	25,200	...	...	...	52,470	169	52,639	77,839	...	77,839
Establishment and Contingencies	...	...	5,934	...	1,054	459	34	...	153	7,684	...	...	...	11,174	34	11,208	18,892	3,082	21,974
DAMOODAH.																		
Original Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,051	1,051	...	...	6,578	282	...	6,860	7,911	...	7,911
Repairs	...	...	...	...	657	...	...	...	...	657	...	117	49,491	9,281	...	58,889	59,546	...	59,546
Establishment and Contingencies	...	...	...	...	357	...	...	...	577	934	...	55	30,516	5,252	...	35,823	36,757	...	36,757
MIDNAPORE.																		
Original Works	...	...	...	...	5,589	...	...	...	...	5,589	...	...	3,862	3,224	2,050	9,136	14,725	...	14,725
Repairs	...	...	2,276	...	6,321	1,754	390	1,420	44	12,205	...	...	10,688	21,587	...	32,275	44,480	...	44,480
Establishment and Contingencies	...	...	934	...	4,641	702	156	546	16	6,995	...	...	5,694	9,672	787	16,153	23,148	...	23,148
TUMLOOK.																		
Original Works	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	12	...	...	13,421	14,110	...	27,531	27,543	...	27,543
Repairs	...	...	...	...	156	30	...	...	39	225	...	53	28,702	10,513	...	39,268	39,493	...	39,493
Establishment and Contingencies	...	...	...	...	33	10	...	...	10	53	...	13	14,278	8,364	...	22,655	22,708	...	22,708
HIDGELLEE.																		
Original Works	...	...	...	...	...	2,905	...	...	...	2,905	...	...	2,310	8	...	2,318	5,223	...	5,223
Repairs	...	...	...	...	371	6,912	161	...	752	8,196	...	15	32,257	6,223	237	38,732	46,928	...	46,928
Establishment and Contingencies	...	...	...	...	114	3,724	38	...	266	4,142	...	5	12,990	2,352	76	15,423	19,565	...	19,565
BURRAKUR BRIDGE WORKS.																		
Original Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	44	...	...	...	13,988	...	13,988	14,032	...	14,032
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,098	...	1,098	1,098	...	1,098
Establishment and Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	22	...	...	...	7,388	...	7,388	7,410	...	7,410
SYNTHEA.																		
Original Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	454	...	454	454	...	454
Establishment and Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,900	...	3,900	3,900	...	3,900
SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, 7TH CIRCLE.																		
Establishment and Contingencies	...	16,187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,187
BALASORE.																		
Original Works	...	...	...	...	4,668	1,106	...	...	1,487	7,261	...	...	3,233	2,360	...	5,593	12,854	...	12,854
Repairs	...	...	...	...	210	498	11	105	433	1,257	...	...	8,150	16,690	...	24,840	26,097	...	26,097
Establishment and Contingencies	...	...	...	...	1,536	512	3	32	605	2,688	...	...	3,616	6,058	...	9,674	12,362	...	12,362
Carried forward	...	3,17,841	9,54,207	482	3,28,401	4,04,305	44,346	21,274	3,45,166	20,98,181	29,638	45,111	2,73,538	12,32,035	10,675	15,90,997	36,89,178	22,837	40,29,856

Disbursing Departments.		Direction.	CONSTRUCTION. Class I.—State. Military.	Naval.	Judicial.	Revenue.	Ecclesiastical.	Educational.	General.	Total.	Class II.—Internal Improvements. Municipal.	Marine.	Agricultural.	Communication.	Electric Telegraph.	Total.	Total.	Collection and Police.	Grand Total.
Brought over	...	3,17,841	9,54,207	482	3,28,401	4,04,305	44,346	21,274	3,45,166	20,98,181	29,638	45,111	2,73,538	12,32,035	10,675	15,90,997	36,89,178	22,837	40,29,856
Cuttack.																			
Original Works	...	...	2,302	...	608	137	150	7	1,461	4,665	...	...	...	1,310	...	1,310	5,975	...	5,975
Repairs	...	...	1,188	...	741	1,755	964	62	272	4,982	...	...	...	10,743	...	10,743	15,725	...	15,725
Establishment and Contingencies	...	...	2,092	...	780	1,140	660	34	1,020	5,726	...	...	...	7,222	...	7,222	12,948	...	12,948
Mahanuddy.																			
Original Works	...	...	...	...	2,091	5,166	...	...	...	7,257	...	...	13,930	1,856	...	15,786	23,043	...	23,043
Repairs	...	...	...	...	136	...	...	...	892	1,028	...	2,189	22,827	725	...	25,741	26,769	...	26,769
Establishment and Contingencies	...	...	...	...	528	1,224	...	...	192	1,944	...	504	8,808	636	...	9,948	11,892	...	11,892
Pooree.																			
Original Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,053	77	2,130	...	...	1,859	1,766	...	3,625	5,755	...	5,755
Repairs	...	...	22	...	...	832	3	4	194	1,055	...	...	8,763	3,549	...	12,302	13,357	...	13,357
Establishment and Contingencies	...	...	2	...	...	605	1	1,620	152	2,280	...	...	8,073	4,028	...	12,101	14,381	...	14,381
Raipore Road.																			
Original Works	...	...	1,444	...	1,901	...	...	96	146	3,587	...	...	...	672	...	672	4,259	...	4,259
Repairs	...	...	156	...	1,328	89	...	23	658	2,254	...	...	...	6,406	...	6,406	8,660	...	8,660
Establishment and Contingencies	...	...	992	...	1,984	60	...	64	496	3,596	...	...	...	4,376	...	4,376	7,972	...	7,972
Grand Total	...	3,17,841	9,62,405	482	3,38,498	4,15,313	46,124	25,137	3,50,726	21,38,685	29,63	47,804	3,37,788	12,75,324	10,675	17,01,229	38,39,914	22,837	41,80,592

Exclusive of unclassified expenditure amounting to Rupees 4,94,169 making a grand total of Rupees 46,74,761.

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